Boston Public Library
3 9999 10588 696 2

No.
AP2
.N2
v. 56
1893
THE TRVSTEES OF THE
PVBLIC LIBRARY
OMNIVM
LVX
CIVIVM
OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON
1852 · 1878

The Nation

*7871.3
Vol 56
Jan-June 1893.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART

VOLUME LVI

FROM JANUARY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1893

8549

NEW YORK
THE EVENING POST PUBLISHING COMPANY
1893

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

B.H.
August 9. 1893
cont

*7671.3
Vol 56.
Jan - June 1893.

INDEX TO VOLUME LVI.,

JANUARY TO JUNE, 1893.

(Nos. 1436–1461.)

The Week.

AT HOME.

Alabama bankers want Sherman Law repealed, 356—Senator N. W. Aldrich's figures as to English prices confuted, 19—President Andrews on the Brussels Conference, 57—Edward Atkinson on the country's financial condition, 94—Gen. S. C. Armstrong deceased, 356—Gov. Altgeld pardons Chicago Anarchists, 464.

Briggs, Prof. C. A., acquitted, 3, formal verdict uncandid, 21, prosecutors' appeal, 59, plea for peace, 135, trial renewed in Washington, 379, suspension from ministry, 412, refusal to submit, 431—W. D. Bynum on the repeal of the Sherman Act, 19—B. F. Butler deceased, 40—Phillips Brooks deceased, 59—J. G. Blaine deceased, 75—R. P. Bland on the American delegates to the Brussels Conference, 93—District-Attorney Burke (Ind.) a bad appointment, 225—T. F. Bayard first ambassador to England, 243—Judge Billings's decision against the New Orleans strike, 266—Borden trial by newspaper, 447—Brooklyn postmaster appointed, 321—Boston ordinance against public employees officering caucuses, 447—Bicycles, break in, 413—Brazil S. S. Co. bankrupt, 153.

California elects a Democratic Senator, 57—Chicago labor to use World's Fair to raise wages, 116, 188, 189, strike averted by railroad managers combining, 188, 189, Anarchists pardoned, 464—Cleveland municipal reform, 226—Grover Cleveland objects to E. Murphy for Senator, 1, vote in Electoral College, 20, attends President Hayes's funeral, resents spying by reporters, 58, inaugural address, congratulations from Chili, 169, applauded in Europe, 225, motives for not calling an extra session of Congress, withdraws Hawaiian treaty, 187, appoints foreign ministers, 205, misled as to District-Attorney Burke (Ind.), 225, intentions with regard to the Geary Act, 225, retains Theodore Roosevelt on Civil-Service Commission, 337—J. G. Carlisle to be Secretary of State, 133, suspends gold certificates, 283—Richard Croker dictator of N. Y. Legislature, 304—W. E. Curtis to leave Bureau of Am. Republics, 355—Congressmen favorable to repeal of Sherman Act, 445—Chinese Exclusion Act declared unconstitutional by Judge Nelson, 58, to be carried out in San Francisco, 133, Cleveland's attitude in question, 225, operation suspended, 337, declared constitutional by Supreme Court, 355, no funds for enforcement, 377, Judge Lacombe discharges a Chinaman, 395, Republican responsibility for the Act, 395—Catholic imbroglio and Archbishop Satolli, 21, summer schools, 356—Coffee from Venezuela and Brazil, as to duty, 267—Carpets being exported, 464.

Congress, LIId, second session: Quarantine Bill (House), 2—Republican caucus agrees to do nothing, McPherson's speech for repeal of Sherman Act, Vilas against the Anti-Option Bill (Senate); Report in favor of repealing Sherman Act (House), 19—Sherman's Bill to repeal Silver Act, Quarantine Bill passed (Senate); Cate bill to repeal Silver Act, Joint resolution to elect Senators by people by Constitutional amendment passed (House), 39—Inaction as to silver and the tariff (both Houses); Tammany Quarantine bill passed, Fellows's Panama Canal investigation resolution (House), 57—Anti-Option Bill, passed (Senate), 76—Senate will not take up bill to repeal Silver Act; House Committee on Pensions retain old abuses, 93—Sherman's amendment to authorize bond issues, 115, passed 133, (Senate), rejected (House), 169—Bill to repeal Silver Act defeated (House), 115—Quarantine Bill passed (both Houses), 115, 116—Anti-Option Bill defeated (House) 169—Bill to employ architects at large on Government buildings passed (both Houses), 170.

——— LIIId, extra session of Senate: Senator Martin admitted from Kansas, 170; wrangle over Senate offices, 303.

Davis, Jefferson, remains interred in Richmond, 413—Chas. W. Dayton appointed postmaster of N. Y., 411.

Everett, William, elected to Congress, 321, will not recommend to office, 396—Princess Eulalia and the pictorial press, 396—Electoral College, final complexion of, 20—Eight hours the law for Government employees, 188.

Flower, Gov. R. P., excuse for appointing Maynard judge, 1, recommends turning agricultural disbursements over to Cornell 20, appoints new Forest Commission, 267, will not hear protest against Sheehan's Buffalo bill, 304, 322, general misconduct, 322, will not save Carlyle Harris, 339—Secretary Chas. Foster approves Silver Law, 2, contradictory report on state of Treasury, 75, bankruptcy, 396—D. D. Field on proper name for New York city, 77—I. K. Funk's suit against *Evening Post* fruitless, 135—Senator Frye on Chinese miscegenation, 337—Ford's Theatre collapses, 446—French Canadians good citizens of New England, 21.

Gould, E. R. L., on the Social Condition of Labor, 59—Senator Gorman laments his non-control of patronage, 265—Geary Law (see Chinese Exclusion Act)—Gold shipments, pause in, 226, 429, 445, gold certificates suspended, 283, gold-bugs and Southern editors, 429.

Hawaiian annexation offered, 75, 93, Treaty of 1875, 115, sugar planters' contract in view of annexation, 151, 170, 187, 225, Mr. Stevens anticipates a bounty, 151, prepares annexation, 338, Chinese to be deprived of present rights, 151, treaty withdrawn by President Cleveland, Claus Spreckels's steamship plans, 187, Commissioner Blount despatched, 265—President Harrison extends Civil-Service Law to all free-delivery offices, 19, vote in Electoral College, 20, nominates Howell E. Jackson to Supreme Court, 93, to precipitate Hawaiian annexation, 115, 133, ignores financial situation, 151, hoists American flag on the *New York*, 152, proclaims new Pacific forest reserves, 153, on necessity of Hawaii to safety of U. S., 206, to lecture on international law, 323, on Sunday opening of World's Fair, 429, 446—Ex-President Hayes deceased, 39—James Hughes, ex-convict master workman, 135—Senator G. F. Hoar on filling vacancies in Senate, 244—Hilary A. Herbert chosen Secretary of Navy, 151, suspends Capt. Higginson of *Atlanta*, 378, on lesson of the naval review, 411—Carlyle W. Harris, maudlin sympathy for, 206, not pardoned, 339.

Immigration, Western objections to suspending, 2, total for 1892, 58, falling off in 1893, 284, amount of gold brought in by, 377.

Jackson, Howell E., nominated to Supreme Court, 93—John P. Jones on silver demonetization and the London poor, 153—Max Judd appointed Consul-General at Vienna, 243, 244—Judge Jenkins on Sunday closing of World's Fair, 429.

Kansas elects Populist Senator, 76, rival houses and Populist anarchy, 134, Supreme Court decides for Republican House, 152, law as to legal tender and forbidding gold contracts. 189, Australian Ballot and Corrupt Practices laws, 244, elections overthrow Populists, 266, Populist movement for State railway, 378.

Lodge, H C., snap-caucus in his own behalf, 1—J. Q. C. Lamar deceased, 76, his successor, 93—William Lindsay to succeed Senator Carlisle, 94—William Lochren made Commissioner of Pensions, 265—Locomotive engineers sued by Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Mich. R. R., 205.

Michigan to have a constitutional convention, 2, highway improvement amendment opposed by farmers, 305, House votes to restore death penalty, 378, municipal suffrage granted to women, 412, proposed restriction of alien suffrage, 412—Minnesota movement to restrict franchise to U. S. citizens, 94, Judge Sanborn's decision against alien suffrage, 430—Montana chooses no Senator, 170—Massachusetts Ballot Act attacked in vain, 226, law against color discrimination by barbers, 447, parochial instruction upheld as lawful, 464—Mississippi qualified suffrage and the liquor question, 305—Missouri Corrupt Practices Act, 244—Wm. McKinley's Presidential boom, 244, 338—Edward Murphy's Senatorship opposed by Cleveland, 1, election, 39—Judge Maynard endorsed by his pastor, 1—Tobacco decision (Treasury) reversed, 322—Senator R. Q. Mills disregards State instructions and votes against Anti-Option Bill, 116—Col. Morrison's New Orleans speech on tariff, 284—J. Sterling Morton to be Secretary of Agriculture, 134, sound remarks on silver demagogy, 463—Lawrence Maxwell, jr., made Solicitor-General, 243—Musical Mutual Protective Union tries to keep out German bands, 304—Money market stringent, 205, 377, 445.

New York, *State:* Report of Commissioners to amend revenue laws, 20, Senator Saxton's amendment to Corrupt Practices Act, 58, Court of Appeals convicts James Hughes, labor extortioner, 58, Constitutional Convention ordered, 77, ballot law amended in behalf of symbols, 189, Saxton Pool Bill passed, 284, Republican members review the majority's work, 379; *City:* City Club to prosecute police justices, Lotus Club dinner to Mayor Gilroy, 40, Bar Association rejects Senator Roesch, 206, Tammany Home Rule meeting, 227, Naval review, 321, Gilroy whitewashes Brennan, 322, Tammany newspaper organ, 339, Tammany's reception of foreigners, 395, Chamber of Commerce calls for repeal of Sherman Law, 411, Custom-house investigation, 446, its object, 463, Appraiser Goode examined, 446, case of Special Agent Wilbur, 463, fine behavior of banks in panic, 463—N. Y. *Tribune* on Cleveland's impotence to revoke Harrison's reciprocity proclamation, 2, on his offence to political friends, 151, on antiquated shipping laws, 152, on Treasury's gold reserve as if a banking reserve, 188, on promotion in consular service, 205, mixes up its portraits, 356, on the hissing of Gladstone, 379, troubled by N. Y. Custom-house investigation, 446—N. Y. *Sun* on non-interference in Nicaragua, 397—North Carolina laws to enable State banks, 76, 77, Shaw (colored) University approved by whites, 305—Nebraska chooses Populist Senator, 116, exemplary Legislature, 284—North Dakota rëelects a Democratic Senator, 134—New Jersey Winter Racing Bill passed over Governor's veto, 152—Nevada, plans for abolishing the State, 244—Secretary J. W. Noble helps extend national parks, 153.

Ohio Republican Convention dumb as to Hawaiian annexation, 447—Richard Olney chosen Attorney-General, 152.

Pennsylvania Ballot Law attacked by Quay Republicans, 355, amended for the better, 464, Saturday made a half holiday, 412, Philadelphia *Manufacturer* on free coffee from Venezuela, 267, *Ledger* on Republican responsibility for financial distress, 445—W. W. Phelps nominated for Judge by Gov. Werts, 77—Jas. D. Porter made Minister to Chili, 243—C. F. Peck guilty of felony, 430, forfeits his bail bond and absconds, 464—Panama Canal disbursements in U. S., 21, 41, 95, to N. Y. bankers, 135, 170, lame report of Congressional Investigating Committee, 170—Presbyterian Church, prospects of a division, 412, 431—Pensions, perverse action of House Committee, 93, E. Atkinson's plan of reform, 94, reforms in view by Committee on Appropriations, 116, secret suppression of accrued pensions, 226, *North American Review* on reform, 265, Farnham Post suspended for denouncing fraudulent pensions, 322, 378—Post-office (fourth-class) decapitations, 243, daily reports with cause, 265—Public Documents Distribution Bill lost, 188.

Quarantine regulations for emigrant ports by Surgeon-General, 170.

Rhode Island deadlock over the Constitution, 412—Russian Extradition Treaty, 283—Green B. Raum pooh-poohs fraudulent pensions, 20—Gov. Wm. E. Russell appoints Boston Police Commissioner, 284—Whitelaw Reid on the financial situation, 323—Reciprocity with Brazil a failure, 303.

Sherman, John, trimming as to repeal of Silver Act, 93, letter on silver to McKinley dinner, 244, on passage of Silver Bill to head off free coinage, 411—Sherman Act, majority of Congressmen favor repeal, 445—Archbishop Satolli disciplines the Catholic prelates, 94—Hoke Smith to be Secretary of the Interior, 134, orders swindling pension cases reviewed, 396—Elliott F. Shepard deceased, 226—A. T. Sullivan appointed postmaster of Brooklyn, 321—State-bank tax, South not all for repeal, 445—Supreme Court on eight hours for Government employees, 188, on extradition between States, 245, on taxing liquor-dealers, 304—Senate (U. S.) assured to Democrats, 2, 170, 171—Senators to be elected by people, movement for, 39—Silver Monetary Conference postponed, 337, silver drops to 74 cents per ounce, 463.

Texas, negro tortured and burnt alive, 93, Legislature will not censure Senator Mills for disregarding instructions, 117, Legislative chaplain in hot water, 266, Gov. Hogg vetoes bill to claim sugar bounty for the State, 396—Gen. M. M. Trumbull on Peel's conversion by Ricardo, 21—B. F. Tracy on Bering Sea question, 338—Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan R. R. suit against locomotive engineers, 205, Judge Taft's decision, 245—Terre Haute post-office cases, 430—Treasury gold kept up by call loan from N. Y. banks, 151, right to issue bonds to replenish gold denied by Harrison's Solicitor-General, 188—Tin, duty on pig fails of repeal, 188.

Van Ingen, E. H., and the Cobden Club, 323.

Wyoming Legislature made Democratic by Supreme Court, 1, no choice of Senator, 134—Wisconsin to have two Democratic Senators, 76—Gov. Geo. T. Werts's good appointments, 77, vetoes Winter Racing Bill, 152—Chas. Dudley Warner on vote-buying, 152—William F. Wharton's insulting diplomatic correspondence over the Chinese exclusion, 225—Gen. Weaver's independent school of political science, 305—Wall Street flurry in industrials, 337—World's Fair, effect on domestic and foreign expenditures, 245, general strike suppressed, 266, opening, musical programmes, 321, Presbyterians on Sunday opening, 379, clergymen pro and con, 395, good order the first Sunday, 395, and second, 411, first decision against Sunday opening, 429, final in favor, 445, Methodists divided as to divine retribution, 446.

Yale Review on bond issuing to maintain gold reserve, 377.

ABROAD.

GREAT BRITAIN:—Gladstone passes eighty third birthday, confides draft of Home Rule Bill to James Bryce, 3, introduces it in the House, declines to reconvene Brussels Conference, 171, sustained by House, 189, hissed at Imperial Institute, 379—Wrangling over the Address, 95—Home-Rule Bill criticised by Balfour, 117—Bye-elections since August, 171—Mundella's Department of Labor, 171—Parish Councils Bill, 227—House affirms principle of paying members, 267—Bryce's nomination of Liberal magistrates in Lancashire, 431—India Council Committee on silver, and Indian public opinion, 57—London money market disturbed, 356, 357—Peel's conversion as to reciprocity by Ricardo, 21—Cobden Club vindicated against a libelling news agency, 323—Government's bargain in Suez Canal shares, 153—Proposed surrender of Gibraltar to Spain, 267—Dundee sealer in Antarctic Ocean, 305—Burne-Jones exhibition, 32—Acceptance of articles, MacDonald vs. *National Review*, 413—Canterbury Convocation favors Sunday openings, 464—*Victoria* iron-clad sunk, 465.

FRANCE:—Panama Canal scandal, moneys disbursed in United States, 21, 41, 95, treatment of accused, expulsion of foreign correspondents, 41, De Lesseps excused as an optimist, 95, effect of scandal on country vote, 207—Jules Ferry deceased, 207—Comte de Paris's manifesto, 227—Fall of Ribot Ministry, 245—One year's experience with protection, 171—M. Méline defends his tariff, 379—Reception of Gen. Dodds, 397—Constans's speech at Toulouse, 465—Socialists alarmed by unpatriotic utterances, 465—Labor's solidarity with theft, 397—Bering Sea arbitration, 283, Sir Charles Russell on cost and damages, 355, forged documents in American Case, 355, 378—*Revue Bleue* on the lost opportunity in Egypt, 153—Suez Canal (French) tonnage dropping in spite of subsidies, 447—Paris election for municipal councillors, 323—*Plume's* May Day exposition of anarchism, 357—Père Hyacinthe joins the Old Catholics, 305.

BELGIUM:—Brussels vote for universal suffrage disregarded, 207, extorted by a strike, 285.

NORWAY:—Republican manœuvres, 357.

GERMANY:—Caprivi's speech on army bill for offensive campaign, 41, against Germany's leading to bimetallism, 207—Emperor's address to Guards on Army Bill, 357—Elections, 447—World's Fair exhibit of workingmen's insurance laws, 284—Science in alliance with manufactures, 431.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:—Anton von Schmerling deceased, 397—Count Kálnoky on peace with Russia, 430, 447—Monsignor Sembratowicz roughly handled by Young Ruthenians, 465.

SERVIA:—Alexander dissolves the Regency by a *coup d'état*, 285.

GREECE:—E. F. G. Law on economic condition, 431.

SWITZERLAND:—Graded taxation unpopular, 95.

ITALY:—Pope Leo on the union of Eastern and Western Churches, 431.

SPAIN:—Anarchists fraternize with persecuted Protestants, 95—Unpredicted Republican successes in Madrid, 227—Press on bargaining for return of Gibraltar, 267.

EGYPT:—Khedive forced to dismiss anti-British Ministry, 59.

TUNISIA:—Tunis-La Goletta R. R. opened, 413.

DAHOMEY:—Subdued by French, 339.

AUSTRALIA:—Financial recklessness, 285.

HAWAII:—Revolution, 75, caused by McKinley Bill, 206, population, 93, treaty with U. S., 115, Queen yields under protest, sugar bounty in sight for the revolutionists, 133, 151, 170, 187, annexation discounted in real-estate speculation, 187, President Dole on consequences of non-annexation, 206, *Hawaiian Gazette* on sugar bounty, 225, on hauling down the American flag, 304, on unfitness of natives for self-government, 338, Commissioner Blount arrives out, natives opposed to annexation, 265, no *de facto* government, 303, attempt to arrest Chas. Nordhoff for libel, 413.

BRAZIL:—Municipal meat markets in Rio disordered, 117.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC:—Telegraph operators bribed by Chilian combatants, 117—Finance Minister not ready to resume payments to English bondholders, 323.

CHILI:—Alliance with Bolivia and grant of seaport, 135—President's greeting to President Cleveland, 169.

NICARAGUA:—Revolution successful, 397.

CUBA:—Autonomist party to take part in elections, 21.

CANADA:—Gain in exports to England on account of McKinley tariff, 446.

Notes.

Announcements, 11, 30, 50, 65, 82, 103, 124, 142, 160, 178, 198, 215, 235, 254, 275, 292, 312, 331, 347, 367, 385, 404, 419, 439, 454, 472—C. F. Adams on English at Harvard, 31—Brother Azarias's Phases of Thought, 162—Grant Allen's edition of Attis, 32—Sir Wm. Anson on Parliamentary Law, 236—Arbois de Jubainville on Teutatis, 32—Prof. Aulard on neo-Catholicism, 421—Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia, 386—American printing-office amenities described by M. Delines, 422—Andover Theological Seminary necrology, 456—Anarchists of Chicago, Judge Gary's story of, 294—Authors' Society, London, W. Besant resigns chairmanship, 13—Annual Literary Index, 406.

Boulan, Abbé, deceased, 84, 440—Heinrich Brunn's doctorate commemorated, 348—Walter Besant resigns chairmanship of Society of Authors, 13—Burne-Jones exhibition in London, 32, two new memorial pictures, 143—Florence Bascom to be Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 67—E. G. Bourne on a mistranslation of Seneca, 180—E. S. Balch on Mountain Exploration, 421—Buddhist order of women, 200—Bodleian facsimile reprints, 13—Books back to wall, 314—Black art, old and new practice, 441—*Bore* not a new word, 440—*Bambou, Le*, 294.

Conway, W. M., high mountain-climbing in India, 144—Capt. Cook's part in a Russo-English invasion of Japan, 256—Catullus's Attis edited by Grant Allen, 32—Cossa's Introduction to the Study of Political Economy, 218—E. Comba's History of the Waldenses, 333—China, ill success of Protestant missions, 237—Canadian Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, 314—Costa-Rican aborigines, Peralta's work on, 314—College Settlement Association report, 107.

Delpit, Albert, deceased, 68—Danton, F. A. Aulard on, 456—A. Daudet at home, 144—Duché MS., spurious, 255—Eugène Delacroix's Diary, 386—Michel Delines on American printing-office manners, 422—A. Dohrn's Zoölogical Station at Naples, 295—Dante exhibition in London, 387—Dictionary of National Biography, vol. xxxiii., 125—Diamonds in meteoric iron, 256.

Enoch, new Greek text from Egypt, 181—English Dictionary, New, Part vii., 332—Edinburgh University's women M.A.'s, 406—Escorial, books placed wrong side before, 84.

Firenzuola's Of the Beauty of Women, 84—Prof. Ferrero on cruelty in women, 106, 107—M. Foucart on Roman emperors and Eleusinian mysteries, 33—C. W. Furse, new English painter, 314—Florence, Lynch's mistranslation of Perrens's History of, 68—France Artistique et Monumentale, 68, French poetry of the present as viewed by F. Lhomme, 143, French lyric poetry, G. Paris on the origin of, 144 contributions from Sèvres to World's Fair, 218, culture of athletics, 295, boundary trouble with Siam, 349—Floating island, case of, 348.

Gladstone's portraits by J. McLure Hamilton, 162—Miss Garrett endows Medical School of Johns Hopkins, 12—E. Grenier's literary recollections, 406—German colonial maps, 200—Greek taught by University Extension, 349—Gerrymander, J. W. Dean's history of, 12.

Huxley, Thomas, lecture on evolution and ethics, 440—V. Hugo's exile journal, dispute over, 13—Heredia's Trophées, 349—Hodgkin's Italy and Her Invaders, 52—J. McLure Hamilton's portraits of Gladstone, 162—H. von Holst's Convocation Address at Chicago, 180—Herodotus edited by E. Abbott, 475—Harpies and Sirens in Greek art, 201—Harvard College, Observatory's work for 1892, President's report, 162—*Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, 31, 277, 474.

India, Charles Johnston on the Yellow Men of, 68—Italy, J. W. Probyn's, 107, emigration, E. Rossi on, 295, D'Ancona's manual of Italian literature, 349.

Johnston, Charles, on the Yellow Men of India, 68—Johns Hopkins, Medical School endowed by Miss Garrett, 13, degree of Ph.D. awaiting Miss Bascom, 67—Japanese Catholic seals, 256, magazine *Waséda Bungaku*, 369, popular portraits, 370.

Kruell's Sherman, 238—Prince Kropotkin on physiography, 369.

Lewis and Clark's Travels, balance sheet of, 32, notebooks, 236—C. W. Loring's 'Nullification, Secession,' 237—Liszt, Saint-Saëns on, 105—Sidney Lee's Dictionary of National Biography, 125—F. Lhomme's prayer to Phoebus Apollo, 143—London theatrical season, 406—Lunar photography, progress of, 85.

Mazade, Charles de, deceased, 333—Meissonier exhibitions in Paris, 181—Mérimée as known to E. Grenier, 406—L. H. Mills on immortality in the Gâthas, 218—Geo. P. Marsh Library Catalogue, 313—Mexico's Columbian 'Antiguedades Mexicanas,' 369—Mississippi, Brower's Source of the, 67—Maryland Archives, vol. xi, 277, 278—Mountain climbing, limits of, 144—Magazines for January, 52, February, 105, 106, March, 217, April, 294, June, 420, 421—*Monist* and Prof. Ferrero, 106, 107.

Norfolk, Broad, 237—Nile's ultimate source fixed by O. Baumann, 333.

Orizaba, Mt., height determined, 126—Oxford, restoration of St. Mary's spire, Balliol Nettleship memorial scholarship, 163, new concessions to women students, 387.

Phædrus' Fables, text reëdited, 369—J. W. Probyn's Italy, 107—G. Paris on the origin of French lyric poetry, 144—Noah Porter's bibliography, 312—Poole's Index, second supplement, 332—Philadelphia Geographical Society formed, 421—Parthenon fragments, new, 201.

Rossi, E., on Italian emigration, 295—Friedrich Rückert's professional life, 314, 315—James Rhoades's Æneid, 369—T. Raleigh on teaching civic duty in schools, 456—Roman Emperors and the Eleusinian mysteries, 32—Russian agriculture, British report on, 126—Royal Geographical Society and its lady Fellows, 406—*Revue Bleue's* best 25 books, 201, 474.

Spencer, Herbert, on the inadequacy of natural selection, 440—Seneca and the discovery of America, 180—Saint-Saëns on Liszt, 105—G. A. Scartazzini's abridged commentary on Divine Comedy, 125—Gen. Sherman's portrait by Kruell, 238—Scandinavian dramas in London, 163—Servant question, Miss C. Black on, 255, Prof. Lucy M. Salmon on, 277—Solar eclipse of April 16, 278, 441.

Taine, H., religious training of his children, 256—Talleyrand on Fauchet's despatch, 474—Tennyson's Silent Voices translated into Italian, 277—Prof. D. P. Todd's study of cloudiness for the eclipse of April 16, 278—Teutatis, the Gaulish god, 32—Tacoma or Rainier, 237—Tree and ancestor worship, Grant Allen on, 32.

University settlement (Women's) at Southwark, England, 218, University Extension in Philadelphia, 333.

Vanderbilt, Geo. W., gift to American Fine Arts Society, 13—Villa in English names of places, 52—Vivisection, Dr. Keene's justification of, 421.

Whistler's Venetian etchings on exhibition, 143—Washington (De Vries) portrait in Holland, 236—Waldenses, Comba's History of, 333—Wisconsin bibliography, 440—Western cities, growth during last decade, 53—Women's admission to Johns Hopkins Medical School assured, 13, Women's Suffrage Calendar for 1893, 84, woman's cruelty, Prof. Ferrero on, 106, 107, University Settlement at Southwark, Eng., 218, fresh liberties at Oxford, 387, Women and Physical Force, 456.

Xenophon translated by H. G. Dakyns, 475.

Yasna MSS., collotypes, 457.

Zola's profession of faith, 440.

Editorial and Miscellaneous Articles.

Ambassadors..... 246
"Americanism"..... 136
Armed Evangelists..... 190
Australian Collapse..... 326
Balfour and Churchill..... 192
Bank Credits..... 119
Bering Sea Arbitration, Turning-Point of..... 340
Better and the Bummer Element..... 238
Blowitz on Journalism..... 62
Booth, Edwin..... 434
Briggs, Prof., and the Church..... 414
Brooks, Phillips, and the Modern Pulpit..... 79
Bryce, James, and his Duchy..... 342
Carlisle's Statement..... 448
Catholic Controversy..... 44
China, Foreign Missions in..... 380
Christian Socialism..... 380
Cleveland's Cabinet, Meaning of..... 137
Cleveland's First Work..... 172
Close of an Epoch..... 172
Club Candidates..... 286
Compurgative Banquets..... 78
Consular System, Our..... 359
Corporation Stock-Watering..... 307
"Cuts" and Truth..... 325
Debtor Class, Petard of the..... 398
Divorce in South Dakota..... 60
Egyptian Coup d'État..... 61
Emancipation Proclamation..... 340
England, Situation in..... 361
English Dictionary, The New..... 230
English Farmer's Plight..... 4
English Railway Problems..... 468
Extra Session..... 324
Facing Constituents..... 248
Financial Legislation..... 380
French New Year..... 5
Geary Act, Supreme Court on..... 358
Geologic Atlas of U. S..... 45
German Coal Miners' Strike..... 97
Gilroy's, Mayor, Message..... 23
Gladstone, Secret of..... 288
Gladstone's Slow Progress..... 434
Gladstonian Prospects..... 156
Gold, Alleged Appreciation of..... 22
Good Character and Competency..... 208
Government and Sectarian Schools..... 22
Government's Credit..... 306
Hail, Columbia!..... 136
Happy-Go-Lucky Policy..... 466
Hawaii..... 96
Hawaii Again..... 190
Hawaii, American Flag Hauled Down. 286
Hawaiian Fiasco..... 154
Holland, Electoral Reform in..... 416
Home-Rule Bill, The New..... 80
Home Rule, What Is Behind..... 138
How Our Laws Are Made..... 191
Immigration, Harm of..... 42
Independent Manufactures..... 415
Infallibility, Ambiguous..... 467
Irish Home Rule Bill, New..... 80
Iron Trade..... 269
Itch for Publicity..... 249
Jews in Europe..... 24
Journalism, A Point in..... 209
Kansas Situation..... 43
Kansas Socialism..... 324
Kilt in Danger..... 229
Labor, Right to..... 4
Lancashire Strike..... 287
Legislation by Patronage..... 118
Libraries, Small, The Problem of..... 210
Low, President, on University Education..... 6
Lunar Craters..... 342
Missing Link, A..... 248
Municipal Ownership, Other Side of.. 449
Naval Administration..... 154
Naval Politics..... 173
Navy Department and the Naval Officers..... 399
New English Dictionary..... 230
Newspaper Pictures..... 306
Noise..... 433
Ohio Bourbons..... 432
Our Flag Hauled Down in Hawaii..... 286
Our Mode of Learning Political Economy..... 414
Paderewski and Liszt..... 308
Panama Canal, Possibilities of..... 229
Parties, Break-up of..... 118
Party Duty..... 42
Postal Scramble..... 246
Post-offices and Publicity..... 268
Post-offices, Progress as to the..... 398
Presbyterians, The Real Issue before. 400
Protective Tariff, Queer Doings of the 448
Quarantine, Federal, Constitutionality of..... 78
Reading Railroad Bankruptcy..... 155
Reading Railroad Receivership..... 174
Reasonable Publicity..... 341
Republican League at Louisville..... 358
Republican Party's Régime Closed..... 172
Russian Treaty..... 450
Silver and Politics..... 432
Silver-Bugs and Silverolatry..... 466
State and Local Taxation..... 208
Stock-Watering, Corporation..... 307
Taine and the Science of Criticism... 193
Tammany and Ulster..... 228
Tammany Apologists..... 60
Taxation, State and Local..... 208
Treasury Gold..... 96
U. S. Geologic Atlas..... 45
War Danger in 1892..... 360
Western Socialism..... 324
Which is the Barbarous Nation?..... 247

Special Correspondence.

Domestic—The American Psychological Association..... 25
Virginian Voting in the Colonial Period..... 309
Gettysburg Thirty Years After... 326
Town Government on Cape Cod.. 343
England—Exhibition of the Work of Burne-Jones..... 46
Royal Academy's Winter Exhibition..... 63
A New Gallery for London..... 157
The Royal Academy..... 382
The Home-Rule Bill.....156, 194
Second Reading of the Home-Rule Bill..... 345
Ulster's Superiority in Ireland.... 469
A New Departure..... 231
The Kelmscott Press..... 196
Emerson's Letters to Carlyle..... 327
Hawaii and British Interests..... 362
Racing Week at Chester..... 401
Arthur Young in Ireland..... 401
France—Memoirs of Count Cheverny. 9
Diary of the Dauphiness..... 47
Waliszewski's Catharine II..... 120
Pingaud's D'Antraigues..... 176
A Bourgeois Napoleon..... 212
Goncourt's La Guimard..... 232
Tocqueville's Souvenirs.....270, 310
Barante's Memoirs..... 364
Chaptal's Recollections of Napoleon..... 402
The Paris Salons..... 417
President Hénault.....437, 470
French Publishers at Chicago..... 289
Secondary Education in France... 100
University Education in France... 451
Poetry in France..... 101
Two Interpellations..... 195
Franco-Swiss Convention..... 250
Germany—Goethe-Schiller Cult..... 120
Italy—The Galileo Festival at Padua.. 8
Bank Troubles in Italy.....100, 175
The Jubilee Mass at St. Peter's.... 211
The Silver-Wedding Tournament. 363
American Diplomacy..... 251
Vasari in the Light of Recent Publications..... 271
Prof. Freeman and Prehistoric Sicily..... 328
Current Italian Fiction..... 450
Spain—In the Balearic Isles..290, 383, 452
Japan—Foreign Jurisdiction in Japan..... 26
Party Government in Japan..416, 436
Australia—Money and Labor in Australia..... 25

Occasional Correspondence

A. L. A. Index..... 291
Adverb and Infinitive Once More..... 49
"All by Myself"..... 454
Anglo-Saxon Sabbath.....234, 254
Argos, the Excavations at..... 439
Ballot-Reform in the Courts..... 28
Bonsal, S., jr., in Morocco..... 159
Books on Shelves.....178, 200
Brainerd's Index to Von Holst..... 81
Brain-Surgery..... 454
Browne, Sir Thomas, Anticipated..... 214
California University and Accepted Schools..... 82
Catholic Indian Schools..... 64
Chicago Mayoralty..... 311
Chicago Reform Movement.....233, 311
Ch'nai—Sny..... 82
Classical Preparation for College..... 454
Classics as an Aid to Good English.... 178
Cleft Infinitive.....49...274, 312, 367
Cleveland and His Kin..... 233
College Settlements..... 140
Color-Sense in Woman..... 454
Comédie-Française at Chicago..... 439
Corot's Orpheus..... 141
Currency Inflation, Evidences of..... 252
Dante at Oxford..... 311
E Pluribus Unum..... 367
Easy-Chair Philology..... 384
Editorial Oversight, An..... 49
Education in the Ordinance of 1787. 140
English and American Sabbath..... 122
English Dictionaries, Early.....404, 419
Extremes of Culture..... 292
Failure Insured..... 251
Foreign-Born Citizens in Census Enumeration..... 159
France Again..... 122
France and the United States..... 48
Fritchie, Barbara, Truth and Romance about..... 29
Geary Act in California..... 365
Good Character and Competency in City Government..... 233
Grass Widow.....214, 235, 253
Harvard Annex and the University.. 28
Harvard Divinity School..... 213
Hayes-Tilden Vote in South Carolina. 139
Hoist, Von, Brainerd's Index to..... 81
Impudent Inquisition..... 419
Indian Schools, Catholic..... 64
Insects in the World, Number of..... 140
Jackson, Gen., Lawrence's Attempt on..... 346
La Chine..... 384
Lecomte de Lisle in the Academy..... 198
Legislative Anarchy..... 177
Lesseps Anticipated..... 197
Lincoln, A Forerunner of..... 198
Lobby, Cost of..... 329
Lord's Day in the Primitive Church, 81, 102
Lowell, J. R., Two Slips by..... 367
Massachusetts Caucus..... 27
Massachusetts Governorship..... 10
Mathematics, Sex in.....403, 419
Methodists, Liberal American..... 10
"*Mistaken* Souls"..... 122
Mobocracy..... 384
Morale..... 198
New English Dictionary..... 254
Newspaper Pictures..... 346
Ordinance of 1787, Education in the.. 140
Parcels Post..... 252
Parochial Criticism..... 253
Parrish, John, Remarks on Slavery... 198
Pascal the Jesuit..... 197
Pension Burden (U. S.) and French War Indemnity..... 121
Pest of the Higher Education..... 214
Popular Education, Results of..... 48
Popular Etymologies..... 253
Presbyterianism, Southern..... 453
Problem in Statistics..... 159
Propagandism..... 471
Romance and Plagiarism..... 29
Ruinous Juxtaposition..... 438
Sabbath, American, 64, 81, 102, 122, 234, 254
Sabbath, Anglo-Saxon..... 234
Schloss, David F., Not a Fabian Socialist..... 29
Seat of Power..... 10
Servant Mission among the Freedmen..... 273
Servian Coup d'État..... 330
Sickles at Gettysburg.....346, 366
Silver Collapse Better than Gold Loan 139
Silver-Purchase Act? May the President Suspend..... 158
"Slates" and No Vacancies..... 158
Smith, Capt. John, and Nathaniel Butler..... 29
"Snibar"..... 50, 82
Socialism in Practice..... 102
South and North During the Revolution..... 453
Sundry Cons'derations..... 273
Sunday Opening of World's Fair..... 384
Sunday Opening, The Decision as to.. 472
Tacoma vs. Rainier.....329, 366
Thwing's, C. F., Statistics..... 471
Tintoretto's St. Mark.....11, 30, 103, 178
Topics of the Day and of Yesterday.. 418
Ukase of 1821..... 438
Unsectarian Theology..... 197
Væ Victis..... 121
Vespucian Fraud..... 234
Virginian Democracy, Old..... 330
Washington, A Letter of..... 103
Washington Ancestry, More Light on 366
Waters, H. F., Discovery of Brown and Corey..... 177
Webster's Bunker Hill Oration..... 404
Widow Bewitched and *Grass Widow*, 214, 235, 253, 292
Woman on the Board of Regents..... 28
World's Fair, Sunday Opening of..... 384

Titles of Books Reviewed.

A. L. A. Index (Fletcher's)..... 259
Adam's Peak to Elephanta (Carpenter's), From..... 219
Æneid (Rhoades's Virgil's)..... 369
Africa, South, Letters from..... 374
Agnostic's Apology (Stephen's)..... 203
Ainu of Japan (Batchelor's)..... 88
Alaska, (Scidmore's) Guide to..... 477
Albuquerque (Stephen's)..... 202
Album de Forain..... 319
Alcuin (West's)..... 281
Alston, Washington, (Flagg's) Life of 32
Along New England Roads (Prime's) 65
Alternating Currents (Bedell and Crehore's)..... 368
America, Tropical (Ford's)..... 179
Amerika's, Entdeckung..... 105
Amerikas, (Kretschmer's) Entdeckungdes..... 51
Anacreon (Buller's)..... 161
Analytics of Literature (Sherman's). 385
Anderson, Alexander, (Burr's) Life of 416
Anglicised Words, Stanford Dictionary of..... 14
Animal Coloration (Beddard's)..... 391
Annals of an Old Manor House (Harrison's)..... 372
Annual Literary Index..... 406
Antiguedades Mexicanas..... 369
Antraigues, Comte d' (Pingaud's)..... 176
Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia..... 386
Architectural Rendering (Frederick's) 30
Arctic Problem (Heilprin's)..... 444
Army of Northern Virginia in 1862 (Allan's)..... 85
Art for Art's Sake (Van Dyke's)..... 295
Art in Phrygia, etc. (Perrot and Chipiez's)..... 316
Artistic Travel (Blackburn's)..... 331
Aspinall, Clarke (Lewin's)..... 184
Astronomy, Old and New (Proctor's). 408
Attis (Allen's Catullus's)..... 32
Autumn (Thoreau's)..... 65
Ayamé San..... 178
Back Country Poems (Foss's)..... 423
Bank Collections (Bolles's)..... 331
Barons of the Potomac (Conway's).. 297
Bernard of Clairvaux (Storrs's)..... 162
Best Reading..... 11
Bible, (Gelkie's) Hours with the..... 385
Bienville (King's)..... 88
Biology, (Campbell's) Elementary.... 443
Blackfoot Lodge Tales (Grinnell's).... 459
Bog-Land Studies (Barlow's)..... 166
Bon-mots of Sydney Smith and Sheridan (Jerrold's)..... 473
Book-binding, (Prideaux's) Bibliography of..... 51
Book-plates (Hardy's)..... 409
Books in Chains (Blades's)..... 55
Bookselling, (Growoll's) Profession of 254
Booth, Catherine, (Booth-Tucker's) Life of..... 257
Borrowed Bride (Sarsfield's)..... 423
British Colonization, (Gresweli's) Outlines of..... 409
British Guiana, (Rodway's) Handbook of..... 385
Broad Norfolk..... 237
Brown, Dr. John, (Peddie's) Recollections of..... 405
Browning and Whitman (Triggs's)... 160
Buddhism (Copleston's)..... 182
Building Construction, Advanced..... 241
Cæsar (Dodge's)..... 70
Cape Breton, (Bourinot's) Historical Account of..... 392
Carriage-Driving in Western Massachusetts (Bryan's)..... 223
Cassell's New Biographical Dictionary..... 426
Cathedral Courtship (Wiggin's)..... 475
Catherine (Peard's)..... 297
Catherine II., (Waliszewski's) Romande..... 120
Cavalry Outpost Duties (Brack's)..... 444
Cavalry Regiment, (Scott's) Story of a 352
Chambers's Encyclopædia..... 142
Champaigne, P. et J. B. de (Gazier's). 293
Chaucer (Pollard's)..... 347
Chemical Lecture Experiments (Newth's)..... 293
Cheverny, J. N. D. de, (Crèvecœur's) Mémoires de..... 9
Chicago and the World's Fair (Ralph's)..... 66
Chicago, Bird's-eye Views of..... 472
Chicago, Picturesque..... 472
Children of the King (Crawford's)... 297
Chopin, F. (Willeby's)..... 263
Chosen Valley (Foote's)..... 201
Christian Church, (Hurst's) Short History of..... 161
Chronicles of Christopher Columbus (Dixon's)..... 423
Cicero's De Oratore (Moore's)..... 419
Cinderella (Cox's)..... 459
City and the Land..... 161
Civilization's Inferno (Flower's)..... 312

Cliff Dwellers, (Chapin's) Land of the 178
Coal Pits and Pitmen (Boyd's) 199
Colomb, C., devant l'histoire (Harrisse's) 89
Colombo, Cristoforo, e le sue Ceneri (Cocchia's) 51
Columbian Ode (Monroe's) 455
Columbia's Emblem (Wheeler's) 405
Columbus Gallery (Ponce de Leon's). 319
Columbus Memorial 455
Comédie de Société au 18e Siècle (Bled's) 334
Commerce of Nations (Bastable's) 89
Comparative Philology of the Old and New Worlds (Grey's) 313
Complete Angler (Johnson's Walton's) 276
Composers, Great, (Rowbotham's) Private Life of 299
Compound Words and Phrases, English (Teall's) 331
Conquest of Mexico and Peru (Cornwallis's) 423
Contrabands, (Botume's) First Days among the 222
Corot (Thomson's) 112
Cosmopolis (Bourget's) 201
Cowper, William, (Wright's) Life of. 163
Criminology (MacDonald's) 179
Cultura Medioevale (Ronca's) 83
Danmarks Historie (Barford's) 293
Dano-Norwegian Language, (Sargent's) Grammar of 374
Dante, (Prompt's) Oeuvres Latines Apocryphes de 455
Dante's Kunstlehre und Giotto's Kunst (Janitschek's) 105
Day and Night Stories (Sullivan's) 475
Death of the Discoverer (Steell's) 423
Decorative Art, (Balfour's) Evolution of 331
De Quincey's Essays on Style (Scott's) 293
Dictator (McCarthy's) 475
Divine Comedy (Scartazzini's) 125
Division and Reunion (Wilson's) 278
Dixie, (Allen's) Down in 36
Don Orsino (Crawford's) 15
Drama (Irving's) 334
Drama, Technique of (Price's) 334
Drawing and Engraving (Hamerton's) 51
Eastern History, (Nöldeke's) Sketches from 86
Echoes of Old Country Life (Fowler's) 149
Economia Politica, (Cossa's) Introduzione allo Studio dell' 218
Economics, (Shirres's) Analysis of the Ideas of 389
Egyptian Princess, (Chennell's) Recollections of an 420
Elasticity, (Love's) Mathematical Theory of 90
Electrical Papers (Heaviside's) 199
Electricity and Magnetism, (Gray's) Absolute Measurements in 199
Elizabeth, Christian Scientist (Crim's) 408
Eloping Angels (Watson's) 422
Embryology, Human (Sedgwick's) 349
Embryology of Man and Mammals (Hertwig's) 349
Emigranti in Italia e all' estero, (Rossi's) Patronato degli 295
Emile Deve's Rousseau's 104
Empire (Parsons (*Times's*) 104, 142
England, Papacy in the Middle Ages (Greenwood's) 18
England, (Harrows's) Commentaries on the History of 392
England, (Brett's) Footsteps of Statesmen in 199
England in Egypt (Milner's) 218
England, (Sydney's) Social Life in 16
English, (Carpenter's Strang's) Exercises in 160
English Grammar, New (Sweet's) 331
English Industry and Commerce, (Cunningham's) Growth of 112
English Language (Champneys's) 331
English Literature (Pancoast's) 235
English Literature, (Richards's) Familiar Talks in 160
English Literature, (Oliphant's) Victorian Age of 351
English Parliament, (Smith's) History of 185
English Poetry, (Beeching's) Paradise of 104
English Syntax, (Kellner's) Historical Outlines of 66
English Verse, (Corson's) Primer of. 160
Englishwomen, (Ross's) Three Generations of 161
Entomology (Kirby's) 131
Epis et Bleuets (Legouvé's) 16
Essais de Littérature Contemporaine (Pellissier's) 385
Essays in Literary Interpretation (Mabie's) 104
Essex Highways (Barrett's) 215
Etruscan-Roman Remains in Popular Tradition (Leland's) 281
European Republicans (Linton's) 279
Evolution, Experimental (Varigny's). 149
Extinct Monsters (Hutchinson's) 17
Fair Shadow Land (Thomas's) 423
Faith-Healing (Buckley's) 221
Family Genealogical Record (Ware's) 105
Federal Practice (Foster's) 142
Femme dans l'Art (Vachon's) 66
Field Farings (Williams's) 65
Figure Drawing for Children (Rimmer's) 331
Figure Skating (Monier-Williams's),.. 124
Finger-Prints (Galton's) 91
Florence, (Karoly's) Guide to the Paintings 260
Florence, (Lynch's Perrens's) History of 68
Foil and Sabre (Rondelle's) 263
Footpath Way (Torrey's) 65
Footsteps of Statesmen in England (Brett's) 199
Forain, Album de 319
Formation of the Union (Hart's) 203
Fortunatus the Pessimist (Austin's).. 422
Fox-Hunting (Delmé-Radcliffe's) 72
France Artistique et Monumentale (Havard's) 68
Francis Drake (Mitchell's) 423
Fratris Johannis Comentum Libri Dantis 262
French, (Kroeh's) How to Think in.... 276
French War and the Revolution (Sloane's) 374
From Chattanooga to Petersburg (Smith's) 387
From Dusk to Dawn (Woods's) 201
Garden Design and Architects' Gardens (Robinson's) 88
Genoa the Superb (Johnson's) 71
Geographical Readers (King's) 11
Geography, (Murdock's) Outlines of.. 11
German Allied Troops in Revolution (Elling's) 300
Gilmour, James (Lovett's) 111
God's Foot (Maartens's) 15
Gods of Olympus (Petiscus's) 313
Gothic Architecture (Corroyer's) 129
Great Shadow (Doyle's) 201
Great War of 189– 148
Greece (Diehl's) Excursions in 161
Greek-English Word-List (Baird's).... 313
Greek Poets in English Verse (Appleton's) 443
Greeley on Lincoln (Benton's) 455
Green Fields and Running Brooks (Riley's) 423
Guiana, British (Rodway's) 235
Guimard, La (Goncourt's) 232
Hampton Institute, Twenty-two Years' Work of 385
Hanging Moss (Lindau's) 146
Hauser, Kaspar, (Evans's) Story of... 34
Hawaiian Islands, (Whitney's) Guide to 143
Hawaiian People, (Alexander's) History of 143
Heine, (Hellman's) Lyrics and Ballads of 35
Hereditary Genius (Galton's) 260
Herodotus (Abbott's) 475
Heures d' Histoire (Vogüé's) 215
Homes in City and Country 427
Horatian Echoes (Sargent's) 373
Hospital Annual (Burdett's) 142
Hospitals and Asylums of the World (Burdett's) 240
Horsewoman (Hayes's) 124
House of Fame (Skeat's Chaucer's)... 347
Household Nursing (Tunstall's) 30
Hüet, Les 66
Hughes, John (Brann's) 112
Humor, International (Dircks's) 166
Hungary, (Fletcher's) Life and Character in 91
Hygienic Measures in Infectious Diseases (Nuttall's) 30
Hymns (Selborne's) 51
India, (Lyall's) Rise of the British Dominion in 424
Indians of the Southwest (Bandelier's) 54
Inglis, John (Watt's) 390
In Gold and Silver (Ellwanger's) 66
Insomnia (Macfarlane's) 30
Insurance, (Richards's) Law of 114
Intellectual Pursuits (Waters's) 104
In the Bundle of Time (Bates's) 297
In the Key of Blue (Symonds's) 142
Intoxicating Liquors, (Black's) Laws Regulating Manufacture and Sale of 282
Iola Leroy (Harper's) 146
Ireland in the 18th Century, (Lecky's) History of 292
Irish Idylls (Barlow's) 166
Italian Independence, (Thayer's) Dawn of 181
Italie—Espagne (Dietz's) 83
Italy (Probyn's) 107
Italy and Her Invaders (Hodgkin's).. 52
Jackson, General Andrew (Parton's).. 427
Jane Field (Wilkins's) 146
Japan, (Batchelor's) Ainu of 88
Japan, (Chamberlain and Mason's) Handbook of 388
Japan, (Wigmore's) Private Law in Old 223
Japanese Bride (Tamara's) 299
Japon, (Layrle's) Restauration Impériale au 167
Java, (Worsfold's) Visit to 292
Jean de Kerdren 297
Joanna I. (Baddeley's) 332
Job, Book of (Siegfried's) 368
Joule, J. P., (Reynolds's) Memoir of.. 373
Juvenal's Satires (Nash's) 143
Katharine North (Pool's) 297
Keith Deramore 297
Kelt or Gael (Atkins's) 439
King Poppy (Lytton's) 422
Korea from its Capital (Gilmore's)... 426
Kreditwesen der Nordamerikanischen Union (Plehn's) 185
Kruedener, Mme. de, (Ford's) Life of. 441
Land of Home Rule (Walpole's) 300
Last Sentence (Grey's) 475
Lateinische Volksetymologie (Keller's) 110
Latins, Les (Gourmy's) 293
Lawn Tennis, (Dwight's) Practical... 477
Lawrence, Lord, (Aitcheson's) 424
Lebenserinnerungen (Siemens's) 31
Lesage (Lentilhac's) 312
Letteratura Italiana, (D'Ancona's) Manuale della 349
Lincoln, Abraham (Morse's) 407
Lincoln, Greeley on (Benton's) 455
Lincoln, (Whitney's) Life on the Circuit with 127
Literary Criticism for Students (McLaughlin's) 235
Literary Curiosities, (Walsh's) Handy Book of 18
Literary Courtship (Fuller's) 475
Literature and Philosophy (Caird's).. 161
Littérature Contemporaine, (Pellissier's) Essais de 254
Littérature Russe (Leger's) 71
Little Minx (Cambridge's) 475
London, Round, (Williams's) 391
Longues et Brèves (Coppée's) 347
Lost Atlantis (Wilson's) 241
Love-Songs of English Poets (Caine's). 422
Maine, Sir H. (Grant Duff's) 90
Mälmörda (Clarke's) 423
Marine Royale in 1789 (Loir's) 239
Maritime Sanitation, (Holt's) Principles of 113
Marriage, (Geary's) Law of 142
Martyn, Henry (Smith's) 478
Maryland Archives (Brown's)....277, 278
Maryland, (Gambrall's) Studies in the History of 261
Mashonaland, (Bent's) Ruined Cities of 130
Matelot (Loti's) 408
Mechanics of the Earth's Atmosphere. 347
Mediæval Lore (Steele's) 332
Memminger, C. G., (Capers's) Life of. 318
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix (Reissmann's) 392
Meteorology, Modern (Waldo's) 347
Middle Ages, (Henderson's) Historical Documents of 147
Military Law (Winthrop's) 179
Mississippi River and its Source (Brower's) 67
Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen (Anstey's). 454
Mr. Tommy Dove (Deland's) 475
Mohammed, (Arbuthnot's Mirkhond's) Life of 331
Money, (Sherwood's) History and Theory of 333
Mongols, (Gilmour's) More About the 473
Montaigne (Florio's) 235
Morison, N. H., Memorial of 261
Morocco As It Is (Bonsal's) 147
Morristown Authors and Writers (Colles's) 313
Mother, The (Mitchell's) 423
Music, (Elson's) Realm of 281
Myammah (Parke's) 293
Napoléon Intime (Lévy's) 212
Nationalisation of Health (Ellis's).... 183
Natural Selection, (Spencer's) Inadequacy of 440
Naval Progress, Notes on the Year's.. 11
New England Roads, (Prime's) Along. 65
New Guinea, British (Thomson's)..... 184
New York Securities 348
Noble Science of Fox-Hunting (Delmé-Radcliffe's) 72
Normandy Inns, (Dodd's) In and Out of Three 82
Norway and the Norwegians (Keary's) 165
Nullification and Secession (Webster's) 237
Orti Orcellari (Baxter's) 82
Out of Doors in Tsarland (Wisbaw's). 425
Outward and Homeward Bound..... 440
Owens, John E., (Owens's) Life of.... 334
Paradise of English Poetry (Beeching's) 104
Parliament, English, (Smith's) History of 185
Parliamentary Law (Anson's) 236
Parsifal (Kufferath's) 240
Patagonia, (Hudson's) Idle Days in... 478
Paton, John G., Autobiography 282
Peabody Institute Catalogue 261
Pepys, Samuel, (Wheatley's) Diary of 457
Perchance to Dream (Briscoe's) 146
Personal Reminiscences (Chittenden's) 476
Petronii Cena Trimalchionis (Friedländer's) 392
Phases of Thought and Criticism (Azarias's) 162
Phrygian and Persian Art (Perrot and Chipiez's) 316
Physics (Barker's) 36
Physics (Ganot's) 386
Physics, (Peddie's) Manual of 167
Physics, Practical, (Glazebrook and Shaw's) 386
Poems (J. H. Brown's) 423
Poems (Carducci's) 423
Poems (Lord de Tabley's) 422
Poems (Watson's) 422
Poems by Violet Fane (Singleton's).. 422
Poésie Lyrique en France, (Paris's) Origines de la 144
Poole's Index (Fletcher's) 332
Prairie Folks (Garland's) 408
Pratt Portraits (Fuller's) 475
Priestley, J., (Bolton's) Scientific Correspondence of 318
Prisoners and Paupers (Boies's) 336
Prometheus Unbound (Scudder's Shelley's) 104
Prose Idyls (Albee's) 66
Purgatory (Shadwell's Dante's) 128
Quais de Paris, (Uzanne's) Physiologie des 51, 254
Railway Injuries (Page's) 30
Ranch Verses (Chittenden's) 423
Ranjit Singh (Griffin's) 107
Rauch, C. D. (Cheney's Eggers's) 105
Recollections of Middle Life (Sarcey's) 409
Red Leaves and Roses (Cawein's) 423
References for Literary Workers (Matson's) 30
Renan, Ernest (Grant Duff's) 367
Reputation of George Saxon (Roberts's) 15
Res Judicatæ (Birrell's) 142
Rêve (Zola's) 220
Rhetoric, (Hill's) Foundations of..... 35
Road, Track, and Stable (Merwin's).. 148
Roman d'une Impératrice (Waliszewski's) 120
Rome, Pagan and Christian (Lanciani's) 53
Rousseau, J. J. (Chuguet's) 66
Rowen (Bunner's) 424
Russia under Alexander III. (Samson-Himmelstierna's) 222
Ruthenorum, (Hehn's) De Moribus... 83
St. Peter, (Harris's) Gospel of 30
Salisbury Parliament, (Lucy's) Diary of 262
Scotland before 1700 (Brown's)..... 427
Scotland, Early, (Mackinnon's) Culture in 440
Scott, Wm. Bell, Autobiography of.... 145
Scribe à Ibsen, De (Doumic's) 334
Scrupule (Bourget's) 347
Sea-Power, (Mahan's) Influence of, on French Revolution 108, 126
Seaward (Hovey's) 423
Secret du Précepteur (Cherbuliez's).. 312
Seedlings, (Lubbock's) Contribution to our Knowledge of 461
Service of Security and Information (Wagner's) 444
Shadows of the Lake (Leyton's)..... 422
Shelley, P. B., (Woodberry's) Poetical Works of 68, 87
Short Stalks (Buxton's) 92
Siberian Lepers, (Marsden's) On Sledge and Horseback to 258
Singing, (Rogers's) Pr[illegible] 427
Sixty Years of an [illegible] Life (Holyoake's) 298
Slavery and the Slave [illegible]rica (Stanley's) 312
Social Strugglers (Bo[illegible] 475
Socialism, (Kirkup's) [illegible] 179
Social Life in England [illegible]s) 16
Song of the Ancient People (Proctor's) 423
Songs and Sonnets (Egan's) 423
Songs for the Hour (Jones's) 423
Songs of Freedom (Salt's) 422
Sound and Music (Zahm's) 386
South Africa, Letters from 374
Spanien und die Spanische Litteratur (Farinelli's) 455
Spanish Literature (Clarke's) 367
Staatenbund und Bundesstaat (Westerkamp's) 238
Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words 14
Story of a Child (Deland's) 15
Story of John Trevennick (Rhoades's) 475
Strafford, (Browning's) Life of..... 104
Student and Singer (Santley's)..... 147
Studies by a Recluse (Jessopp's)..... 185
Sultan to Sultan (French-Sheldon's).. 36
Sursum Corda (Bourdillon's)..... 422
Susy (Harte's) 201
Swift, Dean (Moriarty's) 161
Swiss Reformation (Schaff's)..... 162
Sword-Play, Old 124
Tales of Adventure from the Annuals 51
Taylor, Gen. Z. (Howard's) 18
Temps Difficiles (Forain's) 319
Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning, (Ritchie's) Records of 160
Tennyson's In Memoriam (Jacobs's).. 66
That Mary Ann (Clark's) 236
Things Japanese (Chamberlain's)..... 389
Thoughts of Busy Girls (Dodge's)..... 148
Three Generations of Englishwomen (Ross's) 161
Through Colonial Doorways (Wharton's) 374
Tocqueville, A. de, Souvenirs de, 270, 310
Toilers of the Field (Jefferies's)..... 65
Trophies (Heredia's) 349
Tropical America (Ford's) 179
Trumpet and Drum (Field's) 423
Tsarland, (Wisbaw's) Out of Doors in. 425
Tuscan Republics (Duffy's) 260
Under Pressure (Theodoli's) 15
Under the Evening Lamp (Stoddard's) 104
United States (Baedeker's) 476
United States, Appletons' General Guide 476
United States, (Holst's) Constitutional History, Index to 51
Universal Atlas 11
Unmarried Women (Chester's) 352
Unseen Foundations of Society (Argyll's) 315
Unsoundness of Mind (Williams's).... 30
Usury and Interest, (Blissard's) Ethic of 179
Valdesi, (Comba's) Storia dei 333
Ventilation and Heating (Billings's).. 409
Victorian Age of English Literature (Oliphant's) 351
Violets, Stray (Hart's) 178
Vision of Mac Conglinne (Meyer's).... 444
Vita Nuova (Perini's Dante's)..... 215
Voice of a Flower (Gerard's)..... 408
Voltaic Cell (Benjamin's)..... 368
Voltaire, (Espinasse's) Life of..... 167
Voodoo Tales (Owen's) 459
Wages, (Thompson's) Theory of..... 179
Waller's Poems (Drury's)..... 160
Wanderings by Southern Waters (Baker's) 352
Washington, Mary, (Terhune's) Story of 297
Washington's Itinerary, 1775–1783 (Baker's) 297
Waterloo, (Ropes's) Campaign of..... 183
Waverley Novels (Scott's)..... 370
Webster's Select Orations (George's). 235
Where Three Empires Meet (Knight's) 460
Whist Nuggets (McGuckin's)..... 105
Wild Flowers, (Dana's) How to Know 300
Winter Hour (Johnson's)..... 423
Without Dogma (Sienkiewicz's)..... 475
Woman Who Failed (Chandler's)..... 475
Women, (Firenzuola's) On the Beauty of 84
Xenophon (Dakyns's)..... 475
York, (Caine's) Martial Annals of..... 461
York (Raine's)..... 461

Books of the Week.

18, 37, 56, 78, 92, 114, 131, 149, 167, 185, 204, 224, 242, 263, 282, 301, 320, 336, 355, 375, 393, 410, 427, 444, 462, 478.

ERRATA.

Page 33, col. ii, line 9 from bottom. For "twenty-five" read "twenty fine."

Page 36, col. i, line 5. For "Die" read "Des."

Page 46, col. i, line 6 from bottom. For "Klumpff" read "Knopff."

Page 62, col. i, line 15. For "Ohrwald" read "Ohrwalder."

Page 82, col. i, line 46. For "1191" read "1171."

Page 84, col. i, line 42. Omit the words in parenthesis.

Page 101, col. ii, line 4. For "seventeenth" read "eighteenth."

Page 112, col. ii, lines 3–8 from bottom. Omit sentence, "The Orpheus," etc.

Page 230, col. ii, line 12 from bottom. For "J. H. H." read "J. A. H."

Page 336, col. i, line 19. For "so" read "some."

Page 411, col. i, line 1 of second paragraph. For "Iowa" read "South Dakota."

Page 418, col. iii., line 23. For "colony" read "province." Line 32. For "eight" read "five."

Page 444, col. iii., line 18. For "Shlaraffenland" read "Schlaraffenland."

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1436. THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

MACMILLAN & COMPANY'S

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE YEAR 1892.

By C. F. Bastable.

Public Finance.

By C. F. BASTABLE, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin. 8vo, $4.00.

"His treatise on Finance is exhaustive and far-reaching. . . . As a thorough statement of the theories of the English school of finance, there has been no manual recently published that approaches Dr. Bastable's in precision of definition or order of arrangement."—*Commercial Bulletin.*

By Canon Bernard.

The Central Teaching of Christ.

Being a Study and Exposition of St. John, Chapters XIII. to XVII. inclusive. By T. D. BERNARD, Canon of Wells, author of "The Progress of Doctrine in the New Testament." 12mo, $1.50.

By Rev. Stopford A. Brooke.

The History of Early English Literature.

By the Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE. Uniform with Bryce's 'American Commonwealth.' 12mo, cloth, $2.50.

"In Mr. Stopford Brooke's monumental work he strives with rare skill and insight to present our earliest national poetry as a living literature, and not as mere material for research."—*London Times.*

By F. Marion Crawford.

Don Orsino.

A sequel to 'Saracinesca' and 'Sant' Ilario.' By F. MARION CRAWFORD, Author of 'The Three Fates,' etc. Uniform with the new collected edition of Mr. Crawford's Works. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"We are inclined to regard the book as the most ingenious of all Mr. Crawford's fictions."—*Evening Bulletin.*

By Rev. Dr. DuBose.

The Soteriology of the New Testament.

By Wm. Porcher DuBose, M.A., S.T.D., Professor of Exegesis in the University of the South. 12mo, $1.50.

". . . The Church owes a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. DuBose for bringing out into clear light the New Testament meaning of the word [salvation]. Its devout spiritual tone and earnestness will lead many readers to more honest and real thoughts of the meaning of salvation, whilst its original and fresh treatment of certain aspects of great theological mysteries will stimulate thought. The style and expression also are alike admirable."—*Churchman.*

By E. A. Freeman.

A History of Sicily from the Earliest Times.

VOL. III. THE ATHENIAN AND CARTHAGINIAN EXPEDITIONS. 8vo, $6.00.

By Philip Gilbert Hamerton

Man in Art.

By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, author of "Etching and Etchers," "The Graphic Arts," "Landscape," "The Present State of the Fine Arts in France." Editor of "The Portfolio."

Illustrated by Etchings and Photogravures from pictures by representative artists. Printed on hand-made paper, large 8vo, $30.00.

***Also Edition de Luxe (limited to 125 copies for England and 50 for America, only 10 of which remain for sale; the English copies have all been sold before the day of publication), printed on John Dickinson & Co.'s hand-made paper, and the illustrations on Japanese vellum. Price on application.

By the Very Rev. Dean Hole.

The Memories of Dean Hole.

Including Archers, Artists, Authors, Cricketers, Ecclesiastics, Gamblers, Gardeners, Hunters and Shooters, Oxonians, Preachers, and Workingmen. With Illustrations from original sketches by LEECH and THACKERAY. 8vo, $4.00.

"Dean Hole is clearly an anecdotist ready made. . . . He is not only the famous rose-growing parson, but a hunting parson, a cricketing parson, a shooting parson, and a playgoing parson, but at the same time one who never forgets that he is parson and a Christian."—*Daily News.*

By Henry Jephson.

The Platform—Its Rise and Progress.

By HENRY JEPHSON. Two volumes. Large Crown 8vo, $4.00.

"Dr. Henry Jephson has struck a new vein in political history, and has worked it certainly with diligence, and we think his readers will say with success. He claims that among the great political agencies the Platform has hitherto been overlooked. His remarks have an interest for all communities under parliamentary or elective government. . . . A very useful as well as a very interesting addition to political literature."—*Washington Post.*

By Dr. S. H. Kellogg.

The Genesis and Growth of Religion.

Being a Course of Lectures delivered before the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey. By the Rev. S. H. KELLOGG, D.D., of Toronto, Canada, Author of "The Light of Asia and the Light of the World." 12mo. Cloth.

By Rudyard Kipling.

Ballads and Barrack-Room Ballads.

12mo, Cloth Extra, $1.25.

"Mr. Kipling is seen at his best in this latest collection of ballads."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

By Dr. S. S. Laurie.

The Institutes of Education.

Comprising a Rational Introduction to Psychology. By Dr. S. S. LAURIE, author of "Occasional Addresses on Educational Subjects." 16mo. $1.00.

By A. Sheridan Lea.

Foster's Text-Book of Physiology.

Part V. Appendix. The Chemical Basis of the Animal Body. By A. SHERIDAN LEA, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Fellow and Lecturer in Physiology of Caius College, Cambridge, and University Lecturer in Physiology. 8vo. With Illustrations. $1.75.

By Sir John Lubbock.

The Beauties of Nature

AND THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD WE LIVE IN. By the Right Hon. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., F.R.S., LL.D., author of "The Pleasures of Life." With numerous Illustrations and many full-page Plates. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"He writes charmingly, even poetically at times. The beauties of nature that he finds are often strange phenomena. But he makes them intelligible and agreeable reading for the unscientific."—*Evening Bulletin.*

"In this pleasant volume Sir John Lubbock talks in a familiar yet always accurate manner of the wonders of animal life, of plant life, and of the woods and fields, telling not merely the dry scientific facts, but the poetic associations and suggestions that surround them. Many illustrations adorn the volume, which make it as attractive as it is useful."—*Philadelphia Times.*

By Edward John Payne.

History of the New World Called America.

By EDWARD JOHN PAYNE, Fellow of University College, Oxford.

"This work will remain one of the most important, if not the most important, on the history of the New World yet published. . . . It will delight all those who take an interest in the origins of history and of civilization; it cannot be neglected by any student of American history. It is eminently a book worth reading."—*Academy.*

"Leads the student in a novel direction. . . . The elucidation of the subject surpasses in thoroughness and clearness anything of the kind we have ever read before."—*N. Y. Times.*

By Professor Jowett.

The Dialogues of Plato.

Translated into English, with Analyses and Introductions. By B. JOWETT, M.A., Master of Balliol College, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, Doctor of Theology of the University of Leyden, LL.D. of the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge. In five volumes. Revised and Corrected Throughout. With Marginal Analyses and other additions, and an Index of Subjects and Proper Names. Third Edition. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $20.00.

By Alfred Lord Tennyson.

The Death of Œnone, Akbar's Dream.

And other Poems. Uniform with 'The Foresters, Robin Hood and Maid Marian.' 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

Also a large-paper limited edition on hand-made paper, $3.00.

The Foresters, Robin Hood and Maid Marian.

16mo, cloth, $1.25.

"Lord Tennyson has touched the myth and tradition of Robin Hood with the magic hand of his genius and made them glow with the fire and semblance of reality."—*N. Y. Sun.*

By Mrs. Humphry Ward.

The History of David Grieve.

By MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, author of "Robert Elsmere," etc., etc. Fourth edition. In one volume, 12mo, Cloth, extra, $1.00; also in two volumes, cloth, $3.00.

"What sorrow, what repentances, sufferings, sins, heart-searchings, and brain-cudgelings David passes through we leave to our readers to find out for themselves. They will find more than this. They will find thoughts which stimulate and passages which burn. . . . They will find a fearless grappling with the things that are, treated as only a woman, high-minded and sincere, can treat these things."—*Saturday Review.*

By William Winter.

Shadows of the Stage.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

"Into a very pretty little volume, Mr. Winter has gathered a score or more of his minor theatrical articles, written from day to day as occasion served and as the passing show gave opportunity, and yet written always with abundant literary art and with the constant desire to pay due meed of praise to those features of the contemporary stage which were best worth commemoration. . . . Perhaps the best paper of all is the first, on 'The Good Old Times,' in which Mr. Winter, out of the fulness of his knowledge, answers those who bemoan the decadence of the art of acting and ignorantly sacrifice the present to the past."—*The Nation.*

Old Shrines and Ivy.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

"Whatever William Winter writes is marked by felicity of diction and by refinement of style, as well as by the evidence of culture and wide reading. 'Old Shrines and Ivy' is an excellent example of the charm of his work."—*Boston Courier.*

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 1

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Right to Labor 4
The English Farmer's Plight 4
The French New Year 5
President Low on University Education 6

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The Panama Question 7
The Galileo Festival at Padua 8
Memoirs of Count Cheverny.—II 9

CORRESPONDENCE:

The Seat of Power 10
The Massachusetts Governorship 10
Liberal American Methodists 10
Tintoretto's St. Mark 11
Cousin and Niece 11

NOTES 11

REVIEWS:

The Stanford Dictionary 14
Recent Novels 15
Macaulay and Water 16
Extinct Monsters 17
Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities 18
General Taylor 18
Empire and Papacy in the Middle Ages 18

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 18

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, ecah insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—		
4 insertions	5	per cent.
8 "	10	"
13 "	12½	"
26 "	15	"
39 "	20	"
52 "	25	"
AMOUNT—		
$100 within a year	10	per cent.
250 " "	12½	"
500 " "	15	"
750 " "	20	"
1,000 " "	25	"
1,500 " "	30	"
2,000 " "	33⅓	"

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Advent term, eighteenth year, opens Sept. 21, 1892. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hilliard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 247 Prytania Street.

MRS. F. D. BLAKE AND MRS. L. Polk Chapman's French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 1, 1892. Students prepared for college. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 120–124 West Franklin St.

THE EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. 30th year. Reopens Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 20 Mason Street.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
(Private—for Girls.)

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS
(formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NEW YORK, Long Island, Garden City.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL PREPARES FOR best Colleges, Scientific Schools, and business. Well-equipped laboratories and gymnasium. Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Easter Term begins January 11. CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harv.), Head Master.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MISS COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens September 28. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

A FEW BOYS WILL FIND PLEA- sant and refined home in teacher's family. Preparation for college or business. Decided advantages; references. Address TEACHER, care of *Nation.*

School Agencies.

THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BU- REAU, 211 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.—The best city schools, colleges, universities, State normals, academies, seminaries, church schools, etc., are among our regular patrons. Also have frequent vacancies for governesses and tutors. Now is the best time to register for fall positions. Send for hand-book, and note what we are doing for teachers. C. J. ALBERT, Manager.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES. 7 Tremont Place, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely bears of vancancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

BRENTANO'S

124 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

BOOKS of every description, both FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Send for Catalogue.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS supplied with Text-Books, Stationery, and every requisite at reduced rates.

Kiepert's Atlas Antiquus.

Substantially bound in full cloth. Single copies, postpaid, $2.00.

Leach, Shewell & Sanborn,

PUBLISHERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

$8,000 at 5 Per Cent.

An established business in St. Louis needs an additional building to increase its facilities, and to justify its erection wishes to borrow $8,000 at 5 per cent. to purchase the premises it now occupies. Address
INCREASE, care the *Nation.*

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers and Importers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OFFICES AT LONDON, LEIPZIG, PARIS.

Subscriptions for *Periodicals*, Foreign and American, at the lowest rates. Prompt and careful service. Estimates furnished.

Book-buyers can save themselves much trouble and save money by sending all orders for both

Foreign and American Books

to our firm, prepared to furnish all Books, wherever published, promptly and at lowest rates.

Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds. THE BIRDS OF AMERICA, from drawings made in the U. S. by John James Audubon, F.R.S., 8 vols., and THE QUADRUPEDS OF NORTH AMERICA, by John James Audubon and Rev. John Backman, 3 vols.; together, 11 vols., royal 8vo, half green morocco, gilt tops, the plates mounted on linen guards, bound by Pawson and Nicholson, clean, sound condition. New York, G. R. Lockwood, no date. $250.00.

Congressional Proceedings, 1789-1891, as follows: Annals of Congress, 42 vols., sheep; Congressional Debates, 15 vols., sheep; Congressional Globe, 108 vols., half Russia; Congressional Record, 119 vols., half Russia. Complete set for $250.00.

Finances of the United States, 1790-1891, complete set of the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, 50 vols., half brown morocco, sound, good set, $96.00. Includes Hamilton's Reports on Public Credit, Manufactures, Mint, etc.

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,
Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

Having recently purchased the entire remainder of the last edition of this standard work from the publishers, we are prepared to offer them at greatly reduced prices. The book may be returned within five days from date of purchase if unsatisfactory. We have them in russia, half-morocco, or sheep bindings. They won't last long. Write us for prices.

Leary's Old Book Store,

9 South Ninth St.,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"GERMANIA."

A Fortnightly Magazine for the Study of the

German Language and Literature.

Subscription Price, $2.00. Sample copies free.

P. O. Box 151, MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mail and Express, New York: "Germania is an excellent journal and admirably adapted for the purpose of enabling different grades of learners to perfect themselves in the German language and its literature."

THERE IS A DEMAND FOR A MORE philosophical treatment of American literature; for a book constructed on critical principles, justly appreciative but not indiscriminately applausive of home products. In response to this demand we offer

A New American Literature

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE and LEONARD LEMMON. For High Schools, Academies, Colleges.

☞ Sample pages free. Sample copies sent postpaid on receipt of introduction price, $1.12.

Published by D. C. HEATH & CO., Boston, New York, Chicago.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

851 and 853 Sixth Ave., N. W. Cor. 48th St., N. Y.

FRENCH *AND OTHER FOREIGN* **BOOKS.** *Send for Catalogue.*

Fine Stationery. Sample Book on application.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

The 1892 Model Remington Typewriter

Presents many points of improvement which will readily commend themselves to all users.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

Why do you shingle your house if not to increase its exterior beauty and get a warm, durable covering?

Why do you Paint the Shingles, when paint conceals their beauty and turns black with age?

Cabot's Creosote Shingle stains are transparent, never turn black, and protect the wood from all forms of decay.

Send 6c. in stamps for Sheaf of Sketches of Creosoted Houses, with Samples on Wood.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.

71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS AT ALL CENTRAL POINTS.

KNABE

PIANOFORTES,

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St. Washington, 817 Market Space.

ERIE LINES

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN **New York & Chicago,** Via Chautauqua Lake or Niagara Falls. An enchanting panorama of mountains, forests, and streams. Pullman Cars Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauqua Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

D. I. ROBERTS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,

174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

.ESTABLISHED 1858.

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.

An enormous sale of books in every department of Literature is now taking place at the JACKSON BUILDING, 31 East 17th St., three doors east of Broadway. Librarians of schools, clubs, etc., as well as persons intending to establish private libraries, would do well to call or write to us.

Prices and information given on any book published.

New Clearance Catalogue sent upon request.

BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

WATER CLOSETS

The number of insanitary closets now in use is enormous. Possibly yours is one of them. Investigation costs you nothing.

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Some Recent Publications.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

BENNETT. *Xenophon's Hellenica, Books V.-VII.* Edited on the basis of the edition of Büchsenschütz by CHARLES E. BENNETT, Professor of Classical Philology in Brown University. Square 8vo. 240 pages. Cloth, $1.50; Paper, $1.20. *Text Edition.* 128 pages. Paper, 45 cents.

In the *College Series of Greek Authors.* Important additions have been made in this edition to the notes of Büchsenschütz, especially in the way of material from Breitenbach, Kurz, and Grosser.

GOODWIN. *A Greek Grammar.* Revised and enlarged by the author, Professor W. W. GOODWIN of Harvard University. 12mo, half morocco. xxxvi-451 pages. $1.65.

The Grammar has been revised throughout and in many parts rewritten; and it is hoped that in many important particulars it will be found still more satisfactory than the former editions as a class-room text-book and a work of reference.

GREENOUGH. *Eutropius' Historiae Romanae.* Edited by Professor J. B. GREENOUGH of Harvard University. The first of a series of pamphlets for sight reading. Paper. viii-41 pages. 25 cents.

GUDEMAN. *Syllabus on the History of Classical Philology.* By Dr. ALFRED GUDEMAN, Johns Hopkins University. 8vo. Paper. vi-50 pages. 55 cents.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. (Volume III., 1892.) 8vo. Boards. vi-203 pages. $1.50.

JACKSON. *An Avesta Grammar in Comparison with SANSKRIT.* By Professor A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON of Columbia College. Part I.:—Phonology, Inflection, Word-Formation. With an introduction on the Avesta. 8vo. Cloth. xlviii-273 pages. $2.20.
Part II.—Syntax, and Part III.—Texts for reading will soon be issued.

WHITE. *The Beginner's Greek Book.* By JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Professor of Greek in Harvard University. 12mo. Cloth. xv-498 pages. $1.60.

The Beginner's Greek Book is complete in itself, presenting forms and elementary syntax directly and not by reference to grammars. It consists of carefully graded lessons, selections for reading and full vocabularies, and is designed to completely cover the ground of the first year's work in Greek.

WHITE AND MORGAN. *Anabasis Dictionary.* An Illustrated Dictionary to Xenophon's *Anabasis*, with groups of words etymologically related. By JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Professor of Greek, and MORRIS H. MORGAN, Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin, in Harvard University. 12mo. Cloth. $1.35. Also bound with Goodwin and White's *Anabasis.* $1.65.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature. Vol. I. Published under the direction of the Modern Language Departments of Harvard University. 12mo. Paper. 128 pages. Mailing price, $1.10; retail price, $1.00.
In the *International Modern Language Series.*

BOIELLE. *Quatrevingt-Treize.* Par VICTOR HUGO. Adapted for use in schools by JAMES BOIELLE, B.A. (Univ. Gall.), Senior French Master in Dulwich College, England. Revised for use in American Schools. 12mo. Cloth. viii-216 pages. 70 cents.

BULTMANN. *Soll und Haben.* Novelle von GUSTAV FREYTAG. Edited and Annotated by IDA W. BULTMANN, Teacher of German in the Free Academy, Norwich, Conn. 12mo. Cloth. vi-220 pages. 70 cents.

GRUENER. *Dietegen.* Novelle von Gottfried Keller. With Introduction and notes by GUSTAV GRUENER, Assistant Professor of German in Yale University. 12mo. Cloth. vi-75 pages. 40 cents.

PARIS. *Extraits de la Chanson de Roland*, avec une Introduction Littéraire, des Observations Grammaticales, des Notes, et un Glossaire Complet. Par GASTON PARIS, Membre de l'Institut. Revue et Corrigée par l'Auteur. 12mo. Cloth. xxiv-160 pages. 70 cents.

VAN DAELL. *La Cigale chez les Fourmis.* Comedie en un acte. Par MM. ERNEST LEGOUVE et EUGENE LABICHE. With English notes by ALPHONSE N. VAN DAELL, Professor of Modern Languages in the Mass. Inst. of Technology. 12mo. Paper. 37 pages. 25 cents.

Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the prices given above.

GINN & CO., Publishers, Boston, New York, Chicago, and London.

TICKNOR & COMPANY

Publish Art, Architectural, Historical, Standard, and Illustrated Books. Catalogues on application. Also the

AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE OLDEST AND BEST

Architectural publication in the country. Interesting articles on Architecture, Sanitation, Archæology, Decoration, etc., by the ablest writers. *Richly illustrated.* Issued weekly. Send stamp for specimen copy to the Publishers,

TICKNOR & COMPANY,

211 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

PICTURES

IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.

The Work of American Artists a Specialty.

A Choice Collection always on Exhibition. Inspection and Correspondence Invited.

WILLIAM MACBETH,

237 Fifth Avenue,

Two Doors Above 27th Street, New York.

BEST PORTRAIT OF TENNYSON.

The Poet at the age of 70. Etched from life by Rajon. The head in profile, half life size.

Of this Portrait F. G. Stephens, in his biography of Rajon, says: "It is simply one of the finest specimens of modern draughtsmanship."

Unsigned artists' proofs, $18.00. A few early signed proofs on Japan paper, $60.00; on vellum, $75.00. Special illustrated prospectus free by mail. Also, Catalogue No. 9 of high-class Modern Etchings, for holiday presents, with 50 illustrations, mailed on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO.,
Paris, Chicago, and 20 East 16th St., New York.

STANDARD
Works of Reference.

The New Chambers's Encyclopædia.

Twenty years later than any other Encyclopædia in the market. Thoroughly rewritten and revised, it contains a large number of articles that are not to be found in any work of a similar character. It is illustrated by more than three thousand five hundred wood engravings and nearly a hundred colored maps.

One thousand contributors, including many of the most eminent authorities in every department of knowledge, have assisted in the preparation of the work. Complete in ten volumes.

"It is strictly a cyclopædia. A high order of scholarship has evidently been employed in its preparation, as among the list of contributors are noticed many distinguished names. The handiwork of specialists is evident on every page. Certainly it is a most attractive work. Chambers's Encyclopædia has always had a host of friends, and in this new edition they will be multiplied."—*Boston Literary World.*

"In the matter of maps, in which line we have examined the volumes with special care, we believe that no finer were ever published in a work of similar grade."—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

"Thoroughness and conscientiousness, indeed, characterize the work in every department and detail."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Very recent facts are incorporated. The encyclopædia remains the best adjusted, most comprehensive, and most to the point that we have."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"It is more entertaining in its matter than any other great encyclopædia."—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

Price of complete sets: Cloth, $30.00; cloth, uncut, $30.00; sheep, $40.00; half morocco, $45.00.

Allibone's Dictionary and Supplement.

Complete in five volumes. The entire work containing the names and history of over 83,000 authors. From the London *Saturday Review*: "We have no hesitation in declaring our conviction that it is by far the most satisfactory work of the kind with which we are acquainted. It is ample in its information; it is accurate to a degree very rarely attained; it is catholic as to the persons included, and it is, with all this, eminently readable." Cloth, $37.50; sheep, $42.50; half Russia, $50.00; half calf, $55.00; half morocco, $55.00.

Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities.

By WILLIAM S. WALSH, author of "Faust: The Poem and the Legend," "Paradoxes of a Philistine," etc. Crown 8vo. Uniform with volumes of Reader's Reference Library. Half morocco, $3.50; three-quarters calf, $5.00.

"We have here plenty of instruction, for Mr. Walsh has explored all the odd nooks and corners of literature, and it is mingled with an abundance of amusing anecdotes and queer sayings. It is a book for the general public, not as profound as Disraeli's 'Curiosities of Literature,' but a vast deal more popular. It will grace the shelves of the scholar as a book of reference, and the library of the business man to entice him from his cares and anxieties and afford him a very gracious opportunity to pass many leisure hours pleasantly and profitably, for Mr. Walsh's essays range 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe.'"—*N. Y. Herald.*

Half-Hour Series.

Selected and arranged by CHARLES MORRIS. Uniform in style, size, and binding.

Half-Hours with the Best Humorous Authors. The choicest writings of the best American, English, and foreign humorists. In four volumes. Crown 8vo, Cloth, gilt top, $6.00; half calf, $10.00; three-quarters calf, $13.00.

Half-Hours with American History. Equally valuable to those who wish to refresh their recollections of American history as a whole, and to those who desire to read up on particular subjects. Two volumes. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $3.00; half calf, $5.00; three-quarters calf, $6.50.

Half-Hours with the Best American Authors. Containing the best samples from every American author of note in history, poetry, art, fiction, and philosophy. Complete in four volumes. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $6.00; half calf, $10.00; three-quarters calf, $13.00. 8vo size. Four volumes, half cloth, $16.00.

Half-Hours with the Best Foreign Authors. The only collection affording a general survey of representative foreign works. Four volumes, crown 8vo. Cloth, gilt top, $6.00; half calf, $10.00; three-quarters calf, $13.00. The above works also bound in half vellum cloth, gilt top, $2.00 per volume.

*** For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by the Publishers, free of expense, on receipt of the price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.,

715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1893.

The Week.

MR. CLEVELAND makes an important addition to his long list of public services in his frank and dignified utterance against the candidacy of Edward Murphy for the Senate. He says, with characteristic courage, what everybody knows to be the simple truth in the matter. No advocate of Mr. Murphy has been able to give any reason for sending him to the Senate other than that he is the "choice of the organization." How he comes to be that choice is not dwelt upon, but everybody familiar with Machine political methods knows that Mr. Murphy himself brought it about by going down into the primaries which nominated candidates for the Legislature and "fixing the thing" there long before the people had given the subject any thought. From that moment to the present time the people have had no voice in the selection, neither have Mr. Murphy's qualifications for the position played any part in it. He simply decided that he would like to have the "place," and he set his machine in motion to secure it for himself. There was only one contingency in which Mr. Murphy would have been in any sense a fit candidate for the Senate. Had Mr. Hill been nominated and elected President, and had the Government of the United States been thus turned over to the spoilsmen for their private advantage, then Mr. Murphy, as distributor of patronage for New York State, would have been an eminently suitable person to sit in the Senate as the New York representative and the exponent of the President's policy.

The kind of Senator that New York State needs at this time is well defined by Mr. Cleveland:

> "It must not be forgotten, however, that the party has a very hard task to perform if we expect to keep the word that we have passed to the people of the country. They have given us a phenomenal majority—one showing that they expect us to do much. In doing this, a great deal depends upon the State of New York and its great metropolis. The interests of the State and of the party demand, it seems to me, the selection of a Senator who can not only defend the principles of our party, but who can originate and promote policies that may be presented for consideration in the Senate. In order to insure this, the Senator from New York should be a man not only experienced in public affairs, but who has a clear conception of the vital issues with which he must deal during the next few years."

There is no lack of Democrats of that type in the State.

Gov. Flower, we judge, is not quite easy in his mind touching the appointment of Maynard to be a judge of the Court of Appeals. He publishes eight letters which he has received from different parts of the State commending Maynard as an honest man and shining light in the legal profession. The writers of these letters are mostly persons unknown to fame. They are all quite sure that the Bar Association of New York is unqualified to pass judgment upon Mr. Maynard, and they go much beyond Mr. Flower himself in their endorsement of Maynard. Mr. Flower, it will be recalled, said that since Maynard had been on the bench he had been a very proper man. These eight endorsers consider him a proper man before as well as after he became a member of the highest judicial tribunal. Upon this point Gov. Flower has not yet committed himself. If the Democratic Machine wishes to know what the people of New York really think of Maynard, it can find out by nominating him in the regular way for the office he now holds. An opportunity will be presented in the coming autumn. Gov. Flower, too, if he should happen to be nominated again for an elective office, will find out how many people have "sized him up" by his action in the Maynard case.

One of these letters, as might be expected—and it is the longest of all—comes from Judge Maynard's pastor, and closely resembles all similar pastoral letters, by totally evading the real issue. Judge Maynard has been convicted on the clearest evidence—documentary mostly—of having committed a specific offence against the law and against the peace and dignity of the good people of the State, which offence proves his unfitness as to character for a judicial office. Moreover, the charge has been made and driven home by a body of lawyers such as, for character and learning, we have never had on any bench in this State. Now mark how Pastor Richards meets this:

> "I wish to state to your Excellency that I have known Judge J. H. Maynard during the past twenty-five years, and most of the time most intimately; that he is my neighbor; that he is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Stamford of which I have the honor to be the pastor, and that he is universally respected and esteemed as a man, and unquestioned as to his legal ability in the community where he is most intimately known. While no one more than myself would deprecate the placing of a man in high office, or keeping him there, who was morally unfit for the office, or who was guilty in any way of tampering with the sacred rights of the people as voters, I do not for a moment believe that Judge Maynard would wilfully, or maliciously, or even for partisan purposes, or for the hope of emolument or office, do anything or connive at anything that would deprive any of the citizens of his State of their sacred political right to vote and to have their votes fairly counted. He may have made a mistake in the matter of the Dutchess County returns (of this I am not competent to judge), but that he knowingly made a mistake or connived at any such crime as the Bar Association intimate, I have the utmost confidence in saying is impossible for a man such as I believe Judge Maynard to be."

In other words, he admits, with pastoral simplicity, that he knows nothing of the matter in hand, and would not be "a competent judge" of it even if the facts were before him, but nevertheless declares as a pastor, "with the utmost confidence," that it was "impossible" that Judge Maynard could have committed the offence which nine of the most eminent men of the New York bar (nearly all belonging to his own party) say, after full examination, that he did commit, and—this is enough to make one laugh out in meeting—*Judge Maynard has never denied.* This pastor, too, it must be remembered, is a professional moralist, and is supposed to be competent to direct the consciences of a large body of people in the conduct of life.

That "scholar in politics," Henry Cabot Lodge, is introducing into Massachusetts the methods with which the Hill Machine has made New Yorkers familiar. Having induced the Republican party to disregard all its traditions and adopt the caucus system for the selection of a United States Senator, he has now followed "Dave" Hill's example of last year by calling a "snap" caucus to meet on the day the Legislature assembles, instead of waiting until the time for electing a Senator a fortnight later, according to the invariable custom in States which hold such caucuses. Lodge's motive now is exactly the same as Hill's was last February—a fear of submitting his case to the deliberate judgment of the public, and a resolution to seize by force what he fears would not be awarded him voluntarily. Of course, Lodge will succeed, as Hill succeeded last February, but when he resorts to such disreputable methods, he writes himself down in the same class to which Hill belongs. There are public men in Massachusetts who would prefer private life to a Senatorship won at such cost.

The controversy over the Wyoming Legislature has been finally decided in favor of the Democrats. Moreover, the decision is one of which the Republicans cannot complain, since it is made by the Supreme Court of the State, which is composed of members of their party. There seems to be no question that this is a just settlement of the dispute. The question turned upon the result in one precinct of a county electing two members, the returns from which were alleged to contain some technical errors. If this precinct were thrown out, the Republicans would secure control of the Legislature; if its votes were counted, the Democrats would be in the majority. The Republican Supreme Court rightly holds that, as the will of the voters is plain, technical irregularities should not be allowed to de-

feat that will. It thus appears that the result of the Wyoming election was the choice of a Legislature Democratic by 25 to 24, a Democratic Governor by a majority of 1,781, and a Democratic Congressman by a majority of 461, while there was a plurality of 953 for Harrison. This shows a great deal of independent voting, the credit for which must be divided between the men and women, as the defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor is ascribed directly to the attitude of the latter. The Democrats are claiming that the final settlement reached insures their control of the State for many years to come, but it would be foolish for any party to suppose that it has a mortgage upon a commonwealth whose voters on the same day declare for a Republican President and a Democratic Governor and Legislature.

The Wyoming settlement assures the Democrats the gain of three seats in the Senate, the other two being from New York and Wisconsin. One more would give them just half of the 88 members, and assure their control of the upper branch of Congress, by the casting vote of Vice-President Stevenson, against the combined vote of the Republicans and Populists. There are three Legislatures any one of which seems likely to elect a Democratic Senator—in California, Montana, and Kansas—and it hardly seems possible that the party can fail to secure at least one. In any event, the Republicans cannot possibly obtain a majority except by the help of the Populists, and there is not one of that party who is likely to help them out. Indeed, there is one of their own number whom they can no longer count upon, as Mr. Stewart of Nevada, who has hitherto been a Republican, opposed that party in the recent canvass, and will be returned as the representative of the Populists. It is consequently certain that the Republicans cannot prevent the carrying through Congress of any Democratic measure; which is as it should be.

The *Tribune* argues that Mr. Cleveland cannot reverse President Harrison's proclamation putting extra taxes on imports from Venezuela, Colombia, and Hayti, because the act of Congress is "mandatory," and "under the Reciprocity Amendment he will be compelled to close the free market here as long as the conditions of equitable reciprocal trade are withheld." But who is to determine those "conditions"? The law says the President. It refers the whole matter to him, and he shall "deem" what is reciprocally unequal. Therefore, if Mr. Cleveland's judgment in the matter shall be the opposite of President Harrison's, it will be his duty to recall the latter's proclamation, and that precisely because the act is "mandatory." While on this subject, we should like the *Tribune's* opinion on Harrison's course in dealing with Argentine trade. He informed the Argentine Government that he "deemed" their tariff "reciprocally unequal," and said that if no changes were made in it in our favor, he would proclaim a tax on their exports to our country. Then why did he not do it? Was not the act "mandatory" in that case as well as the others?

The financial eccentricities of the Hon. Charles Foster are so numerous that a new one scarcely challenges attention. Yet when the Secretary of the Treasury commends the present Silver Law because, as he says, our purchases of silver have added $120,000,000 to the currency of the country, and then asks how the banks could have got on without that currency, we thank heaven that his stay in office is short. What would have happened, indeed? Why, we should have had all the gold we wanted, because gold value will always bring gold, strange as that may seem to Mr. Foster. Then if the banks had wanted this in the form of paper, they could have had it by asking the Treasury for gold certificates. This is the answer to Mr. Charles Foster's innocent query. After giving his nugget of wisdom to the newspapers, Mr. Foster said that he intended to make his home in Fostoria, O., after his retirement, although he had been offered a lucrative salary by "a number of concerns," on condition that he would lend his name to them. We can understand this if he was only to lend his name, but not if he was to lend his ideas also.

The Quarantine Bill which has been agreed upon by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce is so obviously inadequate that we do not believe it will be accepted as satisfactory by the full Committee. It provides for a mixture of national and State quarantine, under the supervision of the Treasury Department, which would be certain to lead to conflict and failure in practice. It decrees that "wherever State quarantine regulations exist, the Hospital Service of the Revenue Marine, under the direction of the Treasury Department, shall have the power to enforce the laws and regulations of the different States"; and that "where there are no State quarantine regulations" the Treasury Department, acting through the Hospital Service, shall establish them in case of necessity. This simply perpetuates existing State quarantine establishments and puts over them the Secretary of the Treasury as a supervising officer. The first and inevitable effect of this arrangement would be to precipitate a conflict between the State and national authorities as soon as an emergency arose. Instead of having the wisest and promptest action possible, we should have a "row," like that of last autumn in the lower bay, between the local Health Officer and the medical authorities of the Government service, in which the health and comfort of incoming travellers of all kinds would be sacrificed. Then, too, we should not command at all ports a uniform service, in charge of the highest expert ability, and all under control of an expert head, with complete authority and undivided responsibility. Any State is at liberty under the bill to establish its own regulations, and, in case of failure to enforce these to the satisfaction of the Treasury Department, the President may detail officers for the purpose of enforcing them. The President is also given power to suspend immigration indefinitely whenever he may think the public health requires it.

The sentiment in favor of stopping immigration diminishes steadily as one leaves the Atlantic Coast and crosses the continent. By the time he reaches the Mississippi Valley he is quite as likely as not to find the preponderance of expression against any severe measure of restriction. For example, we find in the Milwaukee *Journal* an earnest protest against Senator Chandler's proposition for the suspension of all immigration during 1893. "We need and want," says the *Journal*, "all the good citizens that Europe can send us. There is room for millions more of them without crowding. To close our ports against them would be contrary to public policy. It would deprive this country of the element of population which we absolutely need, and it would be unjust to those people of the Old World who desire to better their condition by coming here, and who would become intelligent, prosperous, and valuable citizens." In the same vein is an article in the Kansas City *Times* which speaks of the prohibitive scheme as "a growing menace to Western development." The *Times* says further: "The great, solemn fact for the West is, that its growth has been a result of immigration. We need not stop there. The progress of the whole United States has had many causes in conjunctive operation, but the fulcrum of every single cause has been the labor of immigrants. The West needs immigrants. It needs thorough organization for the transportation and settlement of new colonies more than it needs a crusade against immigration." The New York *Press* last week quoted Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota as expressing similar views: "He thinks the suspension of immigration would hurt the West and Northwest, which afford a wide field for the use of Germans and Scandinavians." As the Milwaukee *Journal* and Kansas City *Times* are Democratic, while Senator Hansbrough is a Republican, it will be seen that these views do not express the sentiments of one party only.

Michigan is to have a constitutional convention, and under circumstances so extraordinary that the decision seems al-

most farcical. The present Constitution was adopted in 1850, and contains a provision that propositions for the holding of a constitutional convention must be submitted to the people at intervals of sixteen years, and may be submitted at more frequent intervals, at the option of the Legislature. Under this provision the question was first submitted in 1866, when a majority voted in favor of a convention, but its work was decisively rejected at the polls. In 1882 the question was again submitted, and the decision was against a convention. The same thing happened in 1880, the majority against a convention being over 9,000. But somebody persuaded the next L gislature to resubmit the proposition, and it was carried at the recent election by the narrow majority of 703. The most remarkable feature of the matter is, that only 33,193 men expressed their opinion on the question either way, although the vote for President aggregated 465,653. That is to say, only one voter in fourteen cared enough about the question of a new Constitution to say either yes or no, and only a bare majority of this fourteenth favored the idea.

The acquittal of Prof. Briggs by a majority, even on the one crucial charge, larger than the closest observers of his trial had thought possible, is at once a great personal triumph for him and, all things considered, an astonishing display of open-mindedness on the part of the Presbytery. The result justifies the Professor's aggressive bearing and shows that he knew his jury well. An evening paper announced that his fate was sealed by his disrespect for the prosecuting committee, whom he accused of dwelling among bats and owls, but even this assertion has now been decided to be orthodox. There appears to be no doubt that the case will be appealed, and it is within the power of the prosecution to get a decision from the highest court of the denomination next May, which, in the present temper of the Presbyterian Church in the country at large, would certainly be adverse to Prof. Briggs. Yet his opponents will think twice before pushing things with a firm hand. If all the parties to the trial, and the public, are made so utterly weary by the preliminary battle before a jury of 130 members, what would be the result of bringing on a more extensive engagement before a jury of 600? Could all hope to come off alive? Moreover, it is as certain as any future event can be that the case, if fought out, will lead to a split in the Church. The peace-at-any-price men will have the floor during the next four months, and their arguments will have great weight with those who do not love a theological shindy. But, whatever the final outcome, the present decision will be generally and rightly taken as a victory for scholarship over an obsolescent theology, and a distinct setback for the owls and the bats. We say this without expressing any judgment on the technical question whether Prof. Briggs has a legal right to hold the views he does under the terms of Presbyterian subscription.

Mr. Gladstone reached his eighty-third birthday on Thursday, in good health and spirits, and is overwhelmed by the congratulations of his friends of all classes, from the Queen down. The tone in which the Tory press, too, has been speaking of him of late has changed greatly since 1886, notably in the case of the London *Times*, which loaded him with coarse abuse after his last defeat, but recently, apropos of his Liverpool address, covered him with respectful homage. The old villain who was trying to ruin his country eight years ago in combination with a band of Irish assassins, has become one of the glories of England—the last and by no means the least of a grand generation of statesmen and scholars. The truth is that the old gentleman, by surviving to this great age in full possession of his faculties, and with a mental activity and a capacity for affairs such as have rarely, if ever, been seen at that age, has touched the national pride, even among the regular Gladstone-haters of the upper ten thousand.

In this chorus of compliments the fact that Mr. Gladstone has, by merely living so long, achieved one of his greatest political triumphs, is likely to be overlooked, but a fact it is. There never was any concealment that one of the chief objects of Lord Salisbury's postponement of the general election to the latest possible date was to give Gladstone time to die or break down. There was no good Conservative who, in 1886, was not confident that by the next election Gladstone would certainly be out of the field. He frequently referred on the stump to this expectation of theirs as an explanation of their reluctance "to go to the country." "They were playing," he said, "against the life of an old man." He must, therefore, as the years ran by, have often chuckled over his own continued health and strength. As he runs about the country now, climbs mountains, chops down trees, and delivers courses of college lectures, besides bearing the chief burden of a great government, he must feel that he "has got the laugh" on his enemies as probably no octogenarian has ever got it before. They have cut down his majority, no doubt, but then even forty is a tremendous majority for a man who, they said, would certainly be dead when the election took place. It is pleasant to find that his continued existence is received with something like graceful resignation in circles in which he was once a shape of dread. The old lady who said she looked in the paper every morning eagerly for the news of his death, and the old lady who said she would gladly pay for a rope to hang him, and the other old lady who, hearing he was coming to a funeral at which she was present, exclaimed in terror, "Oh, dear, I hope he won't make a disturbance," are doubtless all reconciled more or less to him as the last relic of a great generation of statesmen and soldiers who carried England, both in field and forum, through some of the most serious crises in her history.

The Home-Rule Bill which Mr. Gladstone has more than once announced as now his chief concern, is being drafted by a committee of the Cabinet of which Mr. James Bryce is the leading member. In giving him the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, an office which is almost a sinecure, it was, we believe, Mr. Gladstone's desire to secure his time and attention for this work principally. How far the bill has got towards completion no outsider knows for certain, but Mr. Morley, in his recent speech to his constituents at Newcastle, intimated pretty clearly that it had virtually reached its final shape, and was a scheme which England "would" and Ireland "ought" to accept as a final settlement. But it must be admitted that the English public interest in it is more or less diminished by the expectation that the Lords will throw it out, and that their resistance, if ever overcome, would be overcome only after a struggle which Mr. Gladstone can hardly be expected to bring to a final close. Even if he resorted to the desperate measure of creating enough new Peers to swamp the Opposition, he could hardly create enough to overcome a majority of four hundred. Mr. Goldwin Smith compares the Lords to our Senate, which blocks legislation sent up from the House without the smallest danger to its existence or integrity; but he forgets to mention that the American Senate is an elected body, and that changes in its composition are, though slowly, effected by change in popular sentiment, while the House of Lords is a "close corporation," in which the majority always belongs to one party and can in no way be directly affected by any change in public opinion. This anomaly becomes every year more obnoxious, and the only way of curing it, while preserving the hereditary principle, would be the creation at each change of administration of as many new Peers as would suffice to bring the majority in the upper house into harmony with the majority in the House of Commons. But this would, of course, soon wreck the peerage as a branch of the Government. A compromise by which enough Peers of the majority stay away to let the minority work its will, was successfully tried in the passage of the Reform Bill and in that of the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill; but this must, of course, be a mere makeshift which cannot be often resorted to.

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

THE American people have always been disposed to listen to appeals for the oppressed, being, as Mr. Bryce said in his book upon us, a people of kindly nature. Hence, when the trade-unions and labor organizations started up, some years ago, with their outcry against the tyranny of capital and their promises of better pay to workmen, they met with a great deal of sympathy. Most people were ignorant of the history of the trade-guilds of the middle ages, and had forgotten that the first reform of the French Revolution was the abolition of these corporations by Turgot. They good naturedly welcomed this movement, in short, as they welcome any movement claiming to be benevolent, without at first scrutinizing its motives or criticising its methods; and while the people were in this mood, those who undertook to speak in behalf of "labor" succeeded in getting a good deal of "labor" legislation into our statute books. It is scarcely necessary to say that by this time the people have taken the measure of this whole labor movement. Its jealous and monopolistic spirit has betrayed it, and it is now pretty generally understood that any advantages in wages gained by trade-unions are at the expense of the great body of laborers who are not members of these organizations. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the conviction is becoming general that wages cannot be increased, nor any great improvement in the condition of the poor be effected, by legislation, except in so far as legislation increases industry by removing its shackles. Probably we may hope for a diminution of "labor" legislation in the future, but it will take a long time to undo the mischief already done.

It is gratifying, therefore, to see evidences of a disposition on the part of the courts to exercise their constitutional function of protecting the fundamental liberties guaranteed by our bills of rights to all men. It is not surprising that there should be a disposition among our judges to go to great lengths in sustaining the constitutionality of statutes. The Legislature is a body presumptively representing the people and holding its mandate directly from them. In a State constituted like ours of several coördinate powers, it is the part of wisdom to avoid the appearance of conflicting jurisdictions and of undue extension of functions. But, after all, it is in our constitutions that the matured will of the people is expressed, and the highest trust committed to our courts is that of preserving intact those rights which have received constitutional guarantee.

Whatever timidity may have been observed in the defence of this trust by some of our courts, certain recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Illinois indicate a wholesome sense of responsibility on its part. A number of statutes have been passed in that State, at the demand of the labor organizations, prohibiting and enjoining various acts and agreements in connection with the relation of employer and employed, especially in mining and manufacturing occupations. One of these statutes made it unlawful for any person or corporation to sell anything to any employee, and others provided that coal-miners should regulate wages according to certain methods of weighing coal at the pits, no matter what the wishes or interests of the parties might be—the transactions to be recorded, and the records to be open to the inspection of numerous private individuals and public functionaries. All these statutes have been condemned by the court.

As to the first of them, it was held that such a statute "was a prohibition, not only upon the employer engaged in mining or manufacturing, but also upon his employees, and took from both the right and liberty belonging to all other members of the community to enter into such contracts, not contrary to public policy, as they may see fit; that the Legislature had no power to deprive one class of persons of privileges allowed to other persons under like conditions; that the privilege of contracting is both a liberty and a property right, protected by that provision of the Constitution which guarantees that no person shall be deprived of his liberty or property without due process of law; and that if one person is denied the right to contract and acquire property in the manner which he has hitherto enjoyed under the law, and which is still allowed to other members of the community, he is deprived of both liberty and property to the extent that he is thus deprived of the right of contract." The other statutes were held unconstitutional upon the same ground, and for the kindred reason that men engaged in mining coal were especially discriminated against.

These decisions seem to us to be of the most enlightened character, and to be of the greatest value as securing the most important of all rights, the right of every man to the free disposal of his labor. As the protectionists have labored under the delusion that when a tax is imposed upon the products of foreign countries imported in exchange for our own, "the foreigner pays the tax," so the "labor" representatives have assumed that diminishing the profits of employers has no tendency to lessen the wages of their workmen. Doubtless many employers are disposed to be oppressive, but there is abundant evidence that this evil is not cured by imposing vexatious restraints upon all employers, good or bad. Nothing is better understood in the modern world, and especially in this country, than that it does not pay to starve either beasts or men if it is desired to get effective service from them; and it is almost self-evident that the employer who does not understand this is likely to meet with chastisement more effective than can be applied by the machinery of legislation.

Upon this subject a distinction has been taken by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island which, if generally followed, would be subversive of the right to contract as recognized in Illinois. The Rhode Island court denies that such a right can be regarded as the property of any corporation created by the State, and maintains that a statute prescribing the terms upon which corporations and their employees may contract is not unconstitutional, because it does not impair the rights of employees to contract with "any person or body, natural or artificial, that is authorized to contract with them." There is undoubtedly much strength in this position, but in these days of enormous corporate activity the application of such doctrine might be practically destructive of the right to labor. We can only say by way of criticism at this time that there is nothing in the fiction of corporate entities that makes the nature of the contract for service different from what it is in the case of any large employer of labor, and that legislation which would be unconstitutional if directed against natural persons is not very likely to promote justice simply because it can be constitutionally applied in the case of persons invested by law with an artificial existence.

THE ENGLISH FARMER'S PLIGHT.

THE English Agricultural Conference which met three weeks ago in London to consider the deplorable condition of British agriculture was one of the most interesting meetings called forth by the present crisis in trade and finance, because it brought to light the real feelings of probably the most silent portion of the discontented classes. The English farmer has been going steadily down hill almost ever since 1873, but nobody has until now heard a word of complaint from him. The landlords have complained a great deal of the falling off of their rents, but the farmer has said nothing. This is, in part, due to the fact that farming is, and has been since 1815, more of a trade in England than in any other country, in which men invest capital as they would in manufacturing, and out of which they go quietly when they find it does not pay any longer. In most other European countries, farming is for the farmer simply a means of subsistence, and the only one open to him; and he clings to the soil whether times be bad or good.

But the English farmer's dumbness is also due to his extraordinary phlegm and the smallness of his vocabulary. He is probably the least vocal of civilized men, and one has to know him to know what amount of culture it has taken to get English literature and eloquence out of the original Anglo-Saxon stock. Tennyson's "Northern Farmer, Old and New Style," contains probably the whole of the farmer's politics and political economy since the beginning of the present century, and nothing can well be simpler and more direct. Fidelity to the Squire, to the "Constitution

in Church and State," and a stern determination to keep the laborer in his place, have included almost his whole philosophy of life. His long support of the Corn Laws—which were enacted in 1815, nominally for his benefit, but out of which he got little or nothing—until he was beaten by the manufacturers and the professors and "bookmen" in 1846, was the most curious episode in his career. Thorold Rogers makes it clear that the cultivator of the soil made little or no profit out of the enormous prices for grain which he obtained during the thirty years of high protection. The profit was all absorbed by the landlords, in raised rents, but the farmer stood by them stoutly in the desperate resistance they offered to Cobden and the League.

Cobden was just as odious to them in the ten years before 1846 as his memory is now to the American manufacturer; and Peel, when he became a free trader, was as great an object of opprobrium in English country houses as Gladstone has been since he became a convert to Irish home rule. In fact, the very name of "free-trader" was as great a term of reproach at a "farmers' ordinary" in the wheat-growing counties in England during the Anti-Corn Law agitation as it has been during the past ten years here at the dinners of a "Home-Market Club," or a "Business Men's Protective Association," or as "Abolitionist" was at the South for twenty years before the war. Anthropologists might find much entertainment in comparing the political abuse of these three periods and places. Nothing brings out the wonderful homogeneousness of human nature under different skies and differing governments more clearly than an attack on the pocket of the individual man, such as is necessarily made in all attempts to abolish protective duties. The fury of a woman scorned or of a tigress in defence of her cubs is often almost equalled by the rage of the possessor of an infant industry, whose 50 or 60 per cent. of state nourishment is threatened by a malignant theorist.

The English farmer has, however, at last appeared on the platform, as a class apart from the landlords, to say his say about the agricultural crisis through which England is slowly passing. When a man who has long been famous for his silence asks for a hearing, he is apt to command general attention, and when the farmer took the floor, England became all ears. It was generally expected that he would demand, in thunder tones, some or all of the now familiar remedies of the Irish farmer—judicial rents, fixity of tenure, compensation for improvements, and the abolition of the power of distress for rent—and that he would, perhaps, blow a blast against the game laws. But, to the astonishment of the public, about none of these things did he seem to care. In fact, the delegates seemed to have no grievance against the landlords at all. They acknowledged that the rents, except in two or three counties, had been reduced as much as could be expected, and that other grievances did not exist—one of the most striking proofs we have had for a long time of the healthiness of the relations between landlord and tenant in England. What the farmers asked for, and voted for, and refused to hear opposed, was, to the public amazement, a restoration of the duties on farm produce, more especially wheat. As this would mean, of course, dearer food for the laborers in all callings, there is about as much chance of their getting it as of restoring the Heptarchy, but they gave every possible proof of their faith in it as the only remedy worth talking about, and they roared down all opponents of it, and broke up amid the laughter and jeers of the manufacturing districts and "the professors."

A touch of the humorous was given to the close of the proceedings by the appearance on the scene of Mr. Chaplin, the late Minister of Agriculture, and the finest specimen perhaps in England of the old-fashioned Tory Squire, as the advocate of bimetallism. With silver restored to its ancient and rightful place in the currency, he holds that the ills of the farmer as well as those of the artisan and the merchant would vanish; American competition would somehow subside, incomes would increase, and prices remain steady. He became so excited over his theme that he went so far as to embrace that just now Tory abomination, Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, who, too, has come out for bimetallism; for it would appear that in spite of differences of race, religion, birth, and calling, all bimetallists are brethren. In fact, there are numerous signs that all people who are "hard up," or are bothered by their creditors, tend naturally either to plain silver or to a bimetallic compound, as the true money of the poor and unfortunate, the weary and heavy-laden. The Irish and English farmer, the embarrassed trader, self-supporting women, widows, orphans, shipwrecked sailors, clergymen on small salaries—in fact, everybody but millionaires—would, it appears, be the better of the bimetallic tonic. It seems such a simple remedy that the reluctance of the nations to try it somewhat resembles the aberrations of the Israelites in the wilderness.

THE FRENCH NEW YEAR.

THE new year opens with a good deal of perplexity for all the civilized nations, but probably for none with so much tribulation as for the French. The Panama Canal scandal has brought to light a good many weak places in the framework of their Government, more particularly the overwhelming predominance of the Chamber over the Senate and the President. No sooner does a great strain come on the Republican Constitution than it plainly appears that neither the President nor the Senate counts for much, that the seat of sovereignty is in the Chamber of Deputies, and, what is still worse, that the Deputies themselves perceive this, and in trying times have to exercise some self-restraint in not converting themselves into a Committee of Public Safety and throwing the Constitution overboard. The other branches of the Government have plainly but little public sentiment behind them In times of excitement it seems to be as much as they can do to hold their own. Far from exercising any controlling influence, or even moderate influence, on the crisis, they are content if they are not accused or can escape notice. There were signs of this when President Grévy was driven into resignation by the simple refusal of the Chamber to form a ministry for him. This is the all but inevitable consequence of the election of the President by the Parliament. What creates can generally destroy. The American President, on the other hand, being elected by the popular vote, has deeper roots in the popular will than either Senate or House, and could probably defy Congress, even if he were obliged, as is the President in France, to make up his Cabinet from among members of Congress.

But the danger to which this rule exposes a removable Executive has been thoroughly revealed in recent French experience. The expulsion of President Grévy from office by simply refusing to serve under him was a precedent which clearly has not been forgotten in the present crisis. It showed the Chamber the full extent of its powers, and probably prepared the way for the Panama explosion, by which both President and Senate have been completely pushed aside. Not only this, but criminal jurisdiction has been wrested from the ordinary tribunals and turned over to a committee of the Chamber charged with all the furious passions of the hour. If we can imagine the Poland Committee in 1872 not only armed with the power of sending for persons and papers for purposes of investigation, but overriding the courts of law in the District of Columbia, and arresting and keeping in prison everybody, whether members of the House or not, suspected of connection with the Crédit-Mobilier scandal, and pursuing them with processes unknown to the law, we shall have some idea of the very slight hold which the constitutional division of powers has just now on the French mind. The Senate is all the while shaking in its boots, and President Carnot is probably only too thankful when the day closes without a formal declaration that he is the worst of the lot, and ought to "go."

The second, and possibly more alarming, revelation made by the crisis is the boldness of the Anarchists with their new weapon—dynamite. The knowledge of the power of terrorizing the community which this has given them, has increased their insolence to a degree not heretofore witnessed. Their temper, too, is one which makes all conciliation and compromise seem as impossible with them

as with wild beasts. Their sole programme is to "wring the necks" of people who own any property, and, in fact, bring about a general dissolution of the social bond. The Socialists proper do not go quite as far as this, but they go a good way with the Anarchists. In some of the smaller towns, such as Montluçon and Roubaix, having elected the Mayor and got hold of the local government, almost their first act has been the dismissal and disorganization of the police, so as to render them powerless for the protection of persons and property against mob violence. In fact, if they were paid to prepare the French republic for "the Man on Horseback" or "the Saviour of Society," they could not go to work more effectively or systematically. Their numbers and audacity are in truth leading large numbers of people in France, as well as elsewhere, to the conclusion that a revolution, or attempt at revolution, once in twenty years, is one of the necessities of French society, in order to make a clearance in the capital of the dangerous class which springs up with each new generation.

Under the first Empire the ruthless demands, ruthlessly enforced, of the army, converted all the malcontents of the capital into food for cannon. In 1849 and 1851, risings against the Republic and the Empire respectively led to their slaughter or deportation in immense numbers. In 1870 their temporary success as "the Commune" caused their destruction on a greater scale than ever before. In 1890 another crop of them had sprung up, which, were there a monarch now on the throne, would have again attempted to try conclusions with the troops in the streets, in the hope of meeting with only a half-hearted resistance; for the one thing no modern monarch, except, perhaps, that of Russia, can afford to do, is to treat his own capital as a city taken by assault, and sweep the streets with grape. If there were now either a Bonapartist or an Orleanist on the French throne, he would think many times before ordering the troops to do their worst on his beloved subjects; and the enemies of order would know his weakness and count on it. The Republic has no need of any such tenderness. It has no family interests behind it to be taken care of, and if Gen. Saussier, the commander of the Paris garrison, had now to try conclusions with an armed insurrection, he would assuredly put it down with as unflinching a hand as Gen. Gallifet in 1871. Such portions of the flower of anarchy as escaped from the barricades would meet their fates, as their predecessors did, with their backs to some barrack wall at the hands of firing parties, and for twenty years more there would be peace in the land.

The malcontents of our day know all this well, and will probably not give the troops a chance to try the new Lebel rifle on them, or in any manner show themselves in the open. But this at present almost increases the embarrassment of the Government, as the struggle with concealed Anarchists, whose ranks have not undergone the usual thinning, and who have since 1870 come into possession of a real, formidable, and cheap weapon, is likely to be protracted and ineffective. Anarchism is probably an old disease, but the earlier ages disposed of it by summary and savage methods which are not open to modern Governments. We are fighting it with schools and philanthropy, but neither of these seems as yet to contain the proper cure. The schools teach the Anarchist to read Karl Marx and learn that the well-to-do are robbers, and that philanthropy is for the most part a feeble and impudent attempt at partial restitution.

PRESIDENT LOW ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

In the January number of the *Educational Review* the President of Columbia College gives his impressions of the condition and tendencies of the "higher education" in the United States. He modestly disclaims expert authority, and undertakes only to state "the impressions of one coming from without into the educational field." But whatever Dr. Low may have been in 1890, he is no longer an outsider in educational matters. He has been for three years the head of a great and growing university, and the period of his Presidency has been one of especially rapid development. The University has been transformed from a collection of unrelated fragments into an organic whole, and its consolidation has not only checked a considerable waste of educational energy, but has given a wise direction to the forces thus set free. It is not probable that all this progress is due solely to the wisdom of the President. Every revolution has its antecedent history, and it may be assumed that the changes made at Columbia during the past three years had long been preparing; but the speed and smoothness with which they were realized after Dr. Low's accession to office show a greater degree of insight into educational matters than his disclaimer would indicate.

In surveying the development of the higher education during the past quarter of a century, Dr. Low distinguishes two currents. One of these he terms the "world current" and ascribes to "the demand which has been felt everywhere for the recognition of new studies as of equal intrinsic value, in these days, with the old humanities. This pressure has come especially from two directions: from the modern languages and from the many new developments of science. No country has been exempt from this pressure." The result in this country has been a widening of the field of college instruction, partly by the establishment of "parallel curricula," partly by the introduction of the elective system.

The other current he terms "national"; and this, in his analysis, is substantially university development as distinguished from the mere broadening of the college course. Its most important results are the incorporation of the professional schools into the scheme of the university, the development of non-professional graduate courses, and the correlation of the professional courses with the courses of research. Above the "higher education," in the old sense of the term, has appeared "this new thing, the university"; and "the college . . . is no longer and never can become again . . . the top of the educational system of the United States." "The college aims, or should aim, to lay the broad foundation upon which the university must build."

With this general statement of the tendencies of the highest education in the United States no one can well quarrel, but issue may be taken with Dr. Low's use of terms. Is the university movement in any true sense a "national" as distinguished from a "world current"? The whole movement, as he recognizes, is largely due to men educated abroad and familiar with the great European universities; and in our organization of the American university we are steadily approaching the Continental model. We think that the future historian of education in the United States will describe this movement in the midst of which we stand to-day as "the reception of the German university system." Of course we are not borrowing that system in all its details, and of course much that we have borrowed is becoming modified by American conditions; but we are debtors to Germany for the main principles of the new organization.

From the point of broadest view it seems to us that Dr. Low's two currents are identical in source, and that the only distinction is in the channels into which the stream has poured. A generation ago a great body of new learning was striving to force its way into our educational system. Not merely were the modern languages and the natural sciences inadequately housed in our schools and colleges, but philology, philosophy, the historical and political sciences, and the higher and more complex branches of inductive natural science were without academic shelter of any sort. The establishment of "parallel courses" (which term, we suppose, includes the scientific schools) and the introduction of the elective system could only partly meet the necessities of the situation. For advanced work in all these neglected subjects, the preliminary training of the college (or something equivalent to that training) was absolutely required. Some attempt was made, indeed, to crowd advanced courses into the already overcrowded college curriculum, but the results were far from satisfactory. The proper place for such work was in graduate courses; and with the establishment of graduate courses coördinated with the professional courses, these studies have begun to thrive and bear fruit. What is more, they have begun to broaden the

work of the professional schools and to inspire them with the true university spirit—to which, as Schiller said long ago, Isis is "the high and heavenly goddess," and not merely "the excellent cow that supplies its devotees with butter."

Much of this Dr. Low himself recognizes. He says in terms that the introduction of the elective system into our colleges was largely due to the university movement. What he does not say, unless between the lines, but what we believe to be true, is that in so far as true university work, especially work of research, has been crowded into the college course, the experiment has been unsuccessful. The attempt to provide in this way for the highest education has been a failure. The stream has forced its way into the wrong channel.

It is a natural corollary of Dr. Low's view of the relation of the college and the university that he should look forward to a time when the college training shall be made a prerequisite for university education in theology, law, and medicine.

"The prophetic eye," he says, "can even now discern the day when a college education will be a condition precedent for entrance into the professional schools of the American university. This will not mean that only college-trained men will make good practitioners in law or medicine, for example, nor that only college-trained men are entitled to a professional education. It will rather mean, I think, that the university will then have fully realized its own obligation to the country to send forth into professional life, in all parts of the land, men of a thorough and wide equipment. . . . I am not anticipating this result in the immediate future; but that this is the end towards which things are tending, seems to me hardly open to dispute."

Perhaps, when the universities of the country have taken this position, the people of the country may say that no man shall be permitted to practise law or medicine without college and university training. That is the position which republican France and democratic Germany—socially democratic under its monarchic forms of government—have already taken, refusing to put up with professional service that is in any way short of the best that their educational institutions can provide.

THE PANAMA QUESTION.

PARIS, December 15, 1892.

ONE of the principal newspapers of Paris asserted recently, in somewhat melancholy tone, that the entire Republic of France seemed to have suspended its activity, and that both Government and country appeared to exist for but a single thing. The assertion is true enough. For some little time now nothing else has been discussed but the Panama question. It supplies the matter for every conversation, the theme of every newspaper article. It has brought about the fall of a Ministry, and the succeeding Cabinet has been constituted not on its own political programme, but on its views in reference to this subject. In the importance that has thus been assigned to the Panama scandal, there is, however, some allowance to be made for exaggeration. In order to pass a sound judgment, one needs to try and rearrange the perspective. When this is done, and one has eliminated personalities and considerations of merely secondary import, one is able to perceive that the gravity of the facts, from a general point of view, is in no wise proportionate to the ado made about them, and that what is really most worthy of attention is things that have been considered accessory, and have thus been little noticed.

The events which have brought about the present crisis are too well known to need more than a brief reference to them. In consequence of the success of the Suez Canal, M. Lesseps enjoyed throughout France a popularity that one may characterize as prodigious. By means of it he was admitted a member of the Academy. He became the "Grand Français." And so, when he placed himself at the head of a new enterprise, having as its object another isthmus to be pierced, the scheme appeared excellent in the eyes of the public at large, and subscriptions flowed in. This money, however, be it noted, came almost all of it from the pockets of the lower middle classes. The accredited capitalists of the country held aloof, either because they questioned the enthusiastic statements of M. Lesseps, and were the better able to realize the enormous material difficulties of the enterprise, or because they remembered certain details in the history of the Suez Canal which the final success of the enterprise had caused to be forgotten. At the end of a relatively short time, the Panama Company found itself involved in the greatest embarrassment. The financial management was deplorable; the works made hardly any progress; and in spite of the credit of M. Lesseps, in spite of the fallacious accounts that were published in profusion, public confidence was shaken. In order to obtain more money, the Company conceived the plan of issuing shares with lottery prizes attached to them. For this plan to be authorized an act of Parliament was necessary. A bill was brought in by the Government giving the requisite authorization, and, in spite of opposition from a section of the Chamber, the law was voted in the spring of 1888. The emission of these new shares was a complete failure, and in December of the same year the Company was obliged to suspend payment. The Government made a last attempt to save an enterprise that had swallowed up a milliard and a half of French capital. It proposed a bill to suspend for three months all the liabilities of the Panama Company. This extraordinary measure was rejected by the Chamber, and the Company was forced into liquidation. At the same time the affair was brought under the cognizance of the tribunals. Certain acts of the directors were found to have been irregular and an inquiry was instituted.

After a certain lapse of time, however, the matter was hushed up. The inquiry was said to be proceeding, but as no one saw any result, the public began to think that the Government feared the scandal of a public trial in which M. Lesseps would be implicated, and that, consequently, it sought to procrastinate, in the hope that the death of this octogenarian might occur to free the situation. In fact, people considered the affair as definitively dead and buried. Such was not the case. The Government, it is true, knowing better than anybody else the secrets of the affair, would have been only too willing to do nothing at all in the matter. But this attitude of indifference it was not allowed to maintain. A few weeks ago the papers announced that proceedings had been ordered against the directors of the Company, and that the Government was to be interpellated in reference to the question.

There is scarcely any need to recall the events that succeeded. Every one knows how a member of the Chamber declared from the tribune that a large number of Deputies had been bribed by the Panama Company to vote for the bill authorizing the issue of lottery shares, and how a parliamentary committee of inquiry was chosen to investigate facts of this nature. The Committee set to work at once, summoned witnesses, discovered a certain number of facts seeming to justify the action of the Deputy who had made the accusations, but soon came into conflict with the magistrates, who refused to communicate the papers which were in the possession of the courts, and which, by the letter of the law, should be kept rigorously secret. At the same time the Loubet Cabinet, which only sought a pretext for resigning, allowed itself to be overthrown apropos of an incident without importance and almost ridiculous in its nature. But after a crisis of some days' duration, since no one was willing to accept power until all these thorny questions should be settled, the spectacle was presented of the Government's coming back to office with almost all of its former members, under the Presidency of M. Ribot.

The events I have thus rapidly recapitulated—the labors of the Committee of Inquiry, the conflict between this committee and the magistracy, the fall and reconstitution of the Ministry—all centre in a single fact, viz., the bringing to light of certain reprehensible acts perpetrated in the affair of the Panama Canal, with which have been mixed up a number of individuals belonging to the political world. These revelations have made a great noise throughout the country. The newspapers have filled their columns with daily accounts of the scandal; and such as flourish chiefly by the publication of sensational articles, have multiplied their editions in which the ordinary facts of the case have been dressed up in the most fanciful manner. To judge from all this agitation, it would seem that these sorry events are of a nature to revolutionize the whole State; and yet, if one rightly considers the matter, the sensation produced throughout the country is not in reality so great as one may be tempted to believe. And first of all, for many people there were no discoveries to be made. It had long been known that dishonest acts had been perpetrated. The incidents of the last few days have done no more than confirm what had before been pretty well understood, and the individuals accused were just those in reference to whose honesty or dishonesty no mistake was possible. And so, for those who had any knowledge at all of these things, saddened as they might be by the sight of so much mud stirred up, and regretting on political grounds the glare of publicity thus thrown upon it, these revelations were no revelations at all.

The country at large, it is true, was not in the same position. The vast majority of electors knew nothing of what existed under outside appearances. One may nevertheless question whether the revelations now made are of a nature to make a lasting impression upon them, capable, at least, of affecting their votes sufficiently to bring about a modification in the politics of the country. In general, such a belief does not prevail. As a matter of fact, the electoral committee which has nominated a Deputy deeply compromised in the Panama scandal, will not on this account necessarily withdraw its confidence from him. Ten to one, the committee will not be able to see clearly into the matter. They will probably accept as current coin the explanations given; they will not be able to understand the fictitious operations that have served to conceal the acts

of bribery, and they will end by accepting, as being lawful, transactions which in reality were nothing better than swindles in the eyes of people more experienced. If anything be needed to prove that this is so, we have at hand the quite recent case of M. Wilson. The acts of which he had been guilty, and which, it will be remembered, caused the resignation of his father-in-law, M. Grévy, were far more openly dishonest than those of the Deputies implicated in the Panama affair; and yet he passes in his constituency for a victim, and has been reëlected County Councillor.

From a more general point of view, the Panama revelations are not sufficient in themselves to discredit the Government in power and to cause a reaction against it. For one thing, the members compromised are not confined to the majority; and, in addition to this, it would need an organized Opposition to be able to take advantage of the situation. But, as I have several times had occasion to show, the Opposition at the present time is completely disorganized.

In the occurrences of the last few weeks, however, attention has been drawn to a certain number of what we may call characteristic facts. Defects little suspected have suddenly been revealed in our constitutional organization. The French Constitution naturally comprises several pieces of machinery of different structure—executive power, Senate, Chamber of Deputies—designed to be complementary to each other, and, by balancing each other, to prevent any surprise. Now, in the incidents we have just passed through, it is the Chamber of Deputies alone that has manifested its existence. The Senate, as may be supposed, has not been involved, and the executive power is itself eclipsed in presence of the all-powerful Deputies. One newspaper declared that it was the President of the Commission, M. Brisson, who was sole governor of France, and the assertion was not far short of the truth. The Committee of Inquiry has arrogated to itself every power, and has imposed upon the Chamber all its wishes. The magistracy, as we remarked above, tried to resist, but the Government has removed a recalcitrant magistrate from his post, and the resistance has been broken. This omnipotence of the Chamber, this inability of any part of the Government whatsoever to resist its wishes and even its caprices, is somewhat alarming, for at whatever date the Chamber might be pleased to reassume the rôle played by its predecessor in 1792, it is difficult to see what there would be to prevent it. At the same time we may remark that the peculiar situation which the Panama scandal has thus thrown into relief has no real connection with it; whence we may conclude, speaking politically and not morally, that the importance of recent events is not so great as the newspapers would have us believe.

In a word, a disinterested person, that is, a person who is neither Deputy, journalist, nor shareholder in the Panama scheme, if he would sum up the impression produced by the events of the last week or two—of which the end is not yet—might exclaim, not, "Much ado about nothing," for the present spectacle is really full of interest, but, "Much cry and little wool." S.

THE GALILEO FESTIVAL AT PADUA.

FLORENCE, December 12, 1892.

WHEN, as a tourist, at the close of October, I spent three days at Padua, not dreaming that I should so soon be summoned there again, I thought that I had never seen a more picturesque, but also rarely a more dead or dormant, place. Under the mellow autumn haze the great ramparts looked sleepily at the Euganean Mountains across the fertile Lombardo-Venetian plain, with its little polled willows and mulberry trees everlastingly festooned with vines. The slender branches of the river wound lazily in their course through every quarter of the town, washing old fretted house-foundations or crannied garden-walls of brick, and spanned by single-arched bridges of masonry about whose feet the weeds and wild flowers grew. The massive little houses, hoary or black from the weather of centuries, dozed behind their iron-barred or heavy wooden-shuttered windows; the churches were empty; and beneath the low and sombre arcades the dull-eyed women all seemed poor, while the men went slowly and looked lank and concave under their faded brown or olive cloaks. The narrow streets rattled to the sound of no carriage-wheels, and showed no soil of horses; for the only vehicles one ever met were a couple of superannuated cabs, a rare donkey-cart with vegetables, or some wagon with gray oxen heavily drawing a cask of wine—the slowly gathering evening of a town whose morning had been strong and sweet, one felt, but which was doomed at last to the black ruin under whose curse sad Venice could be seen visibly rotting under one's eyes only a few miles away.

Such is the shallow sort of impression to which we Americans, wandering in search of picturesque effect, and never getting a peep at the inner life of the places we visit, abandon ourselves without hesitation. How different, we love to say, from our bright and cosey wooden homes, with their new paint and their morally enlightened interiors, are these moribund abodes, with their feet resting on stone arches, their fireless chambers, and their sunless courts. The weather has gnawed the plaster of their upper stories, and on their basements the street inflicts with impunity every excoriation and obscene affront. Their very walls seem soaked with wickedness. In the corners of their dwelling-rooms darkness and ancient guilt must mantle; and the souls of the people who are born there must grow up with something gloomy and, so to speak, cavernous about them—something like a ghostly blight from their consanguinity with all that sinful past. To romantic reveries of this sort I had let my imagination drift at Padua hardly less than at other places in Italy. And yet the tramway to the station, the large and handsome café in the centre of the town, a certain air of solidity about the houses in spite of the surface-decay of so many, and above all the admirable paving of the streets, ought to have put me on a truer track. Italian cities in general, however, are paved with a perfection undreamed of in America, where we too have ruins and antiquities, only we keep them horizontal. But the plain fact is that Padua was empty when I was there. The University was closed, many of the rich citizens were in the country still; and in a town of 50,000 people that makes a great difference. But, apart from that, the picturesque impression of life which an American gets in these old cities is purely subjective and false. It is a case of the "pathetic fallacy." We think that these people themselves feel as a lot of kiln-dried Americans would feel if suddenly made to sleep in their mildewed abodes. But no generation of men ever themselves feel mildewed, however they may strike an ignorant spectator—even the Venetians being hearty and hopeful and happy in their unspeakable decay. To the solid flesh of youth, in whatever antique surroundings born and bred, the world and life ever did and ever will seem fresh and young; and it was the young and jolly side of old Padua which revealed itself this week upon my second visit to the town.

On the 7th of December three hundred years ago, Galileo, who, though but twenty-eight years old, had already discovered the laws of falling bodies, was installed as professor of mathematics in the Paduan University, which, that year, numbered in round terms 1,000 officers and students divided into their respective nations. He stayed there eighteen years, the most peaceful of his life, and in them made his astronomical discoveries and wrote his best-known works. The present University accordingly has celebrated by a great festival, in which the city joined, the tercentenary anniversary of the great Pisan's advent, sending, as is usual, invitations to learned bodies all over the world. The Italians manage festivals well, with a light but at the same time careful touch, which provides plenty to see and hear and eat and drink, but of nothing too heavily or too long. The student's revelries lasted the whole week, and drew great crowds from other places. The official exercises lasted but three days, and were an excellent pattern of what such things may be in a place with the proper conformation and resources.

On the first day a general but informal social reception, a visit in carriages to all the monuments and art-treasures of Padua, and a ball; on the second day the great commemorative solemnity in the "Aula Magna" of the University, a banquet, and a gala representation at the opera; on the third day a procession on foot through the city to lay wreaths and make speeches at Galileo's statue; and finally another banquet. Besides this, there were shooting and sword-play by the students, and elaborate ceremonies under their direction in the noble and enormous "Salone," or great civic hall. As if by enchantment, Padua had thrown off the mask of sleepiness and decay; the streets were filled with barouches with liveried servants—where they sprang from I don't know, but I now know that Padua has more millionaires for her population than any town in Italy—put at the disposition of the guests. Windows were draped and festooned, hotels were swarming, streets were illuminated—in short, the real life was revealed. The two dinners in particular were an instructive surprise. One was for 125, the other for 160, guests; and if any public dinner as large was ever more charmingly and successfully served in any American city, however big and proud of its powers of display, I should like to have proof of the fact. Neither dinner lasted more than two hours and a half; and the speeches at the end, marvellous to relate, averaged only three minutes long! The impatient Italian audience began to stir and grow inattentive the moment an orator transgressed. Twice we were received in opulent clubhouses, the inner decoration of one of which, in the classic style of the beginning of the century, was memorable for purity of design and harmony of tone. The opera, an immense theatre, was filled with a splendid audience of handsome men and women, bright-eyed with excitement, all in full evening dress, who had the pleasure, at the end, of seeing *Hamlet* kill the wicked king.

But the principal event was, of course, the commemorative service in the University's great hall. Imagine a lofty room, nearly a hundred and twenty feet square, with a heavi-

ly panelled ceiling golden-brown in tone, lit by high windows on a single side, and filled to its last inch with sitting and standing human beings. The walls, of a glowing bronze-colored groundwork, are almost covered with the armorial 'scutcheons which students for generation upon generation have left there to perpetuate their memory. Most of these 'scutcheons are small and uniform in size, and arranged with regularity so as to form a sort of coat of mail for the mural surface which they cover. At irregular intervals this monotony is broken by larger armorial devices and by gaps. The tone of the walls, thus bedecked, is indescribably rich and splendid, as the light pours over them, catching the edge of the countless gilded bosses and scrolls, and mingling the bright heraldic colors into a deeper bloom. The same light, streaming through the windows, makes the very air of the room visible as a faint bluish vapor floating over the heads of the multitude; which heads, in turn (as one surveys their number), mass themselves into a monotonously patterned background, against which single groups and files of individuals stand out, by the accident of their position, in bold relief. All the heads repeat, with every degree of softening by distance, the same decorative effect, of one side black in shadow and the other edged with ghostly white; for, whatever the individual human face may be, the aggregate tone of a "sea of human faces" is anything but what is known as "flesh-color." Round the high-canopied pulpit, against a wall at right angles to the windows, are ranged the Rector and Council of the University, the Minister of Public Instruction, and the professors of other universities, in all their diversity of academic costume. The rector, Professor Ferraris (most wonderful of men for instantaneously knowing what to do and how to do it, what to say and how to say it in half-a-dozen different tongues), makes his speech at the desk below the pulpit; Professor Favaro, a well-known Galileo specialist, ascends, delivers his long discourse upon that hero—a discourse so good that when he comes down to the floor again, his Paduan colleagues of the Council, in their gowns of black and ermine, and with their silver hair and moustaches, hug him to their bosoms and kiss him on both cheeks, while the audience roars its approval. Italian cheers, by the way, are real cheers, and not like the hideous staccato yelp which prevails at American universities. Then, after a few impressive words, in a deep bass voice and modest manner, from Signor Martini, the Minister, the delegates from foreign parts come up to the desk with the salutations of the bodies to which they belong. Their order has been decided by lot, and Great Britain is called first. Sir Thomas Fayrer, from the Royal Society, and Prof. George Darwin, from Cambridge, each in a splendid scarlet broadcloth robe, lay down their scrolls of parchment and utter brief speeches of greeting in the Italian tongue. They are much appreciated by the audience: "Parla bene!" "Pronunzia bene!" one hears murmured in tones not devoid of surprise. Then follow for an hour or more other delegates in every tongue and in every garb. But *the* orator of the occasion was Prof. Schmurlo of Dorpat in Russia. The type of the lonely and ungainly scholar in appearance, he nevertheless spoke a few phrases so ultra-Italian in the ingenious gracefulness of their turn that the audience went fairly wild with delight. Then honorary degrees were rapidly distributed, and the great concourse slowly worked its way out.

The main effect of such a festival is to make one feel that the differences between nations, which we commonly take so much account of, are very superficial. At bottom our sentiments, impulses, and ways of taking pleasure are the same. In particular are the great men of different countries made of one human stuff. In the rolls of the University of Padua for 1592 (published afresh, among other things, for this occasion), we find in the list of lecturers the following entry:

Ad Mathematicam Exs. D. Gallileus de Gallileis Florentinus noviter conductus } *leget ad libitum hora 23.*

Nothing distinguishes outwardly this unobtrusive passage from the rest of the book, yet it announces no less a fact than the first teaching of modern science. Galileo's conceptions are now to our beliefs about nature what the heart is to our bodily life. Could either be annihilated, remediless collapse would result. The more natural is it, therefore, in reading in Galileo's works, to note how little of a foreigner the man seems. He has the same indescribable mixture of homeliness with his subtlety that make our own Locke, Faraday, and Darwin seem so little remote from our bosoms. Few of us realize, either, how recent his activity was, or what a mushroom growth is this stupendous scientific edifice of which we are so proud. Five successive human lives measure the whole span of it. Five men, Galileo being the first of them, who should each in old age impart the discoveries of his generation to a youth who, when grown old in turn, should do the same, would bring the whole history and tradition of natural science down to 1892. It is sometimes well to remember this when we hear people assuming that all the great scientific discoveries are already made, and that the future industry of the human race will be limited to filling in the canvas with detail.

W. J.

MEMOIRS OF COUNT CHEVERNY.—II.

PARIS, December 23, 1892.

CHEVERNY gives curious details on the *convulsionnaires* who for a time were the great sensation of Paris. A certain Father La Barre directed these manifestations, which were witnessed by all the ladies of the court. Cheverny's account reminded me of some representations given by the Aissouas during one of the last Expositions. Cheverny saw a poor woman crucified by Father La Barre; he would see no more, "having," he says, "a great aversion to the sight of any pain."

He was beginning to be tired of his function, and bought the estate of Cheverny, as well as the office of "Lieutenant-General of Blaisois." On this occasion the King made him Count of Cheverny (his family name, as I have said, being Dufort). He began a new life, embellished his house, and made the acquaintance of all his neighbors, whom he describes with minute detail. His account of life in the châteaux of Orléanais in the eighteenth century has a real interest. Cheverny was very sociable; he was fond of theatrical representations, and entertained his neighbors constantly; he spent some time in Paris every year and kept up all his old acquaintances there.

He had remained greatly attached to the Duc de Choiseul, and, when the Duke was exiled at Chanteloup, he became one of his faithful visitors. The distance from Cheverny to Chanteloup is only ten leagues. Our Count was in Paris at the time of the death of Louis XV.; he had kept his *entrées*, and as soon as he heard of the King's illness he started for Versailles. Mme. du Barry had already been ordered to leave the castle by the Dauphin. The King was in the hands of the doctors. La Borde, his valet de chambre, was the only person to whom he spoke.

"La Borde told me that one morning the King called him with a firm voice, looked to see if they were quite alone, and said to him: 'And Mme. du Barry, where is she?' La Borde answered without hesitating: 'Sire, she went away this morning.' Then the King said: 'What! already!' La Borde saw two great tears roll down his cheeks, and then he sank on his bed, without speaking any more."

Speaking of the new King, Louis XVI., Cheverny says: "He was the best of men; afraid of the weight of his crown, he did not know in whom to confide, as he trusted none of the people who were around him. The King, with much nobility and elevation of mind, had only the tastes of a pretty woman." It was almost accidentally that the King chose Maurepas for his Prime Minister. "He became Prime Minister for the misfortune of France, as it was he who, by his carelessness, prepared the great events which destroyed this august monarchy."

In his visits to the capital Cheverny saw chiefly his friend Sedaine, to whom he was much attached and who made him acquainted with Dorat, Diderot, and others. This is his description of Diderot: "Diderot, fat and stout, full of fire, letting himself out with the greatest confidence in the world, discussing, even disputing, was not imposing, notwithstanding his reputation, because of his frank *bonhomie*. He was inexhaustible, and, as he liked conversation, was a dazzling firework. . . . He was the best man in the world." Cheverny was curious about everything and everybody. He would see Mesmer and his famous experiments, which he tried in vain to repeat at home. He was dying to know the famous Mme. du Barry, and one of his friends arranged an interview.

"She was living then at her fine house at Luciennes, which Louis XV. had given to her, and which Louis XVI. had left her in. It was freezing; she arrived in a carriage with six horses and entered the room with a noble ease. She was tall, extremely well made, and was a *jolie femme* in every way. After a quarter of an hour she was quite at ease with us. My wife was the only woman there; all the attentions of Madame du Barry were for her and for the master of the house, and she showed herself affable towards everybody. President Salabarry, Chevalier de Pontgibaud, and a few others were there. She kept the conversation going. She spoke first of Luciennes, and asked us to go there and dine with her. We accepted, but indefinitely. Her pretty face was a little heated; she told us she took a cold bath every day. She showed us that under a long pelisse she wore only a shirt and a thin *manteau de lit*; everything was of the greatest magnificence; I had never seen a finer *batiste*. The dinner was charming."

The Chevalier de Pontgibaud wore the cross of Cincinnatus. Mme. du Barry, seeing it, said that while she was at Versailles she had six footmen, the finest that could be found, but very undisciplined. She was obliged to dismiss one, who left for America at the beginning of the war. She gave him a purse well filled with gold. He came afterwards to see her and presented himself with the cross of Cincinnatus. "This story made everybody laugh, with the exception of the Chevalier de Pontgibaud."

When the first provincial assemblies were convoked, Cheverny was made a member of the Assembly of his province; afterwards came the elections to the States-General. In entering on this new period, so different from the first, he tells us:

"I witnessed the general breaking up of French society, the disappearance of a royal

family worthy of the respect and devotion of all Frenchmen. I will retrace only what was personal to myself. Retired on my estate, I will . . . prove that, notwithstanding all human prudence, you can escape danger only through a Providence which directs and conducts events. I will show what privations were suffered by persons who could enjoy society, the fine arts, and the sciences, and who saw the century plunge into the most horrible barbarisms. In the whole course of my life I had tried to secure friends for my old age. The Revolution defeated all my calculations."

If anybody was ill prepared for the French Revolution, it was Cheverny, a wealthy, amiable, sociable man, kindly, full of common sense and good feeling, but without any general ideas, accustomed to the old social hierarchy. The part of the memoirs which relates to the troubled years of the Revolution is perhaps all the more interesting as it is purely anecdotical. We are rather tired of generalities on this subject; we have had also descriptions enough of the great men of that period—Danton, Robespierre, and others. In Cheverny, who lived chiefly in his province, we find also the meanest actors in the terrible drama. The accumulation of the small facts which you will meet with in the memoirs produces a little the effect on the mind which is made by Taine's chapters on the subject of the Revolution. In fact, Taine had the manuscript of the memoirs in his hands before they were printed. He found many documents in them, especially for that curious chapter which is headed "L'Anarchie spontanée." You see in it how an old and apparently well-organized country can in a few months fall back into a state of disorganization, just as a body full of life gives after death all its organs and molecules to the earth. The French Revolution was the most extraordinary commotion of this sort; if the country had been invaded by another race, as Great Britain was invaded by William the Conqueror, it could not have looked more different in 1793 or 1800 from what it was in 1780. New fortunes, new names sprang from the ruins of old fortunes and old names; new ideas, new formulas, new modes of thinking, entered the social as well as the political domain.

Cheverny, like so many others, became a sort of stranger in his own country. He was happier than many others: he lost his fortune, but he kept his head. His estate was sold in 1801 to Germain, a banker of Paris. It belongs now to the family of the Marquis de Vibraye. Dufort de Cheverny died at Blois the 28th of February, 1802, at the age of seventy-one years. He did not live long enough to see the Revolution crowned and consolidating all its political and social conquests in the person of Bonaparte. I have searched in his memoirs for the passages which relate to Bonaparte and his family. They are very curious. On the 10th of August, 1796, he writes: "The Directory have confided to Robbé de Lagrange Madame Bonaparte, *ci-devant* Beauharnais, to conduct her to her husband, who is with the Army of Italy." "Madame de Beauharnais," he writes in September, 1796, "was separated for ever from her husband by the guillotine. She was not long, people say, in captivating Barras, one of the five kings. Barras was intimately connected with Bonaparte, and wished to make his fortune. After a year of mourning he made her marry Bonaparte, notwithstanding their difference in age. Bonaparte was only twenty-seven and she nearly thirty-three years old." At Lyons, at Turin, Madame Bonaparte was received with the greatest honors. "The Queen could not have been better received: deputations, troops, a numerous court." "Bonaparte waited for Madame Bonaparte, and received her at the head of his staff. 'Madame,' said he, 'I am very sensible of the goodness you have shown in coming to me and making such a fatiguing journey. Ask now for whatever you please, and I will make it my duty to give it to you.' 'Sir,' said she, 'I ask that your hostages be set free.' [These hostages were Piedmontese gentlemen who guaranteed some conditions of a military arrangement made with the King of Piedmont.] Bonaparte at once gave the order." In August, 1798, Cheverny writes that Bonaparte frightens the Directory "by his head, his audacity, and his exploits"; that he was much neglected in Paris, where he played a more than secondary part. "Secretly jealous, despotic, with the dryest and most republican forms," the Government was making some project of an expedition so as to get rid of him. Bonaparte had had various plans of expeditions placed before him; he had studied them in all their details, and had chosen Egypt as his new field of battle. On the 1st of September, 1800, we read:

"Bonaparte, having happily placed himself at the head of the Government, has advanced the Revolution by more than fifty years. The cup of crime was full and running over. In a short time we shall know if we are destined to be tricolor or unicolor. Bonaparte did in twenty-four hours at Saint Cloud what all the *émigrés*, the King, the Prince de Condé, could not have accomplished with 40,000 men. He cut off the 750 heads of the hydra and concentrated the power in his own head. . . . All is so changed at the moment I write, that it seems as if the revolutionary event must have taken place more than twenty years ago. . . . The First Consul is more King than ever was Louis XIV. . . . If Bonaparte is not stopped by unforeseen events, people will be able to say of him what Bussy-Rabutin said of Marshal Turenne: 'He can rise to such a degree of glory that the glory of others will not trouble him.'"

Correspondence.

THE SEAT OF POWER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The Sherman Act of 1890, under which the United States Treasury is purchasing four millions of ounces of silver per month, seems likely to furnish a curious illustration of where the centre of power under our Government really lies. So far as my observation goes, there is not a single financier or man of business of any standing in the whole country who is not opposed to it in the most unqualified manner. There is a sort of vague talk that the South and West demand it, as they are said to demand free silver; but the man, outside of a certain circle, who stands up and defends it on its own merits may be said to be an unknown quantity. All Europe is looking on in amazement that we should persist in such not, perhaps, suicidal, but at any rate absurd and injurious, folly. It is perfectly evident what persons do wish for the continuance of the Silver Act. They are the group of silver-mine owners and the other private interests who wish to keep up the price of silver, ruling members of Congress more powerfully than do either their constituents or the mass of public opinion.

If the Sherman Act remains unrepealed during this session, will it not show conclusively that the real enemy to be encountered is not silver but the lobby, and—of which there is abundant other evidence—that the question which for the future overshadows all others is whether in this great democracy the Government is to express the will of the people or of the lobby?

In this connection it may be remarked that the chief source of information as to the condition of the national finances open to the public is the discussion in the newspapers as to the private conversations of Secretary Foster, whether in Washington or New York. Is not that a pretty business for the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States—to be running round Wall Street gossiping? And is a place where that is the only way of making his voice heard likely to command the services of great men? G. B.

Boston, December 30, 1892.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORSHIP.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your issue of December 22, commenting on the Panama scandal, you say: "The non-payment of members [of the English House of Commons] is one of the chief defences" against such a state of things as exists in France to-day, and you might have added, as existed here in Crédit-Mobilier, Pacific Railroad, and "Burn this" times. If I understand you, the inference is that since members of the Commons are not paid, the natural selection is of men who have private means enough to put them above the temptation of a "slice of a good thing." This granted, why is it not a good plan to have the Governor of Massachusetts, by law, possessed of some private means? If good for the purity of English politics, why not good for Massachusetts?

One of the 68,045 who voted "No."

Framingham, Mass., December 30, 1892.

[The inference is not sound without making allowance for English aristocratic traditions and American democratic conditions. As we have before pointed out, the fathers who framed our Constitution were disposed to affix a property qualification to Senatorships. We cannot say how this would have worked, but, begun at that early day, it might have borne as good fruit in respect to incorruptibility as the English practice. In the course of time the Senate has become the goal of extremely rich men, who desire either the dignity of the place or the opportunity it affords of furthering their pecuniary interests; and their seats are substantially bought of their respective legislatures through the operation of the Machine. As a check, it would be useless to deprive them of their salaries; and it is not less futile, in our opinion, to exact a property qualification of a candidate for Governor, especially since by nominal transfers of real estate a law like that of Massachusetts can be so easily evaded.—Ed. Nation.]

LIBERAL AMERICAN METHODISTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In commenting upon the case of Prof. Davison, who has seemed to some good people to be a dangerous heretic, you remark, apropos of the report of the Committee sustaining him: "Liberality like this would clearly be out of the question in any Methodist body in this

country, and is sufficiently striking even for England."

Now, exactly what the elastic phrase "any Methodist body" may mean, I shall not undertake to say. But I venture to think that you underestimate the liberality of a large number of representative American Methodists. You may remember that Prof. Davison addressed the Methodist Œcumenical Conference in Washington with commendable freedom, and that he afterwards, by special request, gave an exposition of his views before the most representative Methodist college in the country. I venture to believe that Prof. Davison's views are shared by a rapidly increasing proportion of Methodists in this country, and that the liberality displayed by their English brethren will appear to them the most natural thing in the world.

Very truly yours, A METHODIST.

DECEMBER 30, 1892.

TINTORETTO'S ST. MARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A correspondent, "B. B.," writing in correction of the statement in one of my articles in the *Century*, says that "there is no such picture in S. Maria dei Angeli [at Murano] as the 'Finding of the Body of St. Mark,' described by Mr. Stillman. That canvas, forming part of a series with the ones now in the Royal Palace at Venice, has been, ever since the days of the Napoleonic kingdom of Italy, in Milan."

I have delayed replying to "B. B.," hoping to get to Venice to examine personally the matter ere this, but have been prevented from doing so. I have finally written to a Venetian friend, whose acquaintance with the works of art there is greatly superior to my own. My mistake was in confounding, from some cause which I cannot now trace, as I unfortunately did not preserve my notes and references, the works of Domenico Tintoretto with those of Jacopo. The picture alluded to is by the former. It is noted by Boschini as one of the series, executed in part by Jacopo and in part by Domenico, of the incidents of the transfer of the body of St. Mark to Venice and disposal at the church. It is called there "The Apparition of St. Mark in the Church of St. Mark," and, my friend writes me, is there at present writing. He continues:

"In the archives I found that on the 4th of January, 1818, were consigned to the Patriarch for the Seminary 27 pictures, among which—

Tintoretto, Apparitione di S. Marco (School of S. Mark.)
" L'Arrivo " "
" Sogno " "

(with three others by Tintoretto having no relation to S. Mark). Ridolfi ('Le Meraviglie') describes the pictures by Jacopo Tintoretto in the School of St. Mark. . . . None of these is at the Brera, none in the Royal Palace here."

The picture at the Brera, of which I have no recollection, has clearly nothing to do with those now (or at any time) at Murano, and the correction by "B. B." of my mistake in ascribing the picture of the younger to the elder Tintoretto gives place to a blunder much greater, unless my friend and myself are still more widely astray.

The finding of the body of St. Mark was the same subject as his apparition in the church, as the legend says that, the body having been enclosed for the greater secrecy in one of the pilasters of the church, the locality of it was forgotten, and long after was made known by a manifestation of the Saint in the church itself, indicating the spot in the pilaster where the body was deposited.—Yours truly,

W. J. STILLMAN.

FLORENCE, December 14, 1892.

COUSIN AND NIECE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The word *cousin* was still used as synonymous with *niece* in the slashes of Hanover County, Virginia, and within two miles of Jericho Mills, on the Carolina side of the North Anna River, when Hancock's Corps crossed on the march from Spottsylvania C. H. to the second Cold Harbor fight in 1864, by two first cousins *proper* of my father. I saw the slashes kinsman last in 1870, and he died, I think, a little short of 1880. The Jericho Mills kinsman I saw last in 1864; he died between that date and 1870. I am getting old myself, and a little behind time, even in reading the *Nation* of the 15th inst.; still, I do my best to give your Talladega correspondent a Roland for his Oliver. C. J. HARRIS.

LEXINGTON, VA., December 25, 1892.

Notes.

HARPER & BROS. have nearly ready Bishop Hurst's 'Short History of the Christian Church,' and 'Katharine North,' a new novel by Maria Louise Pool.

Pierre Loti's 'Pêcheur d'Islande' has been adapted and annotated as an advanced text in French, and is on the point of being published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are about to issue an authorized version of Charles Wagner's 'La Jeunesse,' under the title 'Youth.' They have just brought out 'The Cloister and the Hearth' of Charles Reade in a handy four-volume edition, each volume adorned with three or four attractive photogravures of churches, portraits, and scenery. The typographical part has been well looked after, except in the matter of providing it with a fit quality of paper; and more thought and taste, too, might have gone into the manufacture of the binding. The 'Universal Atlas' of the same firm will be most prized for its series of maps of the several States of our Union, which have the scale of a single or double octavo page, with the advantage on the side of the smaller States. These exhibit the county boundaries and the railroads, and the county census of 1890. There are no indexes, but a statistical appendix gathers many details of the population, immigration, religion, rainfall, mortality, etc., of the United States and of some foreign countries.

G. P. Putnam's Sons send us the fourth series of their 'Best Reading,' a priced English and American bibliography for the five years ending December 1, 1891. The selection is of the more important works, and further discrimination is not attempted. This manual has a clear field of usefulness in the public library and in the household, and has been well maintained by the editor, Mr. Lynds E. Jones (since the first series).

Columbus, with portrait and Mr. Woodberry's sonnet to it, opens the bound volume xliv. of the *Century Magazine*; and the subject is caught up again in Mr. Van Brunt's articles on Architecture at the Columbian Exposition. To Mr. Woodberry also falls the task of saying the fitting word, in prose, about Shelley, whose centenary he has meanwhile honored in a lasting way. Besides these features we have the conclusion of the Cole-Stillman Old Masters. The chief serial stories have been the not too fortunate "Naulahka," the "Chatelaine of La Trinité," and "The Chosen Valley." Nor should mention be omitted of the portrait of Roswell Smith, and accompanying tributes from his colleagues of the Century Company and in philanthropic endeavor—a man with a Columbian largeness of mind, courage in straits, and tenacity of purpose.

The local color of the Pacific Coast from Alaska southward tinges the whole of volume xx. of the *Overland Monthly* (San Francisco), as does the use of "process" engraving in place of woodcuts. There are papers on yachting and on the fisheries, on logging and hunting and staging and mountaineering, on the University of California; with a spice of fiction, verse, book-reviewing, and an occasional political article.

The bound volumes of *St. Nicholas* for 1892 impress us anew with the high ideals and attainment of a juvenile periodical which some adults that we know of are not ashamed to be caught reading. Its reduction of mere frivolity to the minimum, and its admirable withstanding of passing fashions and crazes, combine with its always unobjectionable letter-press and excellent illustrations to make it a genuine parents' aid.

Mr. F. F. Murdock of the Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School has lately issued an 'Outline of Geography' for the special use of his pupils. It consists of a series of outline chapters on forms of land and water, weather and climate, plants, animals, population, and so on, with frequent abbreviated references to various text-books, as if slightly expanded from lecture notes. The abstracts have proved of value to teachers, although the order of subjects is open to criticism. The absence of a table of contents makes the use of the book somewhat inconvenient. As is usual in the current methods of teaching, an explanation of processes is attempted in the chapters on meteorology, but it is omitted from the chapters on the forms of the land. The correction of this inconsistency will mark a decided advance in the study of geography.

A fourth number is lately issued in the series of picturesque Geographical Readers (Lee & Shepard), by Charles F. King of the Dearborn Grammar-school, Boston, well known to teachers as the author of 'Methods and Aids in Geography.' The little book deserves high praise as a successful effort to interest and instruct children in one of the more difficult studies in our common schools. Mr. King is an expert in his method of making geography a live subject, and his books carry much of his spirit with them. The present volume, 'The World We Live In,' part 2, fully maintains the freshness and variety of its predecessors; and its illustrations, mostly from photographs, are remarkably good, considering the size and price of the book. The whole series deserves extended use as readers at school and at home—but in a plain, not a rhetorical, way.

An immense amount of authentic technical information is embraced in the volume of 'Notes on the Year's Naval Progress (Information from Abroad),' just issued from the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department. The several sections deal with ships and torpedo boats, machinery, ordnance, naval administration and personnel, electricity, naval manœuvres of 1891, armor in 1892, and bibliography. An index is supplied, and there are maps, diagrams, and other illustrations in profusion.

Kentucky claimed its share of the centennial

year, having been admitted to the Union on June 1, 1792. The Filson Club of Louisville could not be lacking in its duty, and its proceedings have been published in its generous style in a large quarto of 200 pages. President Durrett's address supplied the history of the State, and was worth being read as well as listened to. He shows that Chenoa might have been adopted from the Indians as the name of the colony, though it was passed by for Transylvania and afterwards for Kentucky (Iroquois *kentake*, prairie or meadowland, and not the proverbial "dark and bloody ground," though "it is difficult to fix a time when the Indians were not hostile to the whites in Kentucky"—and let us say, *vice versa!*) On pp. 58 and 59 are ominous lists of the members of the Constitutional Convention who voted for and against striking out the pro-slavery clause—the six clergymen all in the minority. The vote of Richard Taylor, father of Zachary Taylor, was unrecorded.

Economic periodicals have so multiplied of recent years that it is impossible to extend an altogether cordial welcome to any addition to their number, but it is no more than just to say that the *Journal of Political Economy*, which makes its first appearance this month from the press of the University of Chicago, takes rank at once with the best of the existing reviews. The leading article, by the editor, Prof. Laughlin, is entitled "The Study of Political Economy in the United States," and recalls the notable article by Prof. Dunbar which appeared, we believe, in the first number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. Prof. Laughlin considers that a certain improvement has taken place in the tone of economic thought and discussion since that period, indicated, among other things, by the passing of the American Economic Association from the control of the Socialistic element. It must be said, however, that he does not express any very sanguine hopes as to the future of applied economics in this country, nor do we observe that he comments upon any achievements by American economists possessing marked originality. His article is therefore cautious and subdued in tone, but highly discriminating and judicious. An article upon the recent commercial policy of France contains much that is instructive, and another upon the price of wheat since 1867 appears to be exhaustive. There is a department of notes, containing, among other matter, a rather striking communication from Mr. Edward Atkinson, showing how he "braced up" President Grant to his veto of the Inflation Bill of 1874. The book-reviews show painstaking, but are rather mediocre. Among the appendices a table is given of the courses of study in political economy in nearly all the colleges and universities of this country. The *Journal* is to appear quarterly at $3 a year, and subscriptions may be sent to the University Press, University of Chicago.

One class of the community is in no danger of being neglected—we mean the mothers. No. 1 of *Motherhood*, a monthly magazine devoted to their interests, has just reached our table. It is published at 150 Nassau Street in this city.

Petermann's Mitteilungen for November contains an account of several explorations by German missionaries in the region to the north of Lake Nyassa, and a paper on the language of Schleswig, with maps showing the extent to which the Frisian language is spoken in the German Empire. There is also a brief sketch of the Danish expedition which passed last winter on the coast of East Greenland in latitude 70 degrees. The lowest temperature noted during the nine months from September, 1891, to May, 1892, was in March, when the thermometer fell to 50 degrees below zero, and the mean temperature for the month was 13 degrees below zero. Very singularly, the highest temperature, with the exception of some days in May, was in February. A supplemental number contains the scientific history of Dr. Nansen's Greenland expedition. The results of the astronomical and meteorological observations are given by Prof. Mohn, while Dr. Nansen treats of the topography of the east coast, and the extent, form, structure, movement, and thickness of the inland ice, the icebergs, and the Polar current. No especial observations were made of the Northern Lights, but they were seen nearly every clear night. "A crackling noise was never heard, and in no case was the light seen between the clouds and the observer."

In the December Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, it is announced that with the January number the title of this publication will be changed to the *Geographical Journal*. At the same time it will be increased a third in size, so as to cover more completely the whole field of geography. Both maps and illustrations will form a more prominent feature than in the past. The present number opens with a paper by Capt. Lugard on his African travels, differing but little from that published in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*. In it he dwells upon the great possibilities of the Mau plateau, not far from the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, for European colonization. This consists mainly of well-watered grass lands, admirably adapted to stock-raising operations, and, though situated upon the equator, inasmuch as it is at an altitude of 7,000 or 8,000 feet it has cold winds and a bracing atmosphere. He also discusses the interesting problem of the water supply of Lake Victoria, the few small streams flowing into it being seemingly insufficient to supply the waste from the Somerset Nile, a deep broad river, and from the evaporation over a superficial area of some 27,000 square miles.

A series of annual reports on the climate of Belgium has been issued for some years by Mr. A. Lancaster of the Royal Observatory at Brussels. The latest number, dealing with 1891, gives an interesting résumé of the conditions which determined the peculiarly cold winter at the beginning of that year—namely, a persistence of high atmospheric pressure over northern and central Europe, allowing a local cooling of the land and causing a prevalence of easterly winds, which are for Belgium what the west winds of winter are for us. The close of the cold period was marked by the falling off of the high pressure and the entrance of mild westerly winds from the Atlantic.

Largely through the exertions of Prof. A. Penck of Vienna, the Geographical Congress held at Berne last summer recommended the preparation of a uniform map of the world, on a scale of 1:1,000,000, and appointed an international commission to formulate a plan of publication. The intention of this undertaking is to present the results of exploration and surveys from all available sources on a uniform scale and in a systematic manner. Although involving great expense, the map would be of peculiar value as a standard of reference and comparison for the coming century at least.

The two latest sheets in Dr. Vogel's Map of the German Empire (Gotha: Perthes; New York: Westermann) depict the Schwerin and Posen districts; the first forming part of Prussia's belt of small lakes, and the latter being adjacent to Poland, of which rather more is shown than of Prussia. From the same source comes a 'Pocket-Atlas of the Ancient World,' edited by the late Dr. A. van Kampen and by Dr. Max Schneider. In addition to the usual plates there is a reduced copy of the Tabula Peutingeriana of the thirteenth century, now preserved, minus the first of the twelve sheets, in the Imperial Library at Vienna. The rather fine lettering of some of these maps is atoned for by a copious index.

The pretty and sensible device of a fan calendar comes to us from Fr. Jac. Andres, Boston, and may be recommended for any lady's writing-table.

The Bibliographical Society held its preliminary meeting in London on July 15, 1892, and its members in November numbered 157, six only of them being Americans and one French. The names already enrolled are of sufficient reputation in the science of books to insure stability to the society, which is started none too soon for the credit of English and American bibliography. The main objects set forth are investigations by Committees on Early Printed Books, Current Literature, General Literature, Special Bibliographies, and Book Production and Publication. The annual fee is one guinea until a membership of 200 is reached, when an entrance fee of one guinea will be asked; twelve guineas constitute a life membership.

A well-informed correspondent writes to us that the two Washington letters printed in Mr. M. D. Conway's communication in our last issue were produced in *Notes and Queries* for June 1, 1878. Copies of them were at that time given to Gen. Grant.

—The growth of legends is well exemplified in the October number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* in Mr. John Ward Dean's account of the original "Gerrymander." He shows that the figure of the "political dragon" carved out of Essex County, Mass., in 1812, to insure a Democratic majority in the State Senate, has been attributed to Elkanah Tisdale, a miniature-painter of the time, and to Gilbert Stuart; while the notion that the "shoe-string" district (as they say in Mississippi) resembled a salamander is credited to a company at Col. Israel Thorndike's in Boston, to Washington Allston in the *Centinel* office, and to G. Stuart; and, finally, the name Gerrymander is said to have been proposed by a Mr. Alsop, Mr. James Ogilvie, and Maj. Benjamin Russell This is certainly a wide field to choose from. Mr. Dean gives facsimiles of Nathan Hale's map of the county from the Boston *Weekly Messenger*, the winged gerrymander figure from the Boston *Gazette*, and a skeleton gerrymander *in articulo mortis* from the Salem *Gazette* of April 6, 1813. His brief bibliography of the subject does not include the article on the Hare system contributed by Mr. William R. Ware to the *American Law Review* some fifteen year ago. It is noticeable that, though Gov. Elbridge Gerry has acquired a proverbial notoriety as the author of the partisan device of manipulating districts, even this distinction has been awarded to Samuel Dana, the President of his Senate, and Joseph Story, Speaker of his House till just before the measure was introduced in both houses. Mr. Dean firmly insists on the hard *g* in gerrymander as in Gerry; and in the same number of the *Register* Mr. Henry F. Waters likewise protests against jerrymander, "as our English friends call it." The pedigrees of Elbridges and also incidentally of Gearinges, Geries, and Gerys, are illustrated in Mr. Waters's "Genealogical Gleanings," of which the chief interest, however, centres in his

ample development of the John Harvard connection, and in his demonstration that there was a colony of families from Stratford-on-Avon settled in Southwark, so that "it is not at all improbable that Shakspere was a frequent visitor at the house of John Harvard's mother" in that dramatic quarter of London. He gives the wills of John Hall of Stratford and of his daughter, Elizabeth Barnard, who was Shakspere's granddaughter. A glimpse of Milton's connection is shown in the will of Francis Spencer. Rhode Island families rather seldom occur in the Gleanings, but there are several in this instalment.

—The last week of the year 1892 was a memorable one in the annals of educational benefactions. First came the announcement of a present of yet another $1,000,000 for the University of Chicago, then of a legacy of $185,000 for Dartmouth College from an almost forgotten alumnus, and, last but by no means least in educational value, a woman's gift of $306,977 for the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University. This final donation of Miss Garrett caps appropriately the movement begun by a committee of women in the spring of 1890 for the endowment of a great post-graduate Medical School, open "on the same terms" to properly qualified men and women. It moreover raises the Medical School Fund to the minimum endowment ($500,000) named by the trustees as, in their judgment, necessary for the opening of a medical department of the University, and makes possible in February the announcement for October, 1893, of the terms of admission to, and courses in, a school which "will afford to the women and men of this country whose acquirements and training may enable them to enter upon its course of instruction, unsurpassed opportunities for the scientific study of medicine." The conditions attached to this latest contribution to the Johns Hopkins Medical Fund are mainly those of the original gift of $111,300 by the Women's Committee, and of the conditional offer of $100,000 mentioned in these columns on May 7, 1891. It is now, however, also agreed, first, that not more than $50,000 of the $500,000 endowment shall be put into a building or buildings, and that the chief building of the Medical School shall be known as the Women's Fund Memorial Building; second, that the school shall be exclusively "a graduate school," the donor being "entirely unwilling to contribute at any time to the maintenance of an undergraduate or partly undergraduate school"; third, that the terms of this gift, and the resolutions of October, 1890, in which the trustees accepted the Women's Medical School Fund, shall be printed each year in the calendars announcing the courses in the Medical School; and, finally, that there shall be a committee of six women (the members to hold office for life and to fill vacancies in their number), "to whom the women studying in the Medical School may apply for advice concerning lodging and other practical matters, and that all questions concerning the personal character of women applying for admission to the School, and all non-academic questions of discipline affecting the women medical students, shall be referred to this committee, and by them be in writing reported for action to the authorities of the University." This last proviso suggests the query whether women after all will be admitted on precisely the same terms as men, in view of the fact that the latter will hardly be asked to come before a tribunal other than the academic authorities.

—Mr. George W. Vanderbilt well deserved the ringing cheers with which the announcement of his princely gift to the American Fine Arts Society was received on Friday night at the dinner of the Architectural League. His original subscription of $5,000 to the Gift Fund of the Society would have been considered by most men a sufficient piece of generosity. Not content with that, however, he bought the lots at the back of the Society's property and built the large gallery upon them, giving the Society the option of buying it at any time for its cost price, plus interest and taxes. This amount is at present $100,000, and on Friday Mr. Vanderbilt completed the transaction by handing his check for that sum to the trustees of the Gift Fund, and with the money the Society has purchased the gallery. It thus becomes the absolute property of the Society by the best of all titles, that of cash purchase. It is only fitting that the gallery should be known for ever as the Vanderbilt Gallery, after its donor. Such discriminating munificence in the use of wealth is the best defence of property against Socialism. Few will be likely to begrudge his wealth to a man who knows so well how to use it, and none who know the work that the three societies composing the Fine Arts Society have been doing and are doing for art in this country, will envy them their splendid Christmas present.

—The annual general meeting of the Society of Authors in London is usually so uneventful and unimportant that it is scarce worth noting. But this year the fact that Mr. Besant resigned his Chairmanship and took advantage of the occasion to read a paper on the Society's career during its nine years' existence, gave the meeting unlooked-for interest. Naturally much regret has been expressed upon the retirement of Mr. Besant from the post he has held so long, but he considers it his duty, since outsiders, he thinks, have persisted in identifying him too closely with every action of the Society. He has always worked in its interest with such enthusiasm that it seems a hard thing to say that his resignation promises to prove a gain rather than a loss. Mr. Besant is nothing if not an optimistic sentimentalist, and unfortunately sentiment is not the soundest basis for a business organization. He looks upon literature as a sort of fairyland, in which he, as the good fairy, with a wave of his wand would make every book published an inexhaustible gold mine. There are to-day, he says, 200,000,000 English-speaking people; in fifty years there will be 400,000,000, all wanting to read, and, moreover, all wanting to read only good literature. The people, he declares, care only for what is good; for an example of the truth of this, look at the unprecedented (in England) success of the *Strand Magazine*. Now, this is a publication which has sent up its circulation chiefly by publishing portraits at all ages of the notorieties of the day, and articles on the Queen's dolls or pages from her journal written in her own royal Hindustani—the devices of the cheapest journalism. When a man seriously points to such a periodical as a proof of the people's literary instincts, there is absolutely nothing to be said. In the meantime, what Mr. Besant hopes may be brought about by the Society is (1) its enlargement to ten times its present numbers, as though there were not enough indifferent or worse writers already flooding the world with trash; (2) an institute or headquarters for authors; (3) a pension fund from which every one would receive a pension of right, not of charity; and (4) an Academy of Letters. Mr. Besant also had something to say about the Authors' Conference to be held in Chicago during the Exposition. It is his opinion that by it the future interests of English authors may be largely influenced. But Americans should realize that Mr. Besant, despite his boundless enthusiasm, can hardly be said to represent the most intelligent ideas and opinions of the English literary world; nor is Mrs. Walford, who seems to be accepted as an authority, a better qualified representative.

—"Bodley's librarian" can hardly feel a purer professional delight than in editing the facsimile reprints from "the very rarest and most interesting volumes, documents, and prints in the Bodleian library, Oxford." These reproductions are not for the rich, but are put within reach of the slenderest purse, ranging (so far) from sixpence to one shilling and sixpence apiece. Mr. Nicholson will gladly perpetuate the series not only so long as there is a moderate profit, but so long as both ends meet. He first published last year the unique copy of the 'Ars Moriendi,' printed about 1491 from Caxton's types, and either by that craftsman or his successor, Wynken de Worde; and the very rare two-leaved pamphlet describing the solemnities ordered at Rome in 1572, by Gregory XIII., on learning "the blessed news of the destruction of the Huguenot sect" in France by the St. Bartholomew massacre. This year he gives Caxton's brief advertisement (1477) of pyes, or rules for the concurrence and occurrence of festivals according to "Salisburi use"—from one of two copies of this earliest known English broadside; and Columbus's 'Epistola de insulis noviter repertis,' from Archbishop Laud's copy of Guyot Marchand's Paris edition of 1493. This last affords an instructive comparison with the more pictorial edition lately reproduced by the Lenox Library, both as to text and as to typography. Marchand's has a larger form and indulges more freely in abbreviations, and is compressed into half as many pages. It is the third emanating from this establishment in Mr. Eames's list in his introduction to the Lenox facsimile; and he mentions only two known copies—one at Göttingen; whereas the Bodleian has two, and Mr. Nicholson speaks of three others, unless he confounds the three Marchands. It remains to state that while Mr. Nicholson does not annotate his texts, his bibliographical introductions approach annotation; and that his most commendable series may be had of Bernard Quaritch, No. 15 Piccadilly, London.

—One of the most interesting literary *trouvailles* of 1892 was the discovery, by M. Octave Uzanne, of a hitherto completely unknown manuscript journal of the early years of Victor Hugo's exile, covering the period from 1852 to 1856. M. Uzanne came upon this journal among the stock of a seller of autographs in London, and published extracts from it, with some account of its curious history, under the title of 'Journal de l'exil de Victor Hugo.' This publication naturally made a good deal of stir in the newspapers and reviews, and everybody accepted M. Uzanne's theory that the handwriting of the manuscript was that of M. François-Victor Hugo, the poet's son, and that the annotations were by the poet himself. So the matter stood till December 6, when M. Auguste Vacquerie, Hugo's literary executor, came out with a brusque article in the *Rappel*, declaring that the manuscript was not Victor Hugo's, nor Victor Hugo's son's, and that not

even the annotations were Hugo's. These statements prove to be exactly true, although they cannot be called entirely frank and candid, for M. Uzanne published in the *Rappel* of the next morning a letter in which he showed that the journal was the work of Mlle. Adèle Hugo, the poet's daughter, and that the annotations, if not by Victor Hugo, were by no less a person than M. Auguste Vacquerie himself, whose handwriting is with difficulty to be distinguished from that of the author of the 'Châtiments.' "The mistake that I made at first," M. Uzanne says, "is natural enough, if one remembers that Mlle. Adèle Hugo was only nineteen years old at the time when the journal was written. The conversations recorded in it treat for the most part subjects which are beyond the average intelligence of a girl. But, however that may be, the question is definitely settled; my conferences with MM. Vacquerie and Meurice leave no doubt that the 'Journal de l'exil' was put on paper by Mlle. Adèle Hugo."

THE STANFORD DICTIONARY.

The Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press by C. A. M. Fennell, D.Litt. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Macmillan. 1892.

Ten years ago Mr. J. F. Stanford bequeathed to the University of Cambridge the sum of £5,000 to defray the expense of "producing a dictionary of Anglicised words and phrases," for which he had begun to gather material. The fruits of this legacy are now before us in the 800 attractively "open" pages of the 'Stanford Dictionary'—an exceedingly handsome volume, which shows that the Cambridge University Press is not disposed to lag behind its rival at Oxford in beauty of lexicographical printing. We have never seen a dictionary page that offered its contents more readily and pleasantly to the sweep of the eye.

The plan of the work, drawn up by a committee of eminent scholars—among them Prof. Skeat and Dr. Aldis Wright—was virtually determined by the nature of Mr. Stanford's collections. The vocabulary was to embrace: (*a*) "all words and phrases of non-European origin found in English literature, if borrowed directly from non-European languages"; (*b*) "all Latin and Greek words which retain their original forms, and all Latin and Greek phrases in use in English literature"; (*c*) "all words and phrases borrowed directly from modern European languages excepting French"; (*d*) "all words and phrases borrowed from the French which retain the French pronunciation"; (*e*) "all words borrowed from French, Latin, and Greek, since the introduction of printing, whether now altered or but imperfectly naturalized and now obsolete." Clearly no two persons, working with this scheme in mind, would select the same words and phrases from the same books. Criticism of the contents of the vocabulary, therefore, must be largely a matter of personal opinion, and, even when indubitably sound, is perhaps rather criticism of the plan, for which the editor, Dr. Fennell, is not responsible, than of the execution, for which he of course must answer. Still, if such criticism, in dealing with omissions, bases its judgment of what the editor meant to include on an observation of what he actually did include, it will probably be proceeding on reasonable grounds.

We may fairly inquire, then, why the dictionary admits into its pages *corpus Domini* but not *corpus Christi*, *in principio* but not *qui cum patre*, *docent* and *privat-docent* but not *ordinarius* or *ausserordentlicher*, *ver* and *hiems* but not *æstas* and *autumnus*, *vena cava* but not *vena porta*, *dirige* but not *threnos*, *ex converso* but not *ex obliquo*, *philautia* but not *philanthropia*, *Æolus* but not *Hippotades*, *ab intestato* but not *a notioribus*, *caput mortuum* but not *grossum caput*, *quo jure* but not *quæstio quid juris*, *Mus. Bac.* but not *Mus. Doc.*, *melius esse* but not *melior natura*, *senarius* but not *septenarius*, *comedy* but not *tragedy*, *Chanticleer* and *Bruin* and *Reynard*, but neither *Partlet* (*Pertelote*) nor *Tybalt* (*Tybert*), *extra modum* but not *extra metrum*, *portico* but not *parvis*, *dahlia* but not *tulippa*, *Judas* and *Sinon* but not *Ganelon*, *negatur* but not *nego argumentum*, *ignaro* but not *ignoto*, *fabliau* but not *lai*, *polysyndeton* but not *constructio ad sensum*, *par excellence* but not *paraventure*, *Saint Anthony* (for his *fire*) but neither *Saint Julian* (for his *hospitality*) nor *St. Vitus* (for his *dance*), *mutato nomine* but not *de te fabula*, *exegi monumentum ære perennius* but not *volito vivo per ora virum*. Many other examples of partiality might be given, but we must content ourselves with two: *Thais* is admitted to a vocabulary which excludes *Lucretia*, and *in nocte consilium* has to make room for *in vino veritas*.

Nevertheless, the 'Stanford Dictionary' contains a vast deal of material, and will surprisingly seldom disappoint consultation. The articles are of all lengths, of course, and all degrees of interest. The quotations, which give the book its chief value, are at times wonderfully abundant and to the point. The references are usually exact, but now and then one finds a bare "Gower, *Confessio Amantis*" (as if that poem were not 30,000 lines long!), or a citation of "Hudibras" by book, canto, and *page* (edition not named). Specimens of the dictionary at its best may be seen under *mufti*, *paternoster*, *periwig*, *seraglio*, *strappado*, *supernaculum*, *tea*, *tobacco*, *umbrella;* but there are many other articles as good. Indeed, one can spend an hour far less agreeably than in merely turning over the pages and reading the illustrative passages.

In the Middle-English period, however, Dr. Fennell and his assistants appear not to have been at home. At any rate, Chaucer cannot have been among the "several hundred carefully selected works read for the purpose of collecting the literary materials upon which the best part of the work is based." This accounts not only for the loose way in which he is sometimes cited (after Richardson, indebtedness to whom is duly acknowledged), but for his not being cited at all in many pertinent places. Some slight acquaintance with his writings would have afforded earlier quotations than 1667 for *Jove*, 1588 for *Hymenæus*, 1618 for *Penelope*, 1573 for *Mercury*, 1590 for *Janus*, and so on. Among the many articles that a reading of Chaucer would have improved, we may mention *aloe*, *Argus*, *Ariete* (no quotation), *asinus ad lyram*, *causa causans*, *Clio*, *comedy*, *demoiselle*, *Elysian*, *Erinnys*, *faun*, *Helicon*, *ignotum per ignotius*, *Ixion*, *Juno*, *Jupiter*, *Lachesis* (no quotation), *l'envoi*, *Manes*, *palais*, *palladium*, *Pallas*, *Parcæ*, *Phaeton*, *Pluto*, *prima facie*, *primum mobile*, *Procne* (no quotation), *Sinon*, *Styx*, *Titan*, *Trojan*, *vulture*.

"Anglo-Indian" words are of course well looked after. "American" words, however, are not handled with the same discrimination. The local *sabe*, in the sense of 'knowledge,' 'capacity,' is gravely tagged "U. S. Eng.," as if its use were national. *Corral* is poorly defined, but excellently illustrated by quotations. *Peon* is wrongly restricted to the meaning 'a laborer or a serf bound to work for a creditor in Spanish America' (if we understand the definition). The suggestion of a native etymology for *bayou* is not very happy. The use of *alcalde* for 'justice of the peace' deserved notice. There is some confusion under *adobe*, but this may be due merely to a want of *netteté* in defining, a fault rather common in the book. The description of a *ranche* as 'a small farm or cattle run' will cause some amusement in this country.

In etymological matters the editor was bound by the decree of the syndics of the University Press, who "decided to confine the etymology in the main to the indication of the language from which a word or phrase has been borrowed and of its native form and meaning, unless there was some *fresh* light to be thrown upon the derivation." But even within these narrow limits he has had some difficult questions to settle, and his decisions are not always beyond appeal. It is perhaps with regard to the relations of English to Latin and Greek and French that Dr. Fennell betrays least sureness of judgment. His treatment of *gymnosophist* will serve as an example. *Gymnosophist* is derived by Dr. Fennell not directly from the Greek, but from the "Old French *gymnosophiste*." This form of statement is doubly, if not trebly, erroneous. First, *gymnosophiste* is not *Old* French in any proper sense of the term. Secondly, if it were, the English word, which does not occur till the sixteenth century, would, if from the French at all, be from modern French, since sixteenth-century French is not Old French. Thirdly, the English writer who first used *gymnosophist* is much more likely to have taken it directly from the Greek than from a modern language; indeed, he may well have been unaware that it existed in French at all. Similarly, *Jeremiad* is much more likely to have been made up directly from *Jeremiah*, on the analogy of other similar formations, than to have been adapted from *jérémiade*. The dictionary contains many other examples of uncritical etymologizing in this particular. Such words as *extirpation*, *premonition*, *remuneration*, *renovation*, *repercussion*, *retribution*, might no doubt have been simply appropriated from the corresponding French forms, but many of them may more reasonably be explained as transferences from the Latin, accommodated to the model already long established for such words in English. That this model was determined by older borrowings that *were* from the French is, of course, not here to the purpose. Dr. Fennell is too fond of the simple formula "from the French when a corresponding French word exists." The only sound formula is far more complicated, for it must take into account a complex condition of things. Was the English author who first used the word more exposed to French or to Latin influence? Was he given to Latinizing or to Gallicizing? Was the word actually in use in French as early as in English? These are some of the questions that the scientific etymologist must ask himself and that Dr. Fennell is too apt to ignore. Similarly, Dr. Fennell shows an inclination to refer to Anglo-French some words whose first appearance in English was long subsequent to the end of the period of Anglo-French influence. In short, he has clearly in mind neither the chronology nor the multifariousness of the

workings of French upon our language. His looseness in this regard is in striking contrast with the admirable work done by Prof. Sheldon in the new Webster—work of which no feature is more noteworthy than the sure but cautious touch with which the very categories in question are handled. Doubtless the 'Stanford Dictionary' was partly in type when the new Webster appeared (1890), but even then a study of Prof. Sheldon's etymologies would have set Dr. Fennell right in many instances, and would have been of great advantage to at least one paragraph of his Introduction. The niceness of the distinctions involved should not blind us to their historical significance and scientific moment.

The redaction of so miscellaneous a body of articles as those composing the 'Stanford Dictionary' called for wide and accurate scholarship and uncommon sobriety of judgment. In general, the editor has performed his difficult task remarkably well, but there are occasional inequalities. *Hiccius Doctius* is not well defined by "pretentious humbug," but the quotations supplement the definition. *Benedicite* is sometimes written *bendiste(e)* in MSS. of Chaucer, so that the hedging "as if" is superfluous. For *veronica* the definition, "a piece of cloth on which the face of Christ is represented," is hardly satisfactory, and one would have liked a reference to Grimm. *Lucus a non lucendo* is not so often used "to represent an absurd derivation" as to ticket a misnomer. Under *salva reverentia*, *sir-reverence* should perhaps be mentioned, since room is found for *save-reverence*. *Manito(u)* is put off with a single quotation (from Robertson). *Rethor*, in the line of Chaucer given, does not mean 'an orator' but 'a rhetorician,' or 'elcquent writer.' Under *Valhalla* no mention is made of the Icelandic form. *Fedant* may be from French *pédant*, but surely *pedante* is Italian, as Bacon might have taught the editor. *À corps perdu* is not "*literally* 'at all hazards'" as literalness is commonly understood. The short article, "*a futura memoria*, Italian 'for future evidence.' Of witnesses in the Antonelli suit," raises more questions than it answers; nor is the inquirer much helped in understanding "flounces plaited *à coup de vent*" by the gloss "as if in a gale." Amusing for its English is the remark that *à la lanterne* was used "of the early executions perpetrated by the mob in the French Revolution, when the victims were hanged on the chains which went across the street to hold a lamp in the middle." In the case of words and phrases like *Erdgeist*, *Ewigweibliche* (translated by "ever-feminine"), *panem et circenses*, *delenda est Carthago*, a reference to their source would be quite as welcome to the searcher as instances of their subsequent use in literature. It seems odd, under *philosophia prima*, to find no reference to the 'Advancement of Learning,' and no quotation earlier than 1829. No account of the origin of *pour encourager les autres* is given, the earliest reference being to Wellington's allusive employment of the phrase in an 1804 despatch. *Litt. D.* and *LL.D.* are each defined as "the title of one of the higher degrees of Cambridge University," as if these distinctions were never conferred elsewhere. A really inexcusable blunder is that of calling the Younger Edda "a later prose version" of the poems of the Elder Edda. One is not so much surprised at meeting once more the obsolete "great-grandmother" translation of the word. For *Anglomania* Dr. Fennell gives no quotation later than 1825; for *Zeitgeist*, no quotation at all. If this indicates that he has no acquaintance with the American variety of the former, and that the latter has never haunted his literary walks, we are inclined rather to congratulate him on his escapes than to find fault with his omissions.

In a few instances the use of modernized editions has led the lexicographer astray. The French *œillade*, we are told, was "Anglicized as *e(y)liad*, *œiliad*, *iliad*." In the quotation from "King Lear" immediately after, *œillides* is printed, though the quartos and folios have *aliads*, *eliads*, *iliads*. Again, *Cyprus* is said to be "a mistaken spelling for an English word *cipress(e)*, *cypres(s)*, *sypres* of unknown origin," and Milton is quoted as authority for the mistaken form. In Milton's own edition, however, the line in question reads "sable stole of *Cipres* lawn," not *Cyprus*.

Occasionally the Dictionary is didactic, or at least magisterial, in a way to remind us of the father of English lexicographers. *Gradus ad Parnassum* is the "title of a work intended to help English-speaking students to produce Latin verses, but not regarded with favor by competent teachers and critics." *Fater* is "used colloquially by persons who think *papa* vulgar and *father* too homely." *Ramoneur* is "adopted as a trade designation by some high-souled English chimney-sweeps."

We have consumed most of our space in calling attention to the weak points of the 'Stanford Dictionary'; but it will be observed that we have brought out at least one of its strong points in the process—and that is, the astonishingly varied interest of its contents. The defects to which we have adverted are mostly of slight account. As a whole, the Dictionary is an excellent book—a book to be thankful for, to buy, and to use. It enters into competition with no other lexical work in the language, but is an indispensable supplement to them all.

RECENT NOVELS.

Don Orsino. By F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan.

God's Fool. By Maarten Maartens. Appletons.

The Story of a Child. By Margaret Deland. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Under Pressure. By the Marchesa Theodoli. Macmillan.

The Reputation of George Saxon, and Other Stories. By Morley Roberts. Cassell & Co.

MR. CRAWFORD, in his latest novel, returns to Rome and to the families whom he has already made known to his readers, the Saracinesca and their kindred. They are met now in new surroundings, although still in Rome. Sant' Ilario and his wife are here, but are middle-aged folk, and their son, Don Orsino, is the hero. Rome has undergone radical changes, for the year 1870 has intervened, and the *Zeitgeist* has occupied and is rebuilding the city. Rome, which never was ashamed to beg, is now given over to digging as well, and Don Orsino wields, instead of the stealthy rapier, the pen of the man of affairs. Old Rome is gone, and the Older Romans, about to go, sit aghast that their younger blood can stoop to an interest in real-estate speculations. Don Orsino, reared on traditions, the child of romance, in becoming an ardent business man, becomes the link which the young ever is between old and new. The author's even-flowing skill gives us a unique impression of Rome in the hour following the change—Rome of the Romans and not of the foreigner; of the Jubilee and not of the Carnival; of the speculator and not of the priest. It was a scheme worthy of so consummate a designer as Mr. Crawford to make this external disintegrating and rebuilding process accompany his remarkable analysis of the changes that development brings about in humanity. The brain of man has altered very little since man first was, says Science; but his heart has undergone complicated changes, says Mr. Crawford, whose recent tendency has been to portray this transformed organ. He is evidently a disbeliever in the heart of the twelfth century at present—in the romantic passions bred of melancholy in pre-social days; he will have no more of the man who sees and loves and kills or dies. Nor is his alternative any such hackneyed creation as an Osric of the emotions, without depth, or a poly-affectioned Lothario. His Orsino is a man of utmost seriousness and even of concentration. He loves a beautiful woman tenderly and undividedly. She is (temporarily) the queen of his dreams and the sweet companion of his daily shopping expeditions; he lives upon her sympathy; he loves her alike with hot heart and cool head. And what disturbs this happy passion, returned in full measure? Neither death nor jealousy; simply a little jarring inopportunity, an ill-timed absence, a business engagement, a delayed journey—and the matter is over. There is little tearing of hair, no breaking of vows; the tragedy comes solely from the incapacity of Don Orsino's heart to hold an overmastering passion, an incapacity for which no one can blame him, least of all Maria Consuelo.

With her the case is different. Mr. Crawford does not, as yet, pretend that woman's heart has progressed since the twelfth century: he causes this one to act like an old-fashioned heroine, she even going to the length of marrying a pasty-faced speculator to keep him from ruining Don Orsino. Ours has been spoken of as an age

> "When folk have grown too clever to believe,
> And Evolution has disposed of Eve."

There is obviously, however, much more to be done in the direction of Eve, if Mr. Crawford is right as to his Adam, before men and women can meet on any comfortable terms. The process has begun, but let the women be advised to plunge still further into business careers, and to steep themselves in the concerns of the commercial, the scholastic, the philanthropic world; in time they will become incapable of any but fleeting sentiment in affairs of the heart. A type of useful, reasonable woman will arise, and the age of emotional comfortableness will have dawned. We shall read of the Maria Consuelos in romance as we now read of the ladies who had nothing to do but wear their knights' colors at tournaments, and pine for them while they were at the wars; it will be the common experience to get through life without having been, as Mr. Crawford puts it, "more than comfortably in love—and of such is the kingdom of heaven."

We know of no other who is making just the contribution to the art of fiction that this writer is, in the analysis of modern feelings or the impossibility of them; his is a real study in realism among many casualties which bear that much-abused name. In the power of presenting the atmosphere of places and the personality of his characters without triviality of detail Mr. Crawford is preëminent. His wit is abundant and always kept gracious by spontaneity. His style is marked by freedom and a masterly common sense, and is refreshingly free from mannerism. We have, in short, but

one quarrel with him, which is that his superabundant skill in writing leads him too easily into side-paths of criticism and comment, as if from sheer bravado of expression. The little essays into which he is thus betrayed, though compact and admirable in themselves, become diffuse and impeding where they are placed.

'God's Fool,' like 'Don Orsino,' is largely concerned with the snares and perils of the business world and the ghastly depths into which speculation may hurl the speculator. Mr. Maartens, however, does not treat the subject as an episode, but makes it the whole flaming reason of his book. He arraigns the world and his readers with all the wit and causticity of which his witty and caustic pen is capable, and convicts them of money-worship and consequent degradation. His Vanity Fair is unredeemed by any gleam of disinterestedness except among the unintelligent. The rich, it seems, cannot inherit the earth and virtue besides. In the person of 'God's Fool' we have a study (more valuable morally than psychologically, we suspect) of the attitude of unperverted Christianity towards its fellow-men. The fool, made deaf and blind by an injury received in his childhood, his mental development arrested, himself walled out from the world except from the patient few who learn to communicate with him, grows to manhood with no conventional ideas on any subject. His faithful nurse teaches him to be kind to the unfortunate, and benevolence becomes a passion with him. He learns the story of Christ and brings into a mercenary community an inconveniently primitive Christian practice. Having inherited an enormous fortune, he is a person of great importance to his family, whose temptations to use his money, lawfully and otherwise, are worked out into a story of well-sustained and absorbing interest. The incidental sketches of a sordid, loveless, money-besotted society are supremely clever. They are localized in a Dutch town, but are meant for no less wide application than wherever in the whole round world money is made and lost and hearts hardened by the process. Mr. Maartens's wit dazzles on every page; his scathing satire burns; his cynicism appalls; yet his wit is defaced by a curious addiction to puns, his satire is weakened by being too universally directed and by wearing always the militant air of one opposed, and his cynicism is maintained by too free use of the personal note, the confidential style—or, in view of the unflattering tone adopted towards his readers, one might call it, in college phrase, a style of parietal admonition. These, however, are but surface blemishes in a highly striking work by an original writer.

'The Story of a Child' is written in a gratifying vein of reaction from certain earlier books of Mrs. Deland's dedicated to the solving of unnatural moral puzzles. Not alone to these is little Ellen Dale a happy foil, but to many latter-day writings from other pens, in which a preposterous race of nondescripts passes for real children. No one can read of this child and not be touched to the inmost consciousness by the living, breathing reality of the little maid. Her head is half in the clouds, half upon the affairs of her elders; her warm little heart is full, not of schemes of reforming her grandmother or of elevating the masses, but of childish play and the reproduction in her games of the delightful fairies, princesses, or martyrs of her reading; yet so alloyed is she with human frailty that she is constantly planning her own martyrdom to punish those cruel grown people who thwart her, then forgetting her grievances or drowning them in "complaining to her Maker," in order to "balance her naughtiness by a little extra religion." She dreams of sacrifice and forgets to dust her room; she dwells with the delicious unction of a child's imagination upon nursing Betsy Thomas through the smallpox, and upon hovering, in consequence, between life and a saintly death; but decides, finally, to recover to unscarred beauty and the confusion of her enemies. She is, in a word, a very real, naturally naughty and naturally dear child, who will never be compared with Robert Elsmere, but who, we think, does Mrs. Deland more literary credit than John Ward.

'Under Pressure' is dedicated to Mr. Marion Crawford, and has certain points of interest in common with that gentleman's latest novel. It is a description of the "customs, prejudices, and virtues" of the most exclusive and aristocratic portion of Roman society, the time being that most bitter period for old Rome—the early days of United Italy. As in 'Don Orsino,' we have the patrician families with their horrified shrinking from the new and the revolutionary, which, nevertheless, being in the air, sift into their drawing-rooms and rudely dispose of their conservative schemes. The picture given of a Roman domestic interior is exceedingly interesting, with an interest in which melancholy plays a large part. The restricted lives here portrayed, dark with the shadow of ecclesiasticism, even darker with the bondage of caste, have little that is cheerful or inspiring. It is a relief when Love and Revolution enter the house together, and march to an end which we will not dull the edge of interest by revealing. The story, a few theatrical episodes excepted, is well contrived and well told; the book is worth reading, both as a story and as a chronicle of home life and manners in noble Roman circles, from an interior point of view not often employed.

Having had occasion cordially to disparage an earlier volume of Morley Roberts, we take pleasure in finding that he has mended his ways and furnished his readers with a new leaf to turn. In his present collection of stories there is not one which does not show invention at least, and there are several which were worth inventing. The opening one belongs to the least well-developed number, although founded on a good subject, that of a man, ambitious of literary fame, who buys manuscript and publishes it in his own name. "Sam Jackson's Snake" should have been omitted, but "The Troubles of Johann Eckert," a German trader caught in a terrible predicament in the South African desert, is a strong and good story, well told. So is "Exlex," the sequel to the incident related by Motley, of the condemned Dutch murderer who was given his freedom on condition of his serving as executioner to a Spaniard, with permission to kill any one who should thereafter taunt him with the execrated name of hangman. "The Captain's Wife," a sea story, is also a striking tale of horror. The author, in an evident desire to avoid the prolixity of explanation, too often slaps the reader's face with his climaxes, with the effect of being both rude and crude. He chooses his subjects ingeniously, and, when he unfolds them at his best, he deserves to be enrolled among the successful story-writers of the period.

MACAULAY AND WATER.

Social Life in England from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660–1690. By William Connor Sydney. Macmillan & Co. 1892.

For an unscrupulous book-maker, with an infinite belief in the gullibility of the public, there is no difficulty in putting together a volume on 'Social Life in England, 1660–1690.' He has only to go to some good library, lay open before him Macaulay's third chapter, and order out the books to which Macaulay refers. He will look up Macaulay's references, copy in full a number of more or less interesting quotations, and string them together by a few remarks of his own. It will be safer for him, perhaps, to shuffle up the material, so that it should not come in quite the same order as in the chapter he is following; and he will be wise to refer occasionally to Macaulay as a brilliant writer with whom he is sorry to say he cannot altogether agree. But these precautions will probably be sufficient. The general public no longer reads its Macaulay; and it will doubtless take the writer at his word if he assures it that "the marshalling of all the materials" has been "no easy task," and that he has "sought those materials in many recondite sources" (Sydney, p. 195).

This is what Mr. Sydney has done with unfaltering impudence. It needs but a glance at Macaulay's chapter, and especially at his footnotes, and then at Mr. Sydney's book, to discover this. But that there should be no doubt, Providence has allowed Mr. Sydney occasionally to become drowsy; and then, instead of dishing up Macaulay's ingredients anew, he paraphrases Macaulay's text. A few examples will more than suffice, and we will italicise some of the embellishments:

MACAULAY.	SYDNEY.
When the Duke of Norfolk came to Norwich, he was greeted like a King returning to his capital. The bells of the Cathedral and of Saint Peter Mancroft were rung, the guns of the castle were fired, and the Mayor and Aldermen waited on their illustrious fellow-citizen with complimentary addresses.	Whenever the earl and his suite returned from their sojourn in the capital, the citizens accorded them a welcome similar only to that of a monarch returning from victory. The custom was that the Mayor and corporation should go forth to meet him at St. Stephen's gate, that all the bells of the various parish churches should *chime forth merry peals, that the castle artillery should be discharged*, and that the whole court should attend upon him in order, within one hour of the time that he entered his abode.
In the seventeenth century England abounded with excellent inns of every rank. The traveller sometimes, in a small village, lighted on a public house such as Walton has described, where the brick floor was swept clean, where the walls were stuck round with ballads, where the sheets smelt of lavender, and where a blazing fire, a cup of good ale, and a dish of trouts fresh from the neighboring brook were to be procured at small charge.	In the Restoration era the secluded rural alehouse and the picturesque *hostél* were constantly to be found, many of them corresponding to those which the amiable Isaac Walton discovered *on his numerous piscatorial excursions* through England, with the cleanly swept bricked floor, with the ancient ballads stuck upon the walls, with the linen fragrant with the scent of lavender, with the open fire, the snowy curtains, and *every material detail savoring of comfort and repose.*

The next passage illustrates the trick of transposition. It comes in an account of the Post:

(1.) The porters complained that their interests were attacked, and	It is not surprising, in the least degree, to find that the great and de-

tore down the placards on which the scheme was announced to the public. . . . (2.) A cry was . . . raised that the penny-post was a Popish contrivance. The great Doctor Oates, it was affirmed, had hinted a suspicion that the Jesuits were at the bottom of the scheme, and that the bags, if examined, would be found full of treason. The utility of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious that all opposition proved fruitless. (3.) As soon as it became clear that the speculation would become lucrative, the Duke of York complained of it as an infraction of his monopoly.

cided success of the post . . . became an eyesore in the eyes of some, or that (3) when it was fully known that the speculation was proving advantageous to its originator, the Duke of York should have complained that the monopoly which he had so long enjoyed was being infringed. . . . (2.) The system was loudly denounced by the Protestants as *a contrivance on the part of notorious Papists to facilitate the communication of their plots of rebellion* one to another. The infamous Titus Oates assured the public that he was *convinced of the complicity* of the Jesuits in the scheme, and that *undeniable evidence* of it would certainly be found by searching the bags. (1.) The city porters were loud in their complaints that their interests were being ignored, and long continued to tear down every placard within their reach which *announced to the public the establishment of the innovation* on what they deemed their rights.

But similarities such as these might be only the unfortunate consequences of a too retentive memory. It is instructive, therefore, to examine the manufacture of some of Mr. Sydney's sections. Take that on Roads. Macaulay mentions Ralph Thoresby, and gives a brief account of his experiences. Mr. Sydney thereupon looks out the reference and gives us three verbatim quotations. Two lines follow in Macaulay about Derbyshire; Mr. Sydney again looks up the reference, and gives us three pages of quotation. And then, tired of his researches, Mr. Sydney falls back on paraphrase:

MACAULAY.

The great route through Wales to Holyhead was in such a state that, in 1685, a viceroy, going to Ireland, was five hours in travelling fourteen miles, from Saint Asaph to Conway. Between Conway and Beaumaris he was forced to walk great part of the way; and his lady was carried on a litter. His coach was with much difficulty, and by the help of many hands, brought after him entire. In general, carriages were taken to pieces at Conway, and borne on the shoulders of stout Welsh peasants to the Menai Straits.

SYDNEY.

So rough was the state of the road through *the Principality* to Holyhead in the month of December, 1685, that a viceroy, *in proceeding from London with his suite to Dublin, consumed five hours* in travelling from St. Asaph to Conway, a distance of fourteen miles. Between Conway and Beaumaris he was forced to ride on horseback the greater part of the way, while his *spouse* was carried in a litter. With the greatest difficulty, and the assistance of many hands, their "great heavy coach" was carried after them entire. It appears that it was then customary for all carriages to be taken to pieces at Conway, and *the component parts* to be borne on the broad shoulders of sturdy Welsh peasantry to *the shores of* the Menai Straits.

If the student of Mr. Sydney's method of composition is not yet satisfied, let him look at Macaulay's account of highwaymen, and notice how, upon his mention of Nevison, Mr. Sydney takes occasion to pad to the extent of two pages and a half, and then replaces Macaulay's abstract of Duval's exploits with other two pages and a half taken from the authorities Macaulay refers to. It must be confessed, however, that the Sydneian-Macaulayese is usually better English than the pure Sydneian. It is when Mr. Sydney tries an independent flight that he talks of "the civil dudgeon which, like some giant earthquake, had shaken society to its very foundations," or speaks of ladies who were "utterly ignorant of the calligraphic art."

Yet, when he is following Macaulay, Mr. Sydney displays a certain timidity. It is in the use of more "recondite" authorities that he feels himself at his ease. Such a "recondite" authority he doubtless considers Chappell's 'Popular Music'; and the consequences may be gathered from a few comparisons:

CHAPPELL.

M. Jorevin de Rocheford, who printed his travels in England at Paris in 1672, says: "The Harp was then the most esteemed of musical instruments by the English." He made this observation at Worcester, where an English gentleman, who had kindly acted as interpreter for him, supped with him at the inn, and "sent for a band of music, consisting of all sorts of instruments."

Evelyn tells us that when Sir Samuel Morland was blind "he buried £200 worth of music-books six feet under ground, being, as he said, love songs and vanity." This was a considerable sum for an amateur to spend on books of vocal music only; and as he continued to play "psalms and religious hymns on the theorbo," it may be presumed that what was interred formed but a part of his vocal library.

SYDNEY.

M. Jorevin, who visited England early in the reign of Charles II., says that the harp was then the most esteemed of all musical instruments among the English people. He made this discovery at Worcester, where an English gentleman who had kindly acted as interpreter for him supped with him at the inn, and ordered a band of music, which consisted of all sorts of instruments.

Evelyn mentions that when Sir Samuel Morland became blind he "buried £200 worth," etc. This was certainly a very considerable sum for an amateur to have spent on books of only a musical value, and, as he continued to play "psalms," etc., it is reasonable to infer that what he buried formed only a portion of his musical library.

It cannot be necessary to multiply quotations. We have already given too large a space to a worthless book; but we have done so because it is only an example of a too numerous class—the class of shoddy literature which works up again for idle and ignorant readers what has already been incomparably better done by great writers. Yet we should hardly have taken the trouble to expose this trash did it not bear the imprint of Messrs. Macmillan. Their name has hitherto been a guarantee for some sort of worthy quality in the works they publish. But this is a book which it is a discredit for a publisher of high repute to have had anything to do with.

Extinct Monsters. By the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, F.G.S. D. Appleton & Co.

THIS work is an admirable account of some of the larger forms of ancient animal life. The rather sensational title led us to anticipate that it might prove to be an addition to the series (much too numerous already) of semi-scientific works written by authors who modestly tell us in the preface that they have had no scientific training, and consider themselves competent to write only a "popular work." Upon opening such, we always expect to find fresh proofs that even popular works require considerable scientific training, and some critical knowledge of what to include and what to reject. In fact, the best of them have been written by some of the best-trained men, Huxley and Tyndall, for example. But in the present case our anticipation proved groundless, and we find in the author a writer of the same class as the late Rev. J. G. Wood, who shows himself thoroughly equipped for the difficult task of popularizing knowledge of the great extinct forms of Europe and America. He has been assisted by a clever animal painter, Mr. J. Smit, and the work has also benefited by the kindly advice of some of the staff of the British Natural History Museum.

The text makes little pretence to originality, except in the excellent method of presentation. Extensive use has been made of the works of Cuvier, Agassiz, Lyell, Buckland, and of Owen, whose death has just been announced; and in this country of Leidy, Marsh, and Cope. The author first gives a clear description of the history, discovery, range or distribution in space and time, and general anatomy of each of the extinct monsters. As far as possible the special adaptations to certain habits, modes of locomotion and feeding, indicated in the various parts of the skeleton, are pointed out. Then the zoölogical and botanical surroundings are described, and an attempt is made to give a graphic idea of the external appearance and natural environment. Here the artist aids the author, and the huge reptiles of the Mesozoic period and mammals of the American Tertiary are clothed with muscles and skin and dermal armature, and represented in their native element. Upon the whole, the illustrations are very successful. The rather dramatic style of Waterhouse Hawkins, in which these monsters are engaged in fierce conflicts, is avoided; and the animals are represented peacefully swimming, floating, or walking, as the case may be. One feature about the reptiles strikes us as probably faulty; that is, the bodies are in every case represented as very plump and well-rounded. They bear too much the appearance of the stuffed specimens of the old-fashioned museums, whereas, by analogy with modern forms, the skin should hang rather loosely upon the body in great folds, and the limbs should present a decidedly lean appearance. The rounded form of the existing alligator, for example, is given only by the dermal armature; the skin hangs upon the limbs as on the "lean and slippered pantaloon." With this exception, the illustrations of our great American reptiles, founded upon the splendid restorations published by Marsh, are extremely interesting to the palæontologist, and can be none the less so to the general reader. We see the Brontosaurus, sixty feet in length, with its absurdly small head; the Stegosaurus, thirty feet in length, with its row of great dorsal plates projecting upwards above the line of the back; the graceful sea-serpents, or Mosasaurs, seventy-five feet in length; the uncanny Pterodactyls, or flying dragons—and our imagination is carried back to the remote past, when the peaceful farming lands of Kansas and the arid foot-hills of the Rockies consisted of great swamps and inland lakes, peopled with the most colossal forms the earth has ever produced.

The extinct mammals treated of are the Uintatherium, an ancient horned monster of Wyoming and Utah; the Titanotherium, which roamed in vast herds between Canada and the Gulf during the lower Miocene period; the Sivatherium of India; the Mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*) of Siberia and North America, and the extinct Irish elk. Here the text continues admirable, but the artist has relied too exclusively upon instantaneous photographs of the modern elephant and rhinoceros. Thus the Uintatherium is represented with the ankle structure of the elephant, whereas we know from palæontology that its ankle and wrist joints were quite different. Two of these forms are furnished with prehensile upper lips like those of the tapir, whereas the structure of the anterior portion of the skull is wholly different from that of the tapir, and indicates that there could not have been anything in the nature of a proboscis. Well-written popular works, and this is one of them, are the gateways of science. Darwin tells us in his autobiography that it was the influence of a popular book, 'The Wonders of the World,' which impelled him to accept so eagerly the post of naturalist on the *Beagle*. We trust that 'Extinct Monsters' may similarly attract some of its readers to the serious study of the past wonders of the American Continent.

Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities. By William S. Walsh. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1892.

Mr. Walsh announces the aim of this volume to be primarily to entertain. In this view its success may be conceded, and its prolixity and want of authoritativeness be excused. "The tracing of literary analogies," or the finding of parallelisms for familiar quotations, has especially engaged the editor's zeal, and proverbs and slang have next received his attention, while under a large number of general titles he has stowed away a mass of anecdote, fact, and fancy quite beyond the reach of his index of cross-references. If we know about what to expect under Anagrams or Alliteration, we could not have guessed that under Ambiguities we should find recorded the successive instructions on the face of our mutable United States postal-cards. On the other hand, one might have looked for Lowell's lines—

"life's emblem deep,
A confused noise between two silences,"

among the parallel citations under "Eternities, Between two." In short, if one's entertainment in turning over these pages consists largely in surprises, these are of both sorts, as to what is admitted and what is omitted.

Advertising, Quaint and Curious, and the kindred rubric, Agony Column; Bulls; Errors, Vulgar; Ignorance, Humors of; Punctuation; Puns; Reviews, Curiosities of; Rhymes, Eccentricities of; Self-Appreciation; and Shibboleth, are samples of omnium-gatherum and grab-bag. American political slang is exemplified by Addition, division, and silence; Few die and none resign; I had rather be right than President; Kitchen Cabinet; and Knifing. The lowest end of the scale is reached in titles like Any other man; Before you can say Jack Robinson; How's your poor feet? Let her rip; and Put me in my little bed. Under "First catch your hare" we have the citation from Bracton, and the true meaning of Mrs. Glasse's celebrated recipe, but with a faulty quotation from her book and a mistaken allegation as to the spelling of the lady's name. The talk about *reliable* under Our Small Ignorances shows no acquaintance with Dr. Fitzedward Hall's book on that and other English formations in -able, though the conclusion is sound that the word is sanctioned by good usage. It is the reverse of accurate to say that "when it first appeared in print, it was greeted with contempt and ridicule by pedant and pedagogue." On the contrary, Coleridge's lead in 1800 was followed almost with alacrity by the leading writers of the next two generations. As Dr. Hall has shown, it was a favorite word with the *Saturday Review* itself up to the time when that journal began the ridiculous crusade against it. In a matter nearer home (for *reliable* is not an Americanism), the short and not unfriendly article Abolitionists contains several historical misstatements. Futile are the remarks on "No great shakes," an expression accounted for with a "probably," and unillustrated in use, which is much older and more reputable than is commonly supposed, on both sides of the Atlantic.

It remains to say something about the entries, which are as a rule not strictly alphabetical, but arbitrary, so that, for instance, Henry Clay's high-sounding but really immoral dictum quoted above must be sought not under "I" but under "Right," although it might just as well have appeared under "President." The proof-reading merits praise for its accuracy, and we have observed but a single mischance of the types—on page 937, where the first two words of the Greek line are run together. Not to be commended is the absence of catchwords at the top of the page, since many of the articles fill several pages. We bid good-bye to this medley by saying that it could easily have been dispensed with, but that we prefer to have it rather than to part with it, for occasional reference.

General Taylor. By Oliver Otis Howard, Major-General U. S. A. [Great Commanders.] With portrait and maps. D. Appleton & Co. 12mo, pp. xiii., 386.

The biography of Zachary Taylor is not one of very striking incident, nor can his military career be called great without a liberal use of the word. It is the story of a brave and honest man who did faithful service to his country in all the grades of military rank from subaltern to general. He served on the Indiana frontier against the Indians in the war of 1812, in the Black Hawk campaign on the Mississippi, and in the Seminole war in Florida. The culmination of his career as a soldier was in the war with Mexico, where he proved himself to be a competent leader of a small but independent army of about ten thousand men. He was then elected President, and his sudden death in the early part of his term has always given pathetic interest to his story, especially as it was also associated with critical events in the political history of the country.

Gen. Howard has brought together the available material for a detailed examination of his military life, and, by personal visits to the battle-fields of Mexico, has been able to make the history of the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista both interesting and intelligible to the ordinary reader. In this the maps are of great assistance, and the operations on this line in the Mexican contest are put in satisfactory form. The portion of the book which relates to Taylor's Presidency is subordinate, and does not seem to be more than a sketch of public affairs in their relation to his personal life and influence. It is in accordance with the feeling and custom of the army that a high laudatory tone pervades the book, for the officers of the Mexican war who did their duty have always been heroes to their successors in our army, small as was the actual scale of their operations as compared with that of the great Rebellion. The reader will sympathize in large measure with this tone, and will find the biography a welcome addition to the military history of the country.

Empire and Papacy in the Middle Ages: An Introduction to the Study of Mediæval History for use in Schools. By Alice D. Greenwood. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 1892.

This little book is one of those numerous bits of work, hacked out by cheap labor to take a place in a "series," which are the bane of our modern educational literature. Why it should appear in a series of "Science Textbooks" it is hard to see, for it is not a textbook and there is no science in it. It is a mere running summary of the history of 1,000 years in 200 pages—a task to be attempted with any hope of success only by the ripest scholarship and the most skilful literary touch. The problem of such a book is to select the telling things and to hold the reader's attention to the great lines of development. Especially are these qualities called for in a book addressed to beginners; in the present case they are conspicuously lacking. The impressions as to race, geographical development, growth of institutions, and the movement of politics which a young reader would get from this book could not be other than vague and confusing. The English of the author is always weak and at times amazing. The old, vicious habit of making all history turn upon the good or bad humor of kings and princes reappears here through a thin disguise of scholarship, and obscures the actual causes of great events. Two little maps in black outline do not add to the usefulness of the book. The parallel table of mediæval monarchs is useful, but even here the fatal incapacity of the author is betrayed by the designation of seven popes, including one with whom Hildebrand had nothing to do and another who represented everything that was hostile to him, as "patrons of Hildebrand"!

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Atkinson, W. The World without a Notion; or, The Universe as a Whole. Rand, McNally & Co. $1.
Brodrick, Harold. The Son of Man. 2 vols. Chicago: Laird & Lee.
Brown, J. H. Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic. Ottawa: J. Durie & Son.
Dietz, Prof. H. Italie–Espagne. [Les Littératures Etrangères.] Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Norris, W. E. His Grace. U. S. Book Co. $1.25.
Owens, Mrs. John E. Memories of the Professional and Social Life of John E. Owens. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. $2.50.
Sergeant, Lewis. John Wyclif. [Heroes of the Nations.] Putnams. $1.50.
Shakspere's Twelfth Night. American Book Co. 20 cents.
Sydney, W. C. Social Life in England from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660–1690. Macmillan. $2.50.
Tait, J. S. My Friend Pasquale, and Other Stories. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.
Tait, J. S. Who is the Man? A Tale of the Scottish Border. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.25.
The Great War of 189—. London: W. Heinemann.
The *Overland Monthly*, July—December, 1892. San Francisco: *Overland Monthly* Publishing Co.
The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers from the *Spectator*. American Book Co. 20 cents.
Walford, Mrs. L. B. Twelve English Authoresses. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
Ward, Mrs. H. O. Social Ethics and Society Duties. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
Ware, William. Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $2.50.
Watson, W. Lachrymæ Musarum, and Other Poems. Macmillan. $1.25.
Wright, Thomas. The Life of William Cowper. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams. $5.

JANUARY

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

ARTICLES.—Higher education in the United States, Seth Low; Developing literary taste in students, Edward T. McLaughlin; Status of the high school in New England, Charles H. Douglas; Relation of arithmetic to elementary science, Wilbur S. Jackman; Tests on school children, Edward W. Scripture.
EDUCATION IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—Ernest Renan, Gabriel Monod; Democracy and our old universities, Joseph King.
DISCUSSIONS.—International congress of philosophy, Louis J. Block; An antithetical comparison of French and American Schools, William J. Eckoff.
REVIEWS.—One hundred and fourth annual report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York—Adler's Moral instruction of children—Scaife's Geographical history of America—Höfler's Logik—Reed and Kellogg's Word-building—Hales's Essays and notes on Shakspere—Longman's Object lessons; Hatch's Mineralogy; Gilman's Lessons in Zoölogy.
EDITORIAL.

35 cents a number; $3.00 a year (monthly excepting July and August).

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

A Journal of American Ethnology and Archaeology.

Editor, J. WALTER FEWKES. Vol. III. 8vo, paper, $2.00; boards, $2.50.

Like the two previous volumes of the Journal, this contains important contributions to our knowledge of Indian life and customs. Three chapters are devoted to An Outline of the Documentary History of the Zuni Tribe, followed by Somatological Observations on Indians of the Southwest.

VOLS. I. AND II. Each, Paper, $2.00; Boards, $2.50.

Sold by booksellers. Sent postpaid by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

Economic History Since 1763.

Selections illustrating Economic History since the Seven Years' War. Compiled by BENJAMIN RAND, Ph.D. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo, pp. 567, $3.00.

"Changes in economic life have progressed so swiftly that we may fairly call them revolutionary. . . . These selections describe the forces which have brought about the economic revolution."—*Prof. Richard T. Ely on the Economic Revolution.*

JOHN WILSON & SON,
UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Send for my Price-Lists.
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
28 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

A
GRAND
COMBINATION.

YALE MIXTURE

FOR THE PIPE.

A Delightful Blend of St James Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

Marburg Bros.

THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT. By JAMES THOMSON ("B.V."). WITH INTRODUCTION BY E. CAVAZZA, and a complete Bibliography by Bertram Dobell.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, exquisitely printed on Van Gelder hand-made paper, uncut edges, flexible Japan vellum wrapper, in neat pasteboard case.

400 small-paper copies (numbered) at $1.50 net.

40 large-paper copies (numbered) at $5.00 net.

10 large-paper copies, Japan vellum (numbered). *Price on application.*

Thomas B. Mosher,

PUBLISHER,

37 Exchange St., - Portland, Me.

RARE BOOKS | **AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.** Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. **WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,** 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the UNITED STATES. By THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M.D. 596 pages, 8vo, cloth, $3.50; half morocco, $4.50. By mail, 30 cents extra.

BOERICKE & TAFEL, Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference."—*G. E. Wire, M.D., Supt. of Med. Dept., Newbury Library, Chicago.*

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York, Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

BARGAINS IN BACK NUMBERS and volumes of *The Nation*. See A. S. CLARK'S (34 Park Row, N. Y. City) Catalogue No. 34, page 18.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phosphite, not a laboratory or acid phosphate. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

RECENT IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Writings and Correspondence of THOMAS JEFFERSON. Edited by PAUL LEICESTER FORD. Uniform with "Hamilton" and "Franklin." To be complete in 10 vols. Vol. I. now ready. 8vo, half leather, gilt tops, per volume, $5.00. *Limited edition, 750 copies, printed from type.*

The Memoirs of Talleyrand. Edited by LE DUC DE BROGLIE. With portraits and facsimiles. 5 vols., each, $2.50.

The Life of Thomas Paine. With a History of His Literary, Political, and Religious Career in America, France, and England. By MONCURE D. CONWAY, author of "Omitted Chapters of History." To which is added a sketch of Paine, by William Cobbett, hitherto unpublished. 2 vols., 8vo, illustrated, $5.00.

The Life of George Mason of Virginia, 1726-1792. Edited by KATE MASON ROWLAND. Including speeches, public papers and correspondence, with introduction by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. 2 vols., with portrait of Mason and facsimile of the Bill of Rights, $8.00.

Sketches and Pen Pictures at Home and ABROAD. By Hon. Henry W. Hilliard. Portrait. 8vo, $3.00.

The Life of William Cowper. By THOMAS WRIGHT (Principal of Cowper School, Olney), Author of "The Town of Cowper," &c. With 21 full-page illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, $5.00.

Forty Years of an Agitator's Life. The Autobiography of GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE. In two volumes, with photogravure frontispiece portrait to each. 8vo, $6.50.

The Story of the Nations. Large 12mo, fully illustrated, cloth, each $1.50; half leather, gilt top, each $1.75.

33. **The Story of the Byzantine Empire.** By C. W. C. OMAN.

34. **The Story of Sicily.** Phœnician, Greek, and Roman. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

35. **The Story of the Tuscans.** By ISABELLA DUFFY.

Heroes of the Nations. Large 12mo, fully illustrated, cloth, each $1.50; half leather, gilt top, each, $1.75.

6. **Julius Cæsar,** and the Foundation of the Roman Imperial System. By W. WARDE FOWLER, M.A.

7. **John Wyclif.** Last of the Schoolmen and First of the English Reformers. By LEWIS SERGEANT.

A History of Greece. By EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A., LL.D. Part I.—From the Earliest Times to the Ionian Revolt. 8vo, $2 25. Part II.—From the Beginning of the Ionian Revolt to the Thirty Years' Peace, 500-445 B. C. 8vo, $2.25.

New Chapters in Greek History. By Prof. PERCY GARDNER. Based upon the Latest Archæological Discoveries. 8vo, $5.00.

The New Exodus. A Study of Israel in Russia. By HAROLD FREDERIC, author of 'The Young Emperor,' etc. 8vo, illustrated, $2.50.

ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The Industrial and Commercial History OF ENGLAND. By the late J. E. THOROLD ROGERS, author of "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," etc. 8vo, $3.00.

Methods of Industrial Remuneration. By DAVID F. SCHLOSS. 8vo, $1.50.

Complete Guide to the World's Twenty- NINE METAL MONETARY SYSTEMS. By JOHN HENRY NORMAN, Member of the London Chamber of Commerce. $2.25.

John Alfred Poor. The First International Railway, and the Colonization of New England. The Life and Writings of John Alfred Poor. 8vo, cloth, $3.

Taxation and Work. By EDWARD ATKINSON. 12mo, $1.25.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

69. **Money, Silver, and Finance.** By J. HOWARD COWPERTHWAIT. $1.25.

70. **The Question of Silver.** By LOUIS R. EHRICH. 75c.

71. **Who Pays Your Taxes?** By DAVID A. WELLS, THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, and others. Edited by Bolton Hall, $1.25.

72. **The Economy of High Wages.** An inquiry into the comparative methods and the cost of production in competing industries in America and in Europe. By J. SCHOENHOF. With a Preface by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, late Secretary of State, U. S. A. $1.50.

73. **The Farmer's Tariff Manual.** By D. STRANGE. $1.25.

TRAVEL.

Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan. By Mrs. ISABELLA BIRD BISHOP (Miss Bird), author of 'Six Months in the Sandwich Islands,' etc., etc. 2 vols., fully illustrated, 8vo, $6.50.

Short Stalks; or, Hunting Camps, North, South, East, and West. By EDWARD NORTH BUXTON. With numerous fine illustrations by Whymper, Lodge, Wolf, etc. 8vo, $6.00.

Notes for the Nile, together with a Metrical Rendering of the Hymns of Ancient Egypt, and of the precepts of the Ptah-Hotep (the oldest book in the world). By HARDWICKE D. RAWNSLEY. 12mo, $1.50.

From Palm to Glacier, with an Interlude. Brazil, Bermuda, Alaska. By ALICE W. ROLLINS. Quarto, gilt top, with 18 full-page illustrations, $1.75.

SCIENCE, GENERAL.

The Customs and Monuments of Pre- HISTORIC PEOPLES. By the MARQUIS DE NADAILLAC. Translated by Nancy Bell (N. D'Anvers). Fully illustrated. 8vo, $3.00.

Prehistoric America. By THE MARQUIS DE NADAILLAC. Translated by N. D'Anvers. Edited, with notes, by W. H. Dall. Large 8vo, with 219 illustrations. New, popular edition, $2.25.

Primitive Man in Ohio. By WARREN K. MOOREHEAD. Companion to the above. Fully illustrated. 8vo, $3.00.

Notes by a Naturalist. An Account of Observations made during the voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger" round the world in the years 1872-76. By H. N. MOSELEY, M.A., F.R.S. New and revised edition, with map, portrait, and woodcuts, and a brief memoir of the author. Buckram, uncut, 8vo, $2.50.

Japan in Art and Industry. With a Glance at Japanese Manners and Customs. Translated from the French of Felix Régamy by M. French-Sheldon and Eli Lemon Sheldon. 12mo, fully illustrated, $1.75.

Temperament, Disease, and Health. By Commander F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. Navy. 12mo, 75 cts.

Earth Burial and Cremation. By AUGUSTUS G. COBB. Frontispiece, 12mo, $1.00.

Hygienic Measures, in Relation to In- FECTIOUS DISEASES. By GEO. H. F. NUTTALL, M.D., Ph.D., Asst. Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology in Johns Hopkins University and Hospital. 16mo, 75 cents.

The Art of Golf. By Sir W. G. SIMPSON. Illustrated. Uniform with Anderson's "Modern Horsemanship." 8vo, $4.00.

The Nationalisation of Health. By HAVELOCK ELLIS, editor of "The Contemporary Science" Series. 8vo, cloth, $1.25.

MENTAL SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY.

Materialism and the Modern Physiology OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. By W. H. THOMSON, M.D. Illustrations. 16mo, 75 cents.

Paganism in Christianity. By ABRAM HERBERT LEWIS, D.D., author of 'Biblical Teachings Concerning the Sabbath and Sunday,' etc., etc. 12mo, gilt top, $1.75.

Gospel-Criticism and Historical Chris- TIANITY. By ORELLO CONE, D.D. 8vo, cloth, $1.75.

The Documents of the Hexateuch. Translated and arranged in chronological order with introduction and notes by W. E. ADDIS, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford. Part I. The Oldest Book of Hebrew History. 8vo, uncut edges, $3.00.

The Supernatural: Its Origin, Nature, AND EVOLUTION. By JOHN H. KING. 2 vols., $6.00.

EDUCATIONAL.

A Manual of Physics. Being an Introduction to the Study of Physical Science. By WILLIAM PEDDIE, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. With numerous figures, $2.50.

The English Language and English GRAMMAR. An Historical Study of the Sources, Development, and Analogies of the Language, and of the Principles covering its usages. By SAMUEL RAMSEY. 8vo, $3.00.

The Test Pronouncer. By W. H. P. PHYFE. A companion volume to "7,000 Words Often Mispronounced," containing the identical list of words found in the larger work, arranged in groups of ten, without diacritical marks, for convenience in recitations. 16mo. 75c.

Modern Punctuation: A Book for Stenographers, Typewriter Operators, Business Men, and the general public. By W. B. DICKSON. With 100 suggestions to typewriter operators, list of common abbreviations with definitions, etc., etc. 16mo. 75c.

Dictionary. The New Illustrated National Dictionary of the English Language. With an Appendix of Abbreviations, Foreign Words and Phrases, List of Geographical Names, Scripture Proper Names, Forms of Addresses, etc. With 350 engravings. 16mo, 75 cts.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Pablo de Segovia: The Adventures of a Spanish Sharper. By FRANCISCO DE QUEVEDO. Illustrated with over 100 drawings by Daniel Vierge. With an Introduction on "Vierge and his Art" by Joseph Pennell; and "A Critical Essay on Quevedo and his Writings," by H. E. Watts. 4to, bound in parchment, old style (limited edition only), $20.

The Ariel Shakespeare. Each play in a separate volume. Size 3½x5 inches. Large, clear type. Howard's charming illustrations. Text complete and unexpurgated. Flexible leather binding. Volumes sold separately. 75 cents each (in box), and orders invited for the complete set.

The first group comprises these plays: "The Tempest," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night," "The Winter's Tale."

A French Ambassador at the Court of CHARLES II., LE COMTE DE COMINGES. From his unpublished correspondence. Edited by J. J. JUSSERAND. With 10 illustrations, 5 being photogravures. 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

The Best Reading. A Classified Bibliography for Easy Reference; 4 vols., 8vo. First series, $1.50; second series, 1877-1881, $1.00; third series, 1882-1886, $1.00; fourth series, 1877-1891, $1.00.

The Scriptures, Hebrew and Christian. Edited by the Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT, D. D., and by the Rev. JOHN P. PETERS, Ph.D. Complete in three volumes. 12mo, red edges, $5.00.

The Coming of the Friars, and Other MEDIÆVAL SKETCHES. New and cheaper edition. 12mo, flexible cloth, $1.25.

Pratt Portraits: Sketched in a New England Suburb. By ANNA FULLER. Second edition. 16mo, $1.00.

Cynthia Wakeham's Money. By ANNA K. GREEN. 16mo, paper, 50c.; cloth, $1.00.

KNICKERBOCKER NUGGETS.

35. A Selection from the Discourses of EPICTETUS; With the Encheiridion, translated by GEORGE LONG. $1.00.

36. Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia. By SAMUEL JOHNSON. With frontispiece in photogravure. $1.00.

37. Cranford. By Mrs. GASKELL. $1.00.

38. Deutsche Volkslieder. A Selection from German Folk Songs. Printed in the original text. Compiled and edited by H. S. WHITE, Professor of German Language and Literature, Cornell University. Illustrated, $1.50.

39. The Wit and Wisdom of Charles LAMB, comprising Selections from Lamb's Letters and Essays, together with anecdotes by his friends culled from various sources. Compiled by E. D. NORTH. With portrait, $1.00.

New Classified Catalogue of 160 pages sent on receipt of 4 cents. Lists of Recent Publications, Quarterly Notes, and Prospectus of Story and Heroes of the Nations, Knickerbocker Nuggets and Gem Series sent on application.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

NEW YORK: 27 West 23d Street.

LONDON: 24 Bedford Street, Strand.

Public Library

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY RECD JAN 6 1893

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1437. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

The University of Chicago.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF

THE JOURNAL

OF

Political Economy

Contains articles on

Study of Political Economy in the United States,
J. Laurence Laughlin

Recent Commercial Policy of France,
Emile Lavasseur

Rodbertus's Socialism,
E. Benj. Andrews

Price of Wheat since 1867,
Thorstein B. Veblen

Together with Notes, Reviews, etc.

Articles at an early date will be contributed by Francis A. Walker, Gustav Cohn, Max Wirth, H. von Kenner, George S. Coe, A. N. Kiaer, Karl Menger, Luigi Cossa, E. von Bohm-Bawerk, and many others in Europe and America.

Subscriptions at Three Dollars per annum should be sent to the
UNIVERSITY PRESS,
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
CHICAGO, ILL.

BARGAINS.

REMAINDERS OF EDITIONS of English and French Books, comprising Art and Illustrated Works, History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, and Drama, etc., etc., offered at greatly reduced prices. A handsomely printed 64-page catalogue sent to any address upon receipt of 2-cent stamp. J. M. BOUTON, 8 West 28th St., New York.

NOW READY. THIRD EDITION. 8vo, $4.50.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER.

Revised and Enlarged, and with New Preface,
More fully explaining the Nature of the New Organon used in the solution of its problems.

"The book is worthy of careful study, and is a genuine contribution to sociological science.... The book is a most excellent one."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

"The ability of Mr. Crozier consists in a remarkable clearness of detail vision, singular acumen of distinction—the power, so to speak, of seeing through millstones, of being in a manner clairvoyant.... This accurate and subtle thinker. . . ."—*Academy.*

"This is the most remarkable and important work of the last twenty years. It is not too much to say that Mr. Crozier can enter the lists with men like Carlyle, Comte, Herbert Spencer, and John Stuart Mill, all of whom he treats sympathetically, and hold his own."—*The Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A.*

"The book of a very able man . . The testimony which we are compelled to give to the high ability of this ambitious work is completely impartial . . Full of original criticism.... Great literary faculty.... A book far less superficial than Mr. Buckle's."—*Spectator.*

"No one can rise from the perusal of this work without the conviction that its author has established a claim to stand high among the most profound and original thinkers of the day . . He has set himself an ambitious task, and he has very narrowly indeed escaped entire success.... Will repay perusal and reperusal."—*Knowledge.*

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 15 East 16th Street, New York.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

CONTENTS—JANUARY NUMBER:

THE ETHICS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS. Professor FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, Bryn Mawr.

DID THE ROMANS DEGENERATE? MARY EMILY CASE, Professor of Latin, Wells College.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND PRACTICAL LIFE. Professor WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Trinity College, Cambridge.

GERMAN CHARACTER AS REFLECTED IN THE NATIONAL LIFE AND LITERATURE. RICHARD M. MEYER, Ph.D., University of Berlin.

BOOK REVIEWS. *The Principles of Ethics*, by Herbert Spencer; *Ethica, or the Ethics of Reason*, by Scotus Novanticus; *Praktische Ethik*, by Georg Runze; *The Moral Instruction of Children*, by Felix Adler; *Freedom as Ethical Postulate*, by J. Seth; *Natural Theology*, by G. G. Stokes; *A History of Æsthetic*, by Bernard Bosanquet; *Essays on Literature and Philosophy*, by Edward Caird; *The Modern State in Relation to Society and The Individual*, by P. Leroy Beaulieu; *Lectures and Addresses*, by Helene Lange; *English Social Movements*, by R. A. Woods; *Elements of Economics of Industry*, by Alfred Marshall; *The Effect of Machinery on Wages*, by J. S. Nicholson; *Fallacy of Saving*, by J. M. Robertson; *Methods of Industrial Remuneration*, by D. F. Schloss; Recent Economic Literature; Report on the Recent Literature of Ethics and Related Topics in America.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS, 118 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.
YEARLY, $2.50. SINGLE NUMBERS, 65 CTS.

THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT. By JAMES THOMSON ("B.V."). WITH INTRODUCTION BY E. CAVAZZA, and a complete Bibliography by Bertram Dobell.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, exquisitely printed on Van Gelder hand-made paper, uncut edges, flexible Japan vellum wrapper, in neat pasteboard case.

400 small-paper copies (numbered) at $1.50 net.

40 large-paper copies (numbered) at $5.00 net.

10 large-paper copies, Japan vellum (numbered). *Price on application.*

Thomas B. Mosher,

PUBLISHER,

37 Exchange St., - Portland, Me.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

HAKLUYT SOCIETY.

Established for the purpose of printing rare or unpublished voyages and travels.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE GUINEA A YEAR.

Two Volumes Issued Annually.

The following work has been recently issued to subscribers:

'The Travels of Pietro della Valle in India.' 2 vols. (Edited by E. Grey).

Shortly to appear are:

The Voyages of Capt. Luke Fose and Capt. James to Hudson's Bay. 1631. (Miller Christy.)

Dallam and Covel's Early Travels to the Levant. (J. Theodore Bent.)

The First Voyage of Columbus from Navarrete; Cabot and Cortereal (C. R. Markham).

Favorable terms of purchase of back volumes by members and others may be had on application to Mr. C. J. CLARK, 4 Lincoln's Inn FIELDS.

E. DELMAR MORGAN, Hon. Sec.,
15 Rowland Gardens, S. W.

BEST PORTRAIT OF TENNYSON.

The Poet at the age of 70. Etched from life by Rajon. The head in profile, half life size.

Of this Portrait F. G. Stephens, in his biography of Rajon, says: "It is simply one of the finest specimens of modern draughtsmanship."

Unsigned artists' proofs, $18.00. A few early signed proofs on Japan paper, $60.00; on vellum, $75.00. Special illustrated prospectus free by mail. Also, Catalogue No. 9 of high-class Modern Etchings, for holiday presents, with 50 illustrations, mailed on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO.,
Paris, Chicago, and 20 East 16th St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 19

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Alleged Appreciation of Gold 22
The Government and Sectarian Schools 22
Mayor Gilroy's Message 23
The Jews in Europe 24

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The American Psychological Association 25
Money and Labor in Australia 25
Foreign Jurisdiction in Japan 26

CORRESPONDENCE:

The Massachusetts Caucus 27
Ballot Reform in the Courts 28
A Woman on the Board of Regents 28
The Harvard Annex and the University 28
Romance and Plagiarism 29
A Correction 29
Capt. John Smith and Nathaniel Butler 29
Tintoretto's St. Mark 30

NOTES 30

REVIEWS:

Washington Allston 32
Evans's Kaspar Hauser 34
The Foundations of Rhetoric 35
Lyrics and Ballads of Heine and Other German Poets 35
Physics 36
Sultan to Sultan 36
Sketches from Eastern History 36
Down in Dixie 36

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 37

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—	
4 insertions	5 per cent.
8 "	10 "
13 "	12½ "
26 "	15 "
39 "	20 "
52 "	25 "

AMOUNT—	
$100 within a year	10 per cent.
250 " "	12½ "
500 " "	15 "
750 " "	20 "
1,000 " "	25 "
1,500 " "	30 "
2,000 " "	33⅓ "

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS. —Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Advent term, eighteenth year, opens Sept. 21, 1892. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hilliard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 247 Prytania Street.

MRS. F. D. BLAKE AND MRS. L. Polk Chapman's French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 1, 1892. Students prepared for college. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 120-124 West Franklin St.

THE EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. 30th year. Reopens Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS (formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NEW YORK, Long Island, Garden City.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL PREPARES FOR best Colleges, Scientific Schools, and business. Well-equipped laboratories and gymnasium. Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Easter Term begins January 11. CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harv.), Head Master.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPARA- tory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 12th year opens September 21, 1892. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

A FEW BOYS WILL FIND PLEA- sant and refined home in teacher's family. Preparation for college or business. Decided advantages; references. Address TEACHER, care of *Nation.*

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BU- REAU, 211 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.—The best city schools, colleges, universities, State normals, academies, seminaries, church schools, etc., are among our regular patrons. Also have frequent vacancies for governesses and tutors. Now is the best time to register for fall positions. Send for hand-book, and note what we are doing for teachers. C. J. ALBERT, Manager.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES. 7 Tremont Place, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vancancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

For the year 1893-94, two resident (Williams) Fellowships of $500 each are offered to graduates of Theological Schools who intend to devote themselves to the Christian Ministry. These Fellowships are designed to encourage advanced Theological work of a high order. Applications accompanied by testimonials and specimens of work, must be made to the Dean before May 1, 1893. C. C. EVERETT, Dean.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

A Manual of Physics.

Being an Introduction to the Study of Physical Science. Designed for the Use of Higher-Grade Students. By WILLIAM PEDDIE, F.R.S.E, Assistant Professor of Natural Sciences in the University of Edinburgh. Large 12mo, 514 pp. With numerous diagrams. Cloth, extra, $2.50.

SOME BRITISH COMMENTS.—"A treatise deserving of the highest praise. . . . It covers an extent of ground covered by no existing text-book of applied mathematics. . . . The treatment is sound and scientific."—*London Lancet.* "The chapters on general physics are especially interesting. We may instance those entitled 'Matter in Motion,' 'Properties of Liquids,' 'The Constitution of Matter,' and 'The Ether,' as containing information usually sought for in vain in text-books."—*Science and Art, London.* "Dr. Peddie's Manual is both up to date and complete in its mathematical proofs, which are made simple without being deficient in intermediate space."—*British Medical Journal.* "Characterized by an accurate scientific spirit. I know no book which would fill its place."—*Prof. Arnold, Westminster School.* "The chapter on 'Contours,' and the use made throughout of the principle of dymatics are particularly instructive. The book is well balanced in all its parts."—*Prof. C. G. Knott, Imperial University, Japan.*

SOME AMERICAN COMMENTS.—"The selection of topics is judicious, and the arrangement is well suited to secure clearness, compactness, and a good general survey of the subject of physics."—*Prof. C. W. Wright, Yale University.*—"First-rate book for advanced students."—*Prof. T. W. Stratton, University of Chicago.* "I am using Peddie's 'Physics' in one of my advanced classes and like it much."—*Prof. S. T. Moreland, Washington and Lee University.* "Prof. Peddie treats his subject in a clear, simple, and scientific manner. I find his work of much service."—*Prof. C. H. Hutchison, Bowdoin College.* "I rate this work very high, and consider it a very admirable text-book for students in an advanced course."—*Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens, Rensselaer Institute.*

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 West 23d St., New York.

HEATH'S MODERN LANGUAGE SERIES.
THE LATEST ADDITIONS:

SAND'S LA MARE AU DIABLE. With Introduction and Notes by Prof. Sumichrast of Harvard. 25 cents.

DUMAS'S L'EVASION DU DUC DE BEAUFORT. With Notes by D. B. Kitchen. 25 cents.

LOTI'S PÊCHEUR D'ISLANDE. With Notes by R. J. Morich. 30 cents.

HEYSE'S L'ARRABBIATA. With Notes and Vocabulary by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt. 25 cents.

ANDERSEN'S MÄRCHEN. With Notes and Vocabulary by Prof. O. B. Super of Dickinson College. *In Press.*

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Kiepert's Atlas Antiquus.

Substantially bound in full cloth. Single copies, postpaid, $2.00.

Leach, Shewell & Sanborn,
PUBLISHERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

BRENTANO'S
124 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

BOOKS of every description, both FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. Send for Catalogue.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS supplied with Text-Books, Stationery, and every requisite at reduced rates.

Reading Writing Speaking **GERMAN**

is taught by an interesting method in GERMANIA, a monthly magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature. $2 a year. Sample copies free. Address: GERMANIA, Manchester, N. H.

The Bond Box of many an Eastern investor contains securities from our office. We handle only safe investments, paying good rates of interest. Write us for list and circulars. *FAIRHAVEN, Washington.* GAMWELL & WARNER, Investment Bankers.

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans
Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED, SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE.
Every Instrument Fully Warranted.
CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
174 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. | *92 Fifth Avenue, New York.*
218 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

.ESTABLISHED 1858.

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Of Books for School Reading and School and Town Libraries is now ready. Send for it.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
851 and 853 Sixth Ave., N. W. Cor. 48th St., N. Y.

FRENCH *AND OTHER FOREIGN* **BOOKS.** *Send for Catalogue.*

Fine Stationery. Sample Book on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York, Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Send for my Price-Lists.
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
28 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

For convenience of suscribers wishing to permanently and uniformly bind their volumes, we can now furnish

Covers for the Nation,

in regular book form, ready for use by any bookbinder, who will put in the numbers for a small charge. These have black cloth sides, morocco back and corners, and are stamped in gold on back THE NATION. Price 75 cents each, postpaid.

These covers will fit all volumes from XXXIII. to LVI., *i. e.*, since the increase in size to 24 pages each issue. (For the earlier volumes we cannot furnish covers.) Address

THE NATION, BOX 794, New York.

Why do you shingle your house if not to increase its exterior beauty and get a warm, durable covering?

Why do you Paint the Shingles, when paint conceals their beauty and turns black with age?

Cabot's Creosote Shingle stains are transparent, never turn black, and protect the wood from all forms of decay.

Send 6c. in stamps for Sheaf of Sketches of Creosoted Houses, with Samples on Wood.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.
71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
AGENTS AT ALL CENTRAL POINTS.

KNABE
PIANOFORTES,
UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St.
Washington, 817 Market Space.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

ERIE LINES

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN
New York & Chicago,
Via Chautauqua Lake or Niagara Falls. An enchanting panorama of mountains, forests, and streams.
Pullman Cars
Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauqua Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
D. I. ROBERTS,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.

An enormous sale of books in every department of Literature is now taking place at the JACKSON BUILDING, 31 East 17th St., three doors east of Broadway. Librarians of schools, clubs, etc., as well as persons intending to establish private libraries, would do well to call or write to us.
Prices and information given on any book published.
New Clearance Catalogue sent upon request.
BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES, describing HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S Books of *Art, Biography, Essays, Fiction, History, Poetry, Politics, Religion, Science,* and *Travel,* will be sent to any address upon application. 4 Park St., Boston.

Bourget's Latest Work.

COSMOPOLIS (Roman). Illustrated. 8vo. Postpaid for $2.50.
CARL SCHOENHOF,
Importer of Foreign Books, Boston.

75c.—*"Dick's English Library," each containing* Six Standard Novels and other stories. Illustrated. Catalogues free. PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

WATER CLOSETS

Noisy and foul ones are an abomination. It is your own fault if you have such.
Write us.
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Now Ready. Large 12mo. Cloth, $2.60 net.

A REVIEW OF THE

Systems of Ethics Founded on the Theory of Evolution.

BY C. M. WILLIAMS.

CONTENTS: PART I.—HISTORICAL.

Darwin, Wallace, Haeckel, Spencer, Fiske, Rolfe, Barratt, Stephen, Carneri, Höffding, Gizycki, Alexander.

PART II.—CONSTRUCTIVE.

The Concepts of Evolution; Intelligence and End; The Will; The Mutual Relations of Thought, Feeling, and Will in Evolution; Egoism and Altruism in Evolution; Conscience; The Moral Progress of the Human Species as Shown by History; The Results of Ethical Inquiry on an Evolutional Basis; The Ideal and the Way of Its Attainment.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE REVOLUTION, 1660-1690.

By WILLIAM CONNOR SYDNEY, author of 'England and the English in the Eighteenth Century.' 12mo, cloth $2.50.

Press Notices.

From the Critic, Jan. 7, 1893.

"'Social Life in England, from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660-1690,' by Mr. William C. Sydney, is not inferior in value and interest to his 'England and the English in the Eighteenth Century.' In this book, as in that, he has succeeded in delineating the everyday life of the time in a singularly graphic manner. The latter half of the book deals with life in London, all phases of which are realistically painted; but on these chapters we must resist the temptation to dwell. All are as entertaining as they are edifying to the student of sociology."

From the Nation, Jan. 5, 1893.

"We have . . . given too large a space to a worthless book; but we have done so because it is only an example of a too numerous class—the class of shoddy literature which works up again for idle and ignorant readers what has already been incomparably better done by great writers. Yet we should hardly have taken the trouble to expose this trash did it not bear the imprint of Messrs. Macmillan. Their name has hitherto been a guarantee of some sort of worthy quality in the works they publish. But this is a book which it is a discredit for a publisher of high repute to have anything to do with."

A NEW BOOK BY THE REV. STOPFORD A. BROOKE.

THE HISTORY OF EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE.

By the Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE. With Maps. Uniform with Bryce's 'American Commonwealth.' Large 12mo, $2.50.

"It is a comprehensive, critical account of Anglo-Saxon poetry from its beginnings to the accession of King Alfred. A thorough knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon language was needed by the man who undertook such a weighty enterprise, and this knowledge is possessed by Mr. Brooke in a degree probably unsurpassed by any living scholar."—*Evening Bulletin.*

Now Ready. Uniform with Fitch's 'Lectures on Teaching.'

A NEW BOOK BY S. S. LAURIE.

THE INSTITUTES OF EDUCATION.

Comprising a Rational Introduction to Psychology. By Dr. S. S. LAURIE, author of 'Occasional Addresses on Educational Subjects.' 16mo, $1.00.

"Our greatest living writer on education."—*Journal of Education.*

"We can safely recommend so high an authority as Dr. Laurie to teachers."—*School Journal.*

IN THE KEY OF BLUE,

And Other Prose Essays. By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS, author of 'Our Life in the Swiss Highlands.' 12mo, cloth, extra gilt, $3.50.

A PARADISE OF ENGLISH POETRY.

Arranged by H. C. BEECHING. 2 vols., large 12mo, bound in buckram, $6.00.

A NEW BOOK BY CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

AN OLD WOMAN'S OUTLOOK

In a Hampshire Village. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

ROUND LONDON,

Down East and Up West. By MONTAGU WILLIAMS, Q.C., author of 'Leaves of a Life.' 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Sketches of Life and Character in Hungary.

By MARGARET FLETCHER. With Illustrations by ROSE DE QUESNE. 12mo, cloth, $2.25.

"Miss Fletcher's modest account of her travels in Hungary will be found genuinely entertaining, and presenting often quite new views of a highly attractive and interesting people."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Drawing and Engraving.

A Brief Exposition of Technical Principles and Practice. By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, author of 'Man in Art,' 'Etching and Etchers,' etc. With numerous Illustrations. Small 4to, $7.00.

Gothic Architecture.

By EDOUARD CORROYER, Architect to the French Government and Inspector of Diocesan Edifices. Edited by WALTER ARMSTRONG. With 236 Illustrations. Large 12mo, $2.00.

The Barbizon School of Painters. I.

Corot.

By DAVID CROAL THOMSON, author of 'The Life of Bewick,' etc. With 50 Illustrations. 4to, $5.00.

Pioneers of Science.

By OLIVER LODGE, F.R.S. With Portraits and Other Illustrations. 12mo, $2.50.

The Visible Universe.

Chapters on the Origin and Construction of the Heavens. By J. ELLARD GORE, F.R.A.S. With Stellar Photographs and other Illustrations. 12mo, $3.75.

A History of Socialism.

By THOMAS KIRKUP. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

Palestine Exploration Fund.

The City and the Land.

A course of seven lectures on the work of the Society. 12mo, $1.25.

Heth and Moab.

Explorations in Syria in 1881 and 1882. By CLAUDE REIGNIER CONDER, LL.D., D.C.L. Third and revised edition. 12mo, $2.25.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

The Week.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has done well to extend the scope of the Civil-Service Law so as to bring within its operation all free-delivery post-offices, of which there are 601, instead of only the 53 which have as many as 50 employees apiece, the number of persons affected by the change being estimated at more than 7,000. The employees of the Weather Bureau elsewhere than in Washington, between 100 and 200 in all, are also put on the classified list. The only criticism upon this action is that it was not taken at the beginning, instead of the end, of Mr. Harrison's term.

The caucus of Republican Senators on Thursday appears to have agreed, in the words of a prominent member of it, "to do as little as we possibly can" during the remainder of the session. This displays a novel view of public responsibility. These Senators know and admit that legislation on subjects of the highest national concern is urgently desired by the people, yet they propose to stifle it. One exception they do make—"sanitary legislation"; that, they say, they are not disposed to "ignore." But why should they not ignore the popular demand for a national quarantine as well as that for financial and tariff legislation? Not one of these Senators had a "mandate" from the people, at the time of his election, on the subject of "sanitary legislation." Why should they not be as stubborn in blocking the popular will in that matter as in the far more vital measures relating to the currency and public taxation? But, say these sticklers for political courtesy, it is not for us to take any responsibility, and we leave everything to the incoming Administration. But this is the most transparent nonsense, and is proved to be so by the determination arrived at by the caucus to strain every nerve to retain control of the Senate after March 4. They thus say in one breath that legislation is urgently required, that it is not proper for them to touch it at present, and yet that they mean to make it impossible for anything to be done in the future either. Pope Pius IX. was never guilty of so futile and ridiculous a *non possumus* as this. But we do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty. It is within their power to hold the noses of the Republicans to the grindstone, and they ought to do it. It is one thing to agree in a secret party caucus to disregard the popular will, and quite another to do it in an open yea and nay vote.

The report of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in favor of a repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act is the most encouraging step in either branch of Congress since the passage of the Bland-Allison Act in 1878. True, the Committee's recommendation embraces the coinage of the bullion already purchased under the Sherman Act. This is, except for the cost of minting, in no sense a harmful step. It makes no difference economically whether that bullion is coined or uncoined. Its sleep will be equally sound in either form. It will occupy but little more room in the shape of dollars than in the shape of ingots. In the other branch of Congress, also, the signs are encouraging. Senator McPherson's speech was on the right track in every way, but especially in the line of holding the Democratic party up to the text of its platform, which calls for the repeal of the Sherman Act in no doubtful terms. This clause of the platform, as Mr. McPherson convincingly showed, brought Mr. Cleveland more than 100 electoral votes that he could not otherwise have received. The resolution, or amendment to the McPherson resolution, offered by Senator Aldrich, is worthy of all acceptation. If it indicates what we have to expect from the Eastern Republicans when this fight becomes hot, it is highly encouraging. It affirms the purpose of the United States to maintain an adequate gold reserve for keeping all kinds of currency at par with the best kind, and expressly authorizes the President to replenish the reserve whenever necessary by selling the bonds described in the Act of July 14, 1875 (the Specie Resumption Act). It also authorizes the President to suspend the purchases of silver bullion whenever he may think it necessary to do so, and it stops them absolutely after the 1st of January next, unless in the meantime an agreement shall have been reached for international bimetallism. If the Republican Senators from the States east of the Missouri River will stand by the Aldrich resolution, there is a very good prospect of its passage at the present session.

Congressman Bynum thinks that there is no prospect of a repeal of the Sherman Silver Law unless the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 is restored. In the event that the opponents of the Sherman Act will offer the latter act as a compromise, he feels confident that it would be accepted. The reason why the silver men prefer the Bland Act is that it recognized silver as a money metal by coining the bullion purchased by the Government into standard dollars, whereas the Sherman Act treats this bullion as pig-metal, and issues Treasury notes against it redeemable in gold. There is no doubt that the Sherman Act has an educating effect quite different from that of the Bland Act. People do not generally understand the issue of circulating notes against pig-silver, and many persons are asking why they might not be issued against pig-iron as well. Very true. They might better be issued against pig iron, because that could be taken out and sold at any time to redeem the notes with. This educating influence is not to be bargained away lightly. We think on the whole that the Sherman Act can be endured better than the Bland Act, especially when we consider the redemption clause introduced into it which operates as a mandamus on the Secretary of the Treasury to keep all kinds of money at par with gold.

Senator Vilas put a black mark on the Anti-Option Bill on Thursday when he asked Senator Washburn if he was willing to make it applicable only to gambling contracts, *i. e.*, where there is no intention to deliver the property, but only to pay differences. Mr. Washburn declined to do this, because of the difficulty of establishing the intention of the parties. Then Mr. Vilas came down on the bill with a vengeance as an unconstitutional measure, as an attempt to deprive citizens of a right to trade in the products of the country, because, forsooth, some other people are liable to gamble. This is such a monstrous proposition that it needs only to be stated in this way to be condemned. Although Senator Sherman skulked, and acknowledged that he did so, when the question was put to him in this form, it is gratifying to find some Senators who have sufficient backbone to vote as they believe, and not as some ignorant people believe who write letters to them from the rural communities of their States. There is nothing more humiliating in Mr. Sherman's public career—not even his letter affirming the legality of paying the bonds with greenbacks—than his announced intention to vote, in deference to the opinions of a certain class in his State, for what he said as plainly as possible was a bad measure and would not accomplish the object in view.

In the course of Senator Aldrich's speech on McKinley prices last July, he asserted that, while in this country prices had declined between June, 1889, and September, 1891, about 0.75 per cent., in England they had risen 1.9 per cent. No one was able to get him to give his authority for this statement, and the fair presumption that his authority was his own unregulated imagination has now become a certainty through some tables published in the London *Bankers' Magazine* for November, 1892. In these Mr. A. Sauerbeck, who had previously worked out the scale of British prices from 1846 to 1885, brings his in-

vestigations down to date. His base line of 100 is the average of the prices for the years 1867–'73 and the relative figures for the six years following 1885 are, respectively, 69, 68, 70, 72, 72, 72. Thus it appears that prices were stationary instead of rising at the time to which Mr. Aldrich referred. Mr. Sauerbeck has also figured out the tendency of prices during the first nine months of 1892, and his results show a steady decline from 70 in January to 66.8 in September.

A morning paper has taken the trouble to get from Pension Commissioner Raum a statement that the outcry against fraudulent pensions consists of the "bald inventions of the enemies of the pension system." The absurdity of all charges against the "system" becomes apparent at once when we consider that no pension can be granted except on the certificate of the Secretary of War, for, says Raum—

> "The Secretary of War is not only the custodian of these records, but he is the judge of the question of the service of the soldier and of his honorable discharge; and no man can have a pensionable status in this office for an alleged service that is not certified to by the Secretary of War, or upon a discharge that is not verified by the same authority."

So, in the case where a man was drowned while wading across a stream in Georgia, and a pension was applied for and obtained by his widow on the ground that his constitution was so undermined by military service twenty-five years ago that he could not make head against the current, would the Secretary of War be bound to be acquainted with this state of exhaustion and the cause of it, constituting "a pensionable status," or would he merely know that somebody of that name once served in the army? There was a case discovered in Maine a few weeks ago, where a man was drawing a pension who had never been in the army at all. Somebody of the same name had been in the army and had died ere a grateful country could reach him through any of its eagle-eyed claim agents. So his namesake stepped in and saved the honor of the nation by applying for the pension himself, and was not prevented from getting it by any gift of omniscience on the part of the Secretary of War.

The settlement of the disputed electorship in Oregon made the actual division of the Electoral College clear for the first time since the ballots were cast, almost two months ago. The Supreme Court decides that one of the three votes from that State belongs to the Populist candidate, who was supported by the Democrats, against the Republican claim that there was some technical irregularity in the matter which ought to defeat the plain will of the majority of the voters. In three other States there is also a division of the electoral vote, Michigan, under the district system, choosing nine Republicans and five Democrats, while the Democrats get one member of the college from Ohio and the Republicans one from California. In Ohio there was blundering by members of both parties in marking the first name on the ballot, by which the Democrats profited more than their opponents, while in California one Democratic candidate for Elector was cut on personal grounds by enough Democrats to let a Republican slip in, although the rest of the ticket won by from 200 to 650 votes. This is the second time such a thing has happened in California, one of the Hancock Electors in 1880 having been scratched for similar reasons by enough Democrats to allow the choice of a Republican. If the contest in either 1880 or 1892 had been as close as in 1876, the plain choice of the people of the whole country as between the two parties might have been defeated by the action of a few hundred voters in one State, who were actuated by personal hostility against a man whose only part in the election could be to cast a purely formal vote in the electoral college. Such a risk shows the peril which inheres in this system of choosing Presidents.

Cleveland has in all 277 electoral votes, Harrison 145, and Weaver 22, a majority for Cleveland over both Harrison and Weaver of 109. There has been nothing to compare with this since Grant's sweep in 1872, when he had 286 of the 366 electoral votes, as there had been nothing to compare with Grant's record in 1872 since Pierce obtained 254 of the 296 votes in 1852. The contrast with 1872 is most marked when the Southern States are left out of the account. Twenty years ago Grant carried every State in which slavery had not existed—21 in all. This year Harrison lost of these 21 Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nevada, and California—without counting the stray votes against him in Oregon, Ohio, and Michigan. In 1872 the Republican candidate received every one of the 228 electoral votes belonging to the Northern States. In 1892 the Republican candidate in those same States (leaving out of the account the seven States since admitted to the Union) received only 130 out of the 261 electoral votes to which they are now entitled.

The Commissioners appointed last year to report amendments to the revenue laws of this State have made a brief but excellent preliminary report. This is a recommendation that all revenue for State purposes be collected from certain specific sources such as corporations, inheritances, licenses, etc., dispensing altogether with the machinery of assessment of real and personal property, and relinquishing these to the counties and municipalities to do as they please with. This is a step in the right direction and a movement towards peace and quietness in this troublesome matter. It is now for the first time within reach of the State, as the debt has been paid off and as no tax for general purposes was levied last year. For those who do not ordinarily keep the run of such things, it may be well to mention that the State collections are of three kinds, viz., for general purposes, for canals, including canal debt, and for schools. The canal debt having been eliminated, the cost of maintenance of the canals might properly be included in the tax for general purposes. Then the tax for all State purposes may be easily collected from specific sources, as that of Pennsylvania is, with the difference, however, that we need not have, as Pennsylvania has, a State tax on personal property. All steps towards tax reform should be directed towards ridding the community of this tax, not because it is unjust *per se*, but because it cannot be justly collected, and because its burdens fall exclusively upon a few extra-conscientious people and upon decedent estates in the hands of the surrogate. This is the universal testimony of tax commissions. Yet there is nothing that legislators cling to with more frenzied zeal than the general property tax. It is possible for the State proper to dispense with taxes on both real and personal property. Such a reform will dispense with the State Board of Equalization, and we shall hear no more of the shifting of burdens from the interior upon the broad shoulders of the city through that agency. Whenever the system suggested by the Commissioners goes into effect, New York city will pay as much in proportion as she does now or is likely ever to pay under the existing method of equalization, but she will pay it without any sense of injustice, and this is a weighty matter in itself.

Gov. Flower's recommendation that all of the State's pecuniary contributions to agriculture be turned over to Cornell University, with power to apply the same in such manner as the Trustees and Faculty of that institution may devise, is excellent. It ought to be carried into effect without delay. The agricultural disbursements from the State Treasury, except the portion specifically set apart as premiums for agricultural fairs, have become as distinctly a part of the "spoils system" of politics as the work on the canals or the appointments of wardens in the State prisons. When the work of getting delegates for Mr. Hill's snap convention was in progress, one year ago, one of its most noticeable features was the misguided zeal of the Dairy Commissioners' agents in the various counties. These fellows were earning their bread and butter by working for Hill. This was the only kind of butter they were acquainted with or were expected to concern themselves with. The Dairy Commission was started with an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of suppressing oleomargarine. The expenditure has grown

to $100,000 per year, while the fight against oleomargarine is not a whit more effectual than it was in the beginning. The Governor mentions some "intelligent suggestions from official sources with regard to the care, feeding, and breeding of cattle." No such suggestions, we venture to say, have ever come, or ever will come, from the "heelers" who draw stipends as Dairy Commissioners' agents in this State. It is extremely doubtful whether any portion of the $300,000 that the State expends nominally on agriculture is really a benefit to that branch of industry. Whether it is or not, it is quite certain that Cornell University is the only well-equipped agency for applying the money to the end for which it is ostensibly appropriated.

The formal verdict of the New York Presbytery in the Briggs case, as agreed upon on Monday, lacks something of entire frankness. It expressly denies "approval of the critical or theological views" of the accused Professor, yet is forced to say that he is "fully acquitted of the offences alleged against him." But if he is fully acquitted, then he *has* the "approval" of the Presbytery in the only sense in which they were called upon to give it—that is, in declaring his views not to be heretical. They were not asked to say whether they individually agreed with him in all respects, but whether his views, as published, were consistent with the standards of the church. In deciding that they were consistent, they officially approved them, and there was no reason for letting Mr. Facing-both-ways appear to deny the fact in the official verdict. We suppose the qualification was put in out of regard to those alarmed conservatives who predict that the denomination is going over to rationalism. But this very meeting of the Presbytery showed that the Presbyterian Church contains another class whose sensibilities must also be consulted—men of tender consciences who refuse to be put into a false position by ecclesiastical shuffling. Dr. Clark, one of the oldest and most honored pastors of the Presbytery, withdrew on the ground that he had been deceived in regard to the strictness of subscription required of a Presbyterian minister, and that the decisions of the Church had destroyed the liberty which he supposed he had the right to enjoy. This is the best commentary on the attempt of the Committee who drew up the verdict to stave off an irrepressible conflict with gentle words and unmeaning distinctions.

If a bitter Catholic controversy is to be precipitated on the country on the heels of the Briggs trial, as that followed the Andover troubles, more people than ever will be disposed to take to the woods. When an infallible Pope finds it as impossible as a locally independent church to keep things running smoothly, it begins to look as if any ecclesiastical system would find human nature too much for it. So far, it is true, the greater part of this immense Catholic "conspiracy," as some papers are calling it, has been blown up in the froth of their own columns, but if the remarks attributed to Archbishop Satolli on Sunday are not pure forgery, it cannot be denied that affairs are somewhat critical. For a Legate of the Pope to characterize a document, endorsed by the Archbishop of New York, as "ignoble," "vile," "reprehensible beyond expression," and filled with "cowardly malice," is not exactly an invitation to join in chanting, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

It used to be said that the French Canadians who came to this country for work generally returned to their own land after they had acquired what would be for them there a competency. But this tendency appears to have been checked of late years, and in many parts of New England the immigrants of this class are settling with the evident intention of staying. A report from Woonsocket, R. I., shows that the French Americans of that town have within the last three years increased their real estate and personal property to the extent of over $300,000, and Woonsocket seems not to be exceptional in this respect. It is not many years since New Englanders generally viewed the French Canadians with distrust, if not alarm, but we observe that the Worcester *Spy*, a representative journal, has now reached a different conclusion as to them. "If," it says, "all those who have come to this country in the past had turned to with such a will to win success, and had entered into the spirit of the institutions of the country, as have the great body of these men and women who have come down to us from the North, the United States would not now be discussing the advisability of putting up the bars because of inimical foreign immigration."

Gen. M. M. Trumbull publishes in the Chicago *Open Court* an interesting letter which he received from Earl Grey last summer, giving the history of Peel's abandonment of the idea of "seeking for what is called reciprocity from foreign nations when we admit their produce to our markets." Earl Grey says it was Ricardo who knocked this out of Peel's mind:

> "The addresses condemning this proposal which he moved in 1843 and 1844 were introduced by speeches of first-rate ability, and produced a very remarkable effect. He showed conclusively that it would be impossible to make any effectual progress towards freer trade while the policy of insisting upon reciprocity was adhered to, and that this policy had for its base the false notion that formerly prevailed among commercial nations that it was their interest to secure what was called a favorable balance of trade."

The Earl says he narrowly watched Sir Robert Peel while these speeches were being delivered, and saw him visibly wilting under their power. So certain was he of this that he said to Ricardo at the time: "Though we have been counted out, you have gained your object, for I am much mistaken if you have not converted Sir Robert Peel." Sure enough, after those debates, Peel never renewed his attempts to obtain concessions from foreign nations before reducing duties on imports, and was never influenced afterwards in lowering customs taxes by the fact that other countries did or did not admit British goods on favorable terms. In 1846 he openly and emphatically insisted that this was the true policy. Ricardo's argument is just as irresistible to-day for Americans as it was then for Englishmen; but the difficulty is to find a statesman nowadays of Peel's open mindedness.

All attempts to account for the Panama Canal money spent in this country, said to have been upwards of $2,000,000, have failed. Mr. Thompson of Indiana, ex-Secretary of the Navy, answers for his own salary of $25,000 per year, but nothing more. This would account for not more than $200,000 for the whole period. Mr. Appleton of Boston answers for a smaller sum paid to himself for engineering and other services of a legitimate nature. Nobody else has answered for anything. Yet it is known that a very large sum was spent in the United States, over and above what was paid for the Panama Railway shares. It would be interesting to know what use was made of this money. It is to be hoped that the Paris investigation will throw some light on this dark subject. When the exact amount of the American fund is disclosed, it may be worth while for our Government, as an act of international comity, to find out what direction it took.

Word comes from Cuba that the Autonomist party, or Home-Rulers, have determined to take part in the coming election of Deputies to the Spanish Cortes. For some time they have chosen to emphasize their disgust with the government of the island by refraining altogether from voting. But a part of their demands has already been granted by the new Ministry in Spain, in the shape of a considerable extension of the suffrage, and they now propose to express their gratitude by trying to elect representatives to go to Madrid and threaten the Government with all sorts of direful things unless Cuba is allowed to manage her own affairs. There is no great chance, however, that they will be able to make much of a showing at the polls. Indeed, it is shrewdly suspected that the new Spanish Administration has made a show of liberality in Cuban matters precisely for the purpose of getting the Autonomists to stand up and be counted, and thus become ridiculous.

THE ALLEGED APPRECIATION OF GOLD.

IT WAS Mr. Balfour, we believe, who estimated, in his recent speech in Lancashire, that gold had appreciated on the average 1 per cent. a year for the last thirty years. Let us assume this to be correct, and let us ask who has been hurt by it and who has been helped by it.

Taking first the case of the majority in many of our modern societies—those who depend for support upon their wages and salaries—it is clear that such an appreciation of gold must have helped them. A man who has worked for the last thirty years at a dollar a day finds that his wages, compared with their original value, have become a dollar and thirty cents a day. It may be said (and it may be true) that if the standard of value had not varied, he would now be getting $1.30 in that standard, but it is undeniably true that this figure would have been attained only by successive rises, and that in every case the rise would not have been obtained until after it was earned, the employer profiting in the interval. Probably in many cases the rise would not have occurred till long after it was due, for working people know little about monetary science, and those who were at work during the civil war speak regretfully of the high wages they got then, although for the most part their real wages were lower than before or since. A nominal lowering of wages is to these people more to be resisted than the real lowering caused by higher prices, and it admits of no doubt that, so far as the rate of wages depends upon human volition, laborers will protect their interests better when money is appreciating than when it is depreciating. Those who are concerned for the laboring classes, therefore, will not be disposed to substitute a cheaper money for gold in the payment of wages.

It follows that to the extent to which those receiving wages have benefited by the appreciation of gold, those paying wages have lost. Altogether the greatest losers in this way have been the great transportation and manufacturing corporations. These bodies receive little sympathy and perhaps deserve no more than they receive. However this may be, few persons will maintain that gold should not be the standard because its use compels our railroads and industrial trusts to endure a steadily increasing burden in the payment of wages. The class of capitalists is as a rule the best able to look out for its own interests, and it certainly needs no protection against such an insensible appreciation of gold as 1 per cent. a year. It might facilitate the operations of our captains of industry could they know that prices would remain the same, but the danger arising from so slight an annual fall would disorder few of their calculations.

The third great industrial class, that of the landlords, remains to be considered. This class is perhaps, nowadays, little more popular than that of the capitalists, but in this country the enormous number of freeholders renders it dangerous to denounce them. In so far as they have rented their lands for long terms at a fixed money rent, they are the gainers by falling prices and their tenants are the losers. But in this country long terms are extremely rare, and the loss of one per cent. a year for a short period would not be felt as a burden by most tenants.

According to economic theory, these classes exhaust the population of the economic world, but in common parlance there remain two others, the debtor class and the creditor class—the one interested in the depreciation of the standard of value, the other in its appreciation. These classes have never been scientifically defined, but it is possible to state their species. The debtor class must obviously be composed of solvent and insolvent debtors—of those who have property sufficient to enable them to pay what they owe, and of those who have not. But insolvent debtors do not seem to be greatly affected by fluctuations of the standard of value. As they cannot pay their debts, it makes no difference to them whether they are a little more or a little less. In the case of solvent debtors it is necessary to consider the nature of the property which is the real security for the money that they have borrowed. Here we find that where it is personal property, as is to a great extent the case of men in active business, the period of credit allowed is very short. Most promissory notes and loans upon collateral are for days or months rather than years, and the appreciation during such brief periods is altogether immaterial. If it is found to be burdensome, these people are entirely able to protect themselves by reducing the rate of interest, or contracting their business if it does not return them a satisfactory profit upon borrowed capital.

There remains the class of borrowers upon real estate, unquestionably a very large class, many of whom are well to do, many, especially farmers, not having large resources. But even in their case it is to be remembered that in the first place loans upon mortgages made by individuals are almost always for not more than five years, oftener for three or under, so that the loss by the appreciation of gold is limited in duration. In the second place, it is probably the case, certainly the case if the census returns are trustworthy, that real property has appreciated much more than gold during the last thirty years. Those who have borrowed money to buy real estate with have, therefore, upon the whole been favored by the general course of prices, and as a class have made more than they have lost by the appreciation of gold. And in the third place, the rate of interest upon capital has greatly fallen during recent times, so that borrowers have been able to renew their loans upon extremely advantageous terms, gaining more in this way than they have lost by any enhancement of the standard of value. Undoubtedly there are many exceptions to these general rules, but it cannot be denied that upon the whole owners of real estate have in this country obtained so much "unearned increment" that it does not become them to complain of their relatively insignificant losses through the appreciation of gold.

Turning now to the creditor class, what has been their lot? They have seen the rate of interest upon their capital fall nearly one-half within the recollection of the present generation. If they are receiving a slight increase of return owing to the appreciation of gold, it is less than they have otherwise lost, and they clearly have not fared so well as the debtor class. There seems to be little equity in trying to deprive them of this slight gain for the benefit of classes that have made much greater gains. Upon the whole, it does not seem difficult for any man of common sense to satisfy himself that the outcry over the appreciation of gold is altogether unreasonable, and that it is juster and safer to let matters go on with a gold basis than to disorder everything by listening to the numberless schemes urged by bimetallists and silvermen.

No reference has been made to borrowers for very long terms of years, because such borrowers are exclusively governments and great corporations. Such borrowers have undoubtedly had to pay the penalty of taking their chances for such prolonged periods. The game has gone against them and in favor of their creditors, but it might have been the other way. In any case the burden of Government debts has small concern for us, since ours, both national and State, are so nearly paid off. As to railroad corporations, their debts are falling in all the time, and each time that one comes due the option of renewing it or not, and the terms of renewal, are in their own hands, leaving nothing for them to complain of. The same is true of the debts of municipalities.

If we are committed to bimetallism, the considerations presented here are sufficient to show that it is because of an ignorant outcry and a deluded sentiment, and not because of any injustice that has resulted or that will result from the exclusive use of gold as a standard of value.

THE GOVERNMENT AND SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

THE past year has brought the relations of the Government to missionary schools for the Indians, carried on by various denominations, into unusual prominence. For some time there has been a vague feeling on the part of many of the friends and supporters of such schools that sectarian contest and friction were developing over the question of Government grants of money in aid of them, in a very deplorable manner, and the opinion has often been

expressed that the whole system was vicious and should be abolished. Yet few could have been prepared for the rapid spread of the movement actually to do away with that system which marked the year 1892. A compendious record of the action taken by various church authorities will show the drift of sentiment.

The Presbyterian Assembly at Portland, Oregon, resolved last May that "the practice of appropriating public money for the support of sectarian schools among the Indians, as is now done in the contract schools, ought at once to cease." The Baptist Church has never taken any money from the Government for its own Indian schools, and so was perfectly consistent in memorializing Congress, as it did at Philadelphia last May, to pass a constitutional amendment prohibiting such grants, and also prohibiting the States from aiding any sectarian school or society. On May 9, 1892, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Omaha, besides condemning the system, voted that none of the missionary societies working under its sanction should "receive from the national Government any moneys for educational work among the Indians." The United Presbyterian Church, in General Assembly at Allegheny in the same month, protested against "all Government appropriations for the denominational Indian schools and for other sectarian purposes as unconstitutional." The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church voted at Baltimore, on October 19, that "subsidies from the Treasury of the United States in aid of Indian education ought neither to be sought nor to be accepted by this church"; and a week later, at Hartford, the American Missionary Association (Congregational) took similar action.

These denominations are the principal ones, next to the Catholics, that support Indian schools, and the serious change that the action they propose would make in the present policy of the Government may be seen at a glance. Out of the $2,291,650 appropriated by Congress in 1892 for the support of Indian schools, nearly one-third, or $611,570, was given to sectarian schools. The Catholic schools had by far the larger share of this amount, their part being $394,756. We presume that this was fairly their due on the existing basis of contracts made according to the number of schools. Certainly, it is not to be supposed that the present Administration would have allowed them more than their just due. Indeed, if anything is to be inferred from the Catholic outcry against Commissioner Morgan, heard in some quarters, it is that he had not given them all they were entitled to. We know nothing of the merits of this somewhat acrimonious dispute, and refer to it only to say that of itself it is a strong argument against such mixing up of Government and religion. The entanglement has been steadily growing more serious and burdensome. In 1886, the Indian schools under church direction received but $228,259, and in six years, as we have shown, the amount was nearly trebled. In the same period the quarrelling and recrimination have also increased threefold, it would seem, and it is time that the whole system should be abolished.

At the annual Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indian, last October, this question was discussed at some length. The general fear appeared to be that the Catholics would not follow the lead of other churches and give up their Government aid. Dr. Ellinwood said:

> "I do not believe that the Roman Catholic Church is going to give up its hold on the contract schools without a tremendous struggle. I have this feeling, that, if we withdraw on the Protestant side, the result will be that more and more schools will be put down in the category of Catholic schools, and that the surest way to the establishment of a relationship of Church and State will be right along that line."

Another speaker argued that the Catholic Church could not afford to put itself in the position of being the only church seeking funds from the Treasury for sectarian uses, and that, even if it did, the question would take such shape that the system would soon go down in any case. Moreover, a letter was read from Bishop Marty, President of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, in which he said that his Church "will endeavor to provide for her own, no matter what the State may do."

What the State ought to do at the earliest possible moment is to attend to its own Indian schools, and let the churches attend to their own. The two cannot be mixed without mischief. Commissioner Morgan has found religious prejudice, injected into a question of public policy, to add new terrors to office-holding. Most important of all, a great principle is at stake. Already the argument has been brought forward by a Catholic of high standing: "We have just as good a right to our proportion of the public-school funds in the several States as we have to our proportion of the national funds for the education of Indians, and this latter right is conceded." The premises of such an argument ought to be destroyed at once. Since the coming of Monsignor Satolli, with full powers from the Pope, the temper of the Catholic Church on the question of the public schools has undergone a great change. The time is now promising for a movement to reaffirm in legislation the American principle of the absolute independence of Church and State, and no better beginning can be made than by breaking off the connection of the Federal Government with religious bodies, through the Indian schools.

MAYOR GILROY'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR GILROY'S message reads very well and "draws attention" to a variety of interesting topics, on one or two of which he speaks with authority, while on the rest his opinions are of no more value than the first man one meets in the Hoffman House café. For instance, there are very few busy men who would cross the street to know what he thinks about quarantine, or immigration, or the public health, to which he devotes considerable space, for with these things he has not, and cannot have, anything to do. About sewerage he gives some information which he acquired while acting as Commissioner of Public Works; about the aqueduct, which he got from the Commission that Tammany has tried to overthrow and discredit; about the street-paving, as to which he is well informed. The rest of the message consists simply of suggestions of enterprises in which he thinks the city ought to engage, and all of which would have something in them for Tammany. The value of suggestions, however, depends largely on the source from which they come, or, in other words, on the character of the man who offers them. Both Mr. Croker and Mr. Hewitt, for instance, know a good deal about the government of this city, but suggestions by Mr. Croker would be received very differently from suggestions by Mr. Hewitt, even in matters on which they were equally well informed.

Our object in commenting on Mr. Gilroy's message at all is not, however, to discredit what he says, but to call attention to what he ought to have said and has not said; or, in other words, to a fatal defect in it, a defect so serious that it is not going too far to say that it ought to be guarded against by law. It is a defect, too, which was very manifest in the Governor's message also. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the law under which the Mayor of New York holds office will find that the sole independent power, the sole power for the exercise of which he only is responsible, is the appointing power. All his other powers are exercised in common with several other persons, whose votes have equal weight with his own, on different boards. The appointing power is by far the most important of all, because the local administration, which Mr. Gilroy says he desires to be "efficient, economical, and progressive," must depend for its efficiency and economy and progressiveness on the quality of the men who fill the administrative offices. Many people, in thinking of administration, local and other, think of it as a machine of some sort which is wound up and then jogs on like a clock with mechanical regularity. It is nothing of the sort. It consists of a group of men paid for doing certain things in a certain way. Maladministration consists of bad conduct on the part of these men; good administration consists of good conduct on the part of these men; and the ultimate responsibility, of course, falls on the person or persons who select them and supervise their work.

Now, the chief, almost the only, duty of importance imposed on the Mayor of New York by law is the filling of the offices. This is his special function. It

was made his special and exclusive function in 1884, under a strong public sense of the mischief that was done by compelling him to share the appointing power with the Board of Aldermen. This was found to work badly because it divided the responsibility, and divided responsibility in administrative matters generally means no responsibility whatever. When the Mayor was released from the necessity of getting the Aldermen to confirm his nominations, people felt that they had accomplished a great reform, for, said they, inasmuch as the quality of the administration depends on the quality of the officers, we shall now know whom to blame when the quality is bad. Therefore, when the Mayor is talking about the work which is not carried on by his appointees, he is simply gossiping about government much as men are wont to gossip in the café. His observations, for example, on quarantine and immigration are about as valuable as his observations on the present condition of France would be. They may be sound, but they have no sort of importance. But when he is talking about the manner in which he has himself exercised his great and exclusive mayoral function of making appointments to office, of supplying justice for the poor through the police courts, of supplying security against fire through the Fire Commissioners, of supplying honesty and skill in street repairs through the Street-Cleaning Bureau, and the proper regulation of the liquor traffic through the Excise Commissioners—then he talks business. This is, or would be, the "message" people want to have, and of this the mayoral message ought, we hold, mainly to consist.

Strange to say, on this topic Mr. Gilroy has not a single word. Between his assumption of his office on Monday week and the issue of his message on Thursday he performed by far the most important acts he will have to perform during his term of office, in making eleven appointments, the only acts of his administration, probably, for which he will be solely responsible. But the message does not contain the slightest allusion to them. It ought to tell us who Michael T. Daly, the new Commissioner of Public Works, is, and what are the qualities or experiences which have marked him out for this place. It ought to describe minutely the claims of the four new police justices, and especially those of Joseph Koch, the late Excise Commissioner, and give Mr. Gilroy's reasons for believing that they will fill the place of magistrates in a great city so as to be an example and encouragement to the honest, sober, and industrious poor, and a terror to evildoers of every degree. But he does not say one word about them, and this omission really makes his message a mockery. If the Comptroller had followed his example, he would have discussed the tariff, the silver question, and the Bimetallic Conference, but have made no mention of the municipal finances.

The collateral objections to this kind of message, though not so obvious, are also very serious. Exhortations to citizens, and especially the poor foreign citizens, to "coöperate" with the authorities in attempts to "improve the outward condition of the city," to "serve the convenience of the people," and to "address themselves to the problems which await solution with patience and courage," and so forth, come with a bad, not to say ridiculous, grace from a functionary who, almost on the day he takes office, proceeds to display in the most marked way within his reach his contempt for the very first conditions of efficient administration, and for the very foundations of public order, by his choice of subordinates. A very large proportion of these Tammany worthies are well known to the criminal and semi-criminal classes as old barroom and gambling-house and dog-fighting acquaintances, and old companions in "big drunks"; and therefore moral exhortation from the man who has picked them up and put them in places of dignity and emolument is well calculated to excite the merriment of the thoughtless. The truth is, the time for preaching from our present class of rulers is past. They ought either to stop writing "messages" or make them very brief. But better still would be a legal provision requiring them to give the reason for their appointments to office, as judges are compelled to give the reasons for their decisions. We all like to listen to anybody who talks on subjects which he understands, but every decent man is restless under sermons from the ungodly.

THE JEWS IN EUROPE.

EVEN such a cool-headed and cautious observer as the London *Economist* declares that the hostility to the Jews on the Continent—that is, in Germany, Russia, Austria, and Hungary—is becoming a very serious political phenomenon. Everybody knows what the anti-Semitic movement in Russia is. It has led to expulsion of Jews from the country on a vast scale and the subjection of those who remain to a persecution which will either compel them to emigrate or make the successful pursuit of any respectable calling impossible for them. Matters have not gone as far as this in Austria, but the feeling against them is rising, and the hostility of the peasantry to them in Hungary is so great that they are in constant danger of their lives. In Germany there has been a great revival of the anti-Semitic movement, which the present Emperor tried to discourage when he came to the throne by dismissing its leader, Herr Stoeckel, the Court Chaplain. But it has never been anything like what it is today. A certain Ahlwardt is now at the head of it, and he recently, in one of his violent speeches, accused a Jewish contractor of having furnished bad rifles to the army and obtained their acceptance through bribery. When put on trial for libel, he produced documents stolen from the War Department, showing that there was some trifling foundation for the charge in the fact that some rifles in a large contract had been found defective. But the trial so endeared him to the public that he was elected to the Reichstag by a majority of three to one; the Conservatives, although he is a Liberal, all supporting him. An anti-Semitic plank was then put in the Conservative platform asking for the exclusion of the Jews from all public offices, and the Reichstag, by an overwhelming vote, gave Ahlwardt his seat, in spite of his condemnation to five months' imprisonment.

The *Economist* ascribes the hatred of the Jews in Germany to jealousy of their success in trade and in the professions, to German pride of race which the Government encourages as a help to patriotism, to the Jews' love of distinction and display, to a "certain satiric insolence of tongue," and finally to "their separateness, by their ceremonials and by their habit of intermarriage." But, as it points out, no change in the character or manners of the Jews is likely, even if possible. Nothing the Government can do, therefore, can make them more acceptable to the German public, and it is equally impossible to attempt to give expression in legislation to the popular dislike of them. They play too large a part in all the great interests of the State to be made objects of persecution, inasmuch as they number among them some of the most distinguished men in every calling. There are signs in France, where the Jews have, since the Revolution, been more comfortable than in any other European country, of the same growth of hostility to them among all classes. The press is becoming more and more savage in its denunciations of them, and shows more and more disposition to make them responsible for all financial scandals.

It is difficult to account for all this, but it is safe to say that the spread of the anti-Semitic feeling is a product, more or less direct, of the socialistic feeling which is now in the air in every country, and seeking expression by all sorts of channels. Its most marked feature is a vague hostility to the rich in trade and manufactures and banking; and in Germany the Jews are made to stand for wealth in general and take the blows intended for it. In France, the Socialist hatred of the well-to do is now expended on the "bourgeois," or black-coated people at large, but there are signs that it may yet be concentrated on the Jews, and especially Jewish bankers and capitalists. Apropos of this there is in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a remarkable article, by Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé, on the present crisis in France, in which he makes the prevailing unrest all over the Continent a rising against the domination of wealth over modern communities, not unlike, and in fact the legitimate successor of, the rising of one hundred years ago against the feudalism

of the landed aristocracy. He argues that it is absurd to talk any longer, as the economists do, of wealthy men as simply capitalists discharging an economic function; they are the real rulers of the nations, through their influence of one sort or another on the legislators, and through their control, as employers of labor, of the lives of the poor. They have, he says, displaced both royalty and aristocracy and religion in shaping national policy and defining national interests, and they have become as contemptuous of opinion, as a political or moral force, as ever were the great landholders of the old régime, when one of them had Voltaire cudgelled by a valet. He sneers at the press as a countervailing agency, by pointing out the way in which the public, which once accepted the press as "pure thought" direct from the brain, has now, through sheer force of habit, come to accept it as the product of a factory, worked, like cloth factories, simply for dividends—a phenomenon which he says sheds a flood of light on the situation. In other words, he considers the Socialist movement an insurrection against plutocracy, which has its prototype in the Revolution of 1789.

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, January 4, 1893.

THE philosophical interests in this country have been the last to feel the need of united effort. Perhaps it is because philosophers are the most independent of men. Some would say it is because they are the most polemic of men. Yet their common ideals and aims should make them the most brotherly of men. It is interesting to note that the movement towards the formation of associations in this department came from the side of psychology, that aggressive and just now somewhat exacting science.

The American Psychological Association was formed last summer at the instance of that far-seeing man, President Hall. The session held at the University of Pennsylvania last week (December 27 and 28) was accordingly the first regular programme. No one, I think, who attended the meeting failed to be impressed with the quite unusual enthusiasm of the members, and the still more unusual peace and serenity that prevailed in all the discussions. It was really an *irenicon*—a message of good-will at the Christmas season—this cordial statement of agreements and differences in one branch, at least, of philosophy.

I say "a branch of philosophy," because the policy of the Association clearly looks towards such a statement of its platform. Among its "charter members" are men of different philosophies and different psychologies, and in the admission of new names the two questions to be asked, as I apprehend, are these: Is he a genuine psychologist? and, Is he a peaceable man? For we are determined—if my breath of the atmosphere of the Philadelphia meeting was well drawn—not to harbor men who do not wish well to the ideals and methods of legitimate academic and scientific psychology, nor men, on the other hand, who lack that breadth of view which constitutes philosophy, or that courtesy of spirit which makes of its adversary a friend.

The Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. Stanley Hall; Vice-President, George T. Ladd; Secretary, Joseph Jastrow. The business of the body is largely in the hands of an Executive Council on which many of the larger universities are represented. The programme was not long. It comprised papers by Cattell, Hall, Nichols, Pace, Witmer, Sanford, and Bryan, besides others informally presented. A full report of the proceedings is to be published in the *American Journal of Psychology*, and afterwards in independent form. Of these, perhaps the one of most general interest, apart from Dr. Sanford's observations on dreams, which have already gone the rounds of the newspapers, was President Hall's account of the "History and Prospects of Experimental Psychology in America." While presented as a sketch merely—an indication of the springs of the rising current of present-day interest and effort—it contained a relative estimate of men and events in the immediate past. Dr. Hall attributes to three men, all educators as well as philosophers, a preponderating psychological influence. These three are Mark Hopkins, Hickok, and McCosh. It is notable, as Dr. Hall remarked, that Dr. McCosh was the first in America to recognize the importance of "physiological psychology" and the necessity of cultivating it. It occurs also to the present writer to inquire whether Dr. McCosh was not the first influential educator, who was also a theologian, to recognize and teach the doctrine of biological evolution in this country. It is well, amid the cross-currents of the present and the multitude of details of new research, to look backward to the sources from which we inherit our tendencies, and to the men to whom we owe our inspirations.

A "breezy stimulus" was brought to the meeting by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard, who has recently come from Freiburg to be director of the Harvard Psychological Laboratory. Dr. Münsterberg gave us an hour of rapid German, and stirred up a vigorous discussion—as his work always stirs discussion—upon the very foundations of experimental research. This discussion, as well as others, was enriched by the contributions of Prof. Titchener of Cornell, who, besides exemplifying the Leipzig degree—now no rare thing here—brings also the philosophical training of Oxford University.

The Association decided not to take part, in an official way, in the congresses of the World's Fair, preferring to leave its members free to give their support to such arrangements and plans as might be agreed upon by the various World's Fair congress committees. I may also say, for the benefit of those who have not seen the announcement in the philosophical journals, that the International Congress for Experimental Psychology has made a similar decision—*i. e.*, not to hold an extra session in America this year.

The next meeting of the American Association is to be held at Columbia College, New York, during the Christmas recess, 1893. Reports of the present meeting may be had shortly from the Secretary. J. M. B.

MONEY AND LABOR IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, November 27, 1892.

PROBABLY few countries have in a year suffered a greater loss of prosperity without reaching a crisis than have some of the Australian colonies. Of the causes that have contributed to this loss, the most direct is the sudden inability to borrow money for public works, and the resulting change in the position of the laboring classes. For many years New South Wales and Victoria had only to announce in London their desire to float a loan, to have the amount required over-subscribed at once. Since the Baring crisis England has become more cautious about lending its money to far-distant countries, however different their government and method might be from the ill-fated Argentine. The colonies already committed to public works, undertaken when money was easily obtained, for a time hoped to carry these on, and, rather than abandon them, paid continually higher rates for their loans, thus depreciating still further their own credit, till finally the climax was reached, and the amounts desired were not forthcoming.

In previous years Government expenditure had found employment, in one colony or another, for a large population of laborers, as well as contractors and storekeepers, who suddenly found themselves unprovided for when such works as railways, bridges, and improvements to harbors and rivers had to be suspended. Naturally such men sought for employment in other industries, only to find themselves involved in direct conflict with the labor-unions and classed everywhere as "black-legs." Nowhere have labor-unions till now had greater power than in Australia, being able to limit the number of their members, inasmuch as the Government found work for so large a proportion of the outsiders. The leaders of the unions failed to appreciate the changed position, and with their old-time pride ordered on no reasonable grounds a strike of about 7,000 men employed as miners at the Broken Hill Silver Mines, while in Sydney and Melbourne there were over 10,000 men equally capable out of work. This strike collapsed at about the same time as that at Homestead, Pa., and for the same reasons—exhaustion of funds and abundance of non-union labor. The unionists have changed places with the unemployed, and it remains to be seen whether they will not in turn find themselves treated as "black-legs" when trying for work of another kind. Hard though the lesson has been, there can be no doubt that the results of this strike will be beneficial to the colonies, in bringing about a fairer adjustment of the rewards of capital and of labor. The hard-and-fast scale of wages enforced by the unions must become elastic to suit the needs of the times, and, more than all, their leaders must understand that agreements can no more be broken with impunity by them than by their employers.

For several years there went on in Melbourne the wildest speculations in land and buildings imaginable. In the main streets of this city of 400,000 inhabitants land brought higher prices than in Broadway, New York. Magnificent buildings were erected that, if fully occupied at fair rentals, could not return 1 per cent. on their cost to-day. Many of these are absolutely tenantless. Finance companies and building societies arose in great numbers, and their shares quickly went to heavy premiums, though paid up to but a small proportion of their ultimate liability. With the collapse that has necessarily followed, such shares became valueless, and the holders are in most cases ruined, as the further liability, so little thought of at first, must now be collected by a liquidator or assignee in bankruptcy. Such changes seldom come without some criminal acts being discovered, yet, considering the marvellous ease with which money was obtained,

the record is comparatively a clean one. None of the causes of depression affects seriously the real industries of the colony; the wool clip and the wheat harvest are as sound as ever, the production of silver is increasing every year, and this year, too, the gold mines have been unusually successful. Undoubtedly the cities are too large in proportion to the country, but new countries have suffered from this centralization before. The Australian colonies afford a safe and legitimate field for the investment of the capital of older countries, provided reasonable care is taken and gambling profits are not sought. One of the greatest dangers of previous years, drought, has been materially lessened by artesian boring and water conservation.

In climate Australia has many advantages. Labor in the open air is practicable the year round, and clothing and fuel need not be specially provided for the winter. Sheep and cattle need never be sheltered. The governments are certainly most favorable and many laws are admirable. The United States has already successfully borrowed our Ballot Act, and in time may adopt the equally excellent system of land titles known as the Torrens Act. Conspiracy against the laws for the maintenance of order has been boldly and severely punished, even when such conspiracy consisted merely of words from which no actual violence resulted, and the Government in power knew that they were thereby risking the votes of many of their supporters. Equally boldly in New South Wales have those directors and managers of financial institutions been punished who conspired to the issue of false balance-sheets and misleading prospectuses. Victoria has been slower, but there is as yet little reason to doubt that she will act equally well.

Hence from this depression real good may come. What is most needed is the reëstablishment of colonial credit in London, and this will easily and at once follow on federation. That there are many difficulties in the way is easily appreciated when one remembers how hard it was for the American colonies to unite even in the face of a great common danger. Many private interests may have to be sacrificed to the general good, but it may safely be said that adversity has brought the possibility of federation far nearer than the formal meetings in more prosperous days; and that this result may be soon reached must be the desire of every well-wisher of Australia.

J. E. Bullard.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, December 10, 1892.

For several reasons one may justify himself for having resolved to write to you on this subject once only, and that not before the moment of departure from this country: first, because most people here believe, with Mr. Chamberlain, in 'Things Japanese,' that it is a "thorny question" of which they are "utterly sick and weary"; again, because on this subject a mature opinion alone can be of any value; and, finally, because the publication of conclusions such as those here recorded is infallibly the signal for personal abuse from a section of the foreign press here, which, at the distance of several thousand miles, can be borne with greater equanimity.

I sing, then, the theme of foreign jurisdiction in Japan; of that form of invasion of national sovereignty which consists in maintaining indefinitely a staff of foreign judges and foreign sheriffs within the confines of an independent state; of a system that substitutes foreign laws and foreign procedure for the sovereign rules of a civilized nation; of a policy that denies efficacy to the merest police regulations until they have been confirmed by the assent of seventeen States, scattered all over the globe, some of them less worthy in all that makes national character than the State over whom they domineer; and of a legal arrangement which avowedly rests on the theory, false in fact and abhorrent and humiliating to every Japanese patriot, that the courts of his country are incapable of administering even a mediocre justice between man and man. The American nation is the only one which recognizes, in its relations with Japan, the true notion of exterritoriality—that it is a jurisdiction delegated by the sovereign of the country to certain foreign agents to administer certain abnormal rules of conduct in limited classes of cases. But even in this its best aspect it rests on an assumption of jural deficiency and legal incapacity which is now amply proved to have lost whatever foundation it once had.

The rationale of exterritoriality was concisely expressed by Secretary Fish, in 1871, when he wrote to Minister De Long:

> "All that has been sought by the Christian Powers is to withdraw their subjects from the operation of such laws as conflict with our ideas of civilization and humanity, and to keep the power of trying and punishing in the hands of their own representatives."

This is the whole basis of exterritorial jurisdiction in Japan. The diplomatic documents of the times, in which the epithets "semi-barbarous," "semi-enlightened," "despotism," and the like are freely used, indicate clearly the nature of the dominant conception. Epithets such as these never had any foundation in fact. The right of Japanese culture to receive in the fullest degree the title of a civilization is still to a certain section of people an impassable *pons asinorum*, but it is open to a demonstration as easy and as various as is the Pythagorean proposition.

All that could serve, forty years ago, as the basis of a claim of exterritorial jurisdiction, was the undoubted presence of a feudal framework in the government of the country. Even this never seemed a sufficient basis to Townsend Harris, the negotiator of the treaty. He declared that the claim was "against his conscience"; and the then Secretary of State (Marcy) regarded it as an unjust interference with the municipal laws of a country. But this framework of feudalism disappeared many years ago. Japan had long since outgrown it; and it fell away, amid the cannon-smoke of 1868, like a rotten scaffold which has been left about a completed mansion and finally falls at a tremor of the earth. With it disappeared the outward disfiguring incidents of a feudal state of society. It may be safely said that there is little more left of feudalism to-day in Japan than there is in Germany. As for the inner substance—the degree of refinement to which the art of living has been carried, the private and public virtues of the people—it is inexcusably invidious for us to assume to judge them in any other spirit than that in which we would criticise Italy, France, or any other political equal of Europe. Let any one come to Japan in the spirit of a learner, and he will find that it has lessons of life even for self-contained America.

The exasperating thought to the sensitive Japanese (and that is every Japanese, when the national honor is touched), is that, while the bonds of exterritoriality are fast about his country, other nations whose irregular and irresponsible justice constantly calls for diplomatic intervention are endowed, by an Occident birth (so to speak), with an autonomy which some of these very offenders join in denying to Japan. When the Japanese subject glances over our diplomatic history and reads the incidents of the *Virginius* in Cuba, of Van Bokkelen in Hayti, of Wheelock in Venezuela (to name no others), and realizes that every one of these States is as much beyond his own in international rights as it is behind in much that makes for civilization, it is no wonder that he regards Treaty Revision as first and foremost a question of redeeming the national honor. He need not claim that justice is administered in his country in any manner that could be compared to that of any nation of the earth. Certainly he could not say that the British or American resident could find everything here that he would meet in his own courts. There are certain features of his justice which an Anglo-Saxon cannot expect to find anywhere duplicated. *Quot homines, tot sententiæ*, and the rule applies to nations also. But I am free to say (knowing something of Japanese courts and not very much of European) that I should as willingly be tried in a Japanese court as in that of any Continental nation—and more willingly, in some respects.

To give an instance, the penalties (especially the fines) of the Japanese Criminal Code are considerably lighter, strange as it may seem to some, than in our own country. This was recently well illustrated by the recent action of the British representative in Japan, when he gave assent to the new Game Regulations and promulgated a British draft; for the penalties of the Japanese ordinance reached a maximum of from 20 to 50 dollars (Mexican), while those of the British Order reached from 50 to 100, with the added alternative of a term of imprisonment. In general practice, too, the Japanese courts seem to run to much lighter terms of imprisonment. Again, the foreigner is everywhere here treated with much more consideration than in continental Europe—for reasons which cannot here be explained; and a foreigner may count on more courtesy in a Japanese tribunal than the average commoner could look for on the Continent.

After all, what is it that goes to make a proper administration of justice? Is it good laws? Then most emphatically there is justice here; for Japan has laws equal to the best in Europe. They are the product of a concert between the best foreign and native experts, and have been two decades in preparing. Is it competent judicial officials? There are now some 1,250 in all, nearly half of them trained in Western law; organized into courts on a most approved plan; stationed in every province and county of the empire; and comparing more than favorably with English and French courts in the despatch of business. Many of them lack experience, but that is a defect which time is every day curing, and is certainly not to be emphasized. Is it that the nation must have certain fundamental notions of law and justice? Then it can be demonstrated that Japan is one of the most law-abiding nations in the world; that it possesses a legal and judicial history dating back at least to the days of Charlemagne; that such institutions as banks and exchanges, with their accompaniments of checks, bank-notes, bills of exchange, and "futures," have been familiar for 200 years in Japan; that the judiciary of the last two centuries developed their precedents in a manner differing little in spirit from that of the judges of England; and that a system of procedure and of substantive rights was then worked out, containing in essence all the

titles of European law, and corresponding in general trend to Continental rules. Mr. Blaine, in 1881, in language which there could have been no evidence to justify, predicated of this people "an utter incompatibility of habits of thought on all legal and moral questions," which, with other things, "made it impossible to trust the persons, the property, and the lives of our own people to such a jurisdiction." Of this I can only say that a more cruel libel was never penned in our diplomatic history. So gross a misconception can be compared to some of the ignorant notions of the United States that lodged in many British heads for decades after the Revolution. But time has brought its revenges. "All that has been sought," said Mr. Fish, in the passage above quoted, "is to withdraw their subjects from the operation of such laws as conflict with our ideas of justice and humanity." Yet four weeks ago, twenty-one years after this sentence was penned, an accused murderer, Carstens, arraigned in a Yokohama tribunal, demanded that he should be tried in a Japanese court, not in the German consular court, disclaiming his German nationality for the specific reason that he could hope under the Japanese Code, but not under the German, for a certain diminution of penalty on the ground of extenuating circumstances. Thus in 1892 we are presented with the spectacle of a subject of a leading Western Power "seeking to withdraw" himself "from the operation of a law" of his own State because the corresponding law of Japan is less "in conflict with his ideas of justice and humanity."

It is time that we recognized for Japan the validity of the honorable principle enunciated by Secretary Marcy nearly forty years ago, during a diplomatic incident with Austria:

"The system of proceedings in criminal cases in the Austrian Government has undoubtedly, as is the case in most other absolute countries, many harsh features, and is deficient in many safeguards which our laws provide for the security of the accused. But it is not within the competence of one independent Power to reform the jurisprudence of others, nor has it the right to regard as an injury the application of the judicial system and established modes of proceeding in foreign countries to its citizens when fairly brought under their operation. All we can ask of Austria . . . is that she should give American citizens the full and fair benefit of her system, such as it is. . . . She cannot be asked to modify her mode of proceedings to suit our views, or to extend to our citizens all the advantages which her subjects would have under our better and more humane system of criminal jurisprudence."

If this is good law for Austria, it is even better law for Japan, for the legal system of Japan to-day is probably much better than that of Austria forty years ago. On the principle here set forth, Japan may surely claim that the long-standing indictment against her be quashed without delay, and that her judicial autonomy be once more restored.

And now, in conclusion, who is responsible for this indictment, as it is accepted by the Western States of to-day? First, tradition, and the inertia of diplomacy. The traditions are of two centuries ago, and rest on notions long exploded. The inertia is due to that diplomatic love of the *status quo* which at once establishes and endangers the delicate equilibrium of international forces. Diplomacy will never "move on" from a position of vantage till the policeman of public sentiment lifts his club.

Second, the local opinion of the foreign settlers in the open ports is on the whole against the surrender of foreign jurisdiction. It is idle to say of these communities, as some friends of Japan have reported, that their members are of such a character as to discredit their opinions on any subject. Those whose opinions go to mould the local sentiment are for the most part reputable men and gentlemen, and need not be gratuitously slandered. They are simply mistaken—and this may be said, as a low-tariff champion may criticise the alleged delusion of protectionist manufacturers, without in any way impeaching their good faith. Our views can never be independent of our interests, our national qualities, our opportunities for information, our *milieu*—and the error here flows from all of these sources.

But, third, it is nursed and expanded and disseminated by one or two resident editors, whose pens, with fatal malignity, devote themselves incessantly to the denunciation, in superlative terms, of the general depravity of the Japanese race, and in particular their incapacity to administer justice in their own land. These men (in the practice of their profession) seem to have lost all sense of honor, fairness, and veracity. They will deliberately pervert an opponent's arguments, carefully conceal from the public any but their own side of a case, falsely attribute to others statements and opinions never made or entertained, and invariably attribute to acts the worst motives. Yet these are precisely the persons who talk loudest of the integrity and general superiority of the Western races. As a demonstrative instance, selected from among many, let me chronicle briefly a recent *exposé* of one of these journals' methods. Writing from the ex-parte statement of a foreigner who had laid an accusation of theft in a Japanese court, it broadly charged Japanese laws with being "fundamentally opposed to our notions of right and wrong," and it named, as the instance which "eclipsed all others in blundering stupidity," the discharge of the accused Japanese by the Court in the above case. It said, in the course of the controversy:

"What we do not profess to know has nothing to do with our argument. What we do know is that a coolie, taken in the act of thieving and seen by three witnesses who gave evidence in court, was acquitted. If acquitting a man under such conditions is Japanese law and justice, then it is entirely foreign to European ideas, and that is all we wish to prove."

Put in such a way, the failure of justice might be conceded, though no allowance is made for the Judge's opinion of the witnesses' credibility. But the above comments were all based on an ex-parte statement, and were published before the proceedings of the Court were made public, as they were within a few days. The main facts, it then appeared, were as follows:

"No coolie was arrested. The man arrested was one Yamamoto, a merchant. A Mr. Green found him apparently superintending the felonious transportation of certain tea, a portion of which belonged to the firm, and had handed him over to the police on suspicion. A Chinaman, Lo, a shipping clerk of the firm, testified that he had hired the house to which the tea was being transported, that three Japanese, of whom the accused was not one, were superintending the transportation, and that the connection of the accused was limited to the procuring of a key to the house, at Lo's request. A Japanese employee of the firm testified that the firm's employees had made a mistake in transporting to that house (this being the fact that had excited the suspicion of the accuser). Finally, the head of a company of coolie-porters testified that he had received orders from the employee Lo to carry the tea to the house in question."

What a complete misrepresentation was the former statement ("which we do know") will easily be seen; and the journal in question could not avoid admitting it. One could give a dozen instances to the same effect in almost as many instances, and the one here selected gives only a faint idea of what sometimes occurs. It is journalism of this sort which keeps the community in an unnatural ferment, festering public opinion with the venom of its sting, and irritating sores that might have healed long ago. It is a fact that these journals, flourishing as they do within Japanese territory, assume a tone of arrogance and abuse towards the whole Japanese nation which can only be compared in our country to that of the Anarchist papers of Most and his fellows. In Europe they would speedily encounter the prohibition of the law, if indeed they were not first drowned in libel suits. As it is, they find protection under the ægis of Exterritoriality. They know that their occupation must disappear with that worn-out institution, and they defend it. But to its speedy dissolution every well-wisher of Japan must look forward, and meantime may do what little he can to hasten that end. J. H. W.

Correspondence.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CAUCUS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your issue of yesterday you make severe comment upon the method pursued by the friends of Mr. Lodge in promoting his election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts. You criticise both the fact that a caucus of the Republican Representatives was called, and that it was called at such an early date. The facts are these: Six years ago, when an election for Senator was held, the two houses did not agree in their separate action, and met for joint ballot. On the first vote, the Democrats, being a minority of the whole body, cast a merely complimentary vote for one of their own party. Mr. Dawes, one of the Republican candidates, received the votes of only a minority of the Republicans; but before the vote was declared, Mr. Dawes's partner, a Democrat, arose and changed his vote and cast it for Mr. Dawes. He was immediately followed by the greater part of the Democrats, and the election of Mr. Dawes on the first ballot was thus secured. After the fact of the Democratic action was evident, a number of Republicans who had voted for their candidates also changed their votes; but the fact, nevertheless, remained that the minority candidate of the Republicans was elected by Democratic votes. Ever since that time it has been the determination of the active Republicans that the Republican party, so long as it formed a majority of the Legislature, should control the election of the next Senator, and to that end should nominate its candidate in party caucus before meeting in joint convention. At the next Senatorial election the Republicans were practically unanimous in favor of reëlecting Senator Hoar, and therefore no caucus was held because none was needed. But when the Republicans held their State Convention this autumn, the following plank was adopted by unanimous vote:

"We are to choose a State Legislature which shall elect a United States Senator, as well as care for our State affairs. We believe that the Republicans in that body should nominate in caucus and elect a United States Senator without seeking the advice of, or combinations with, any other political party or parties."

Some time afterwards sixty-nine Republican Senators-elect and Representatives-elect issued an invitation to the other members of their

party who had been elected to the Legislature, to unite with them in calling and attending a joint caucus to nominate a Republican candidate for United States Senator "on such a date as the signers of the call may subsequently determine." The total membership of this Legislature is 280, of whom 195 are Republicans. One hundred and sixty-four Republicans, or about four-fifths, signed the call for the caucus. A circular was then issued indicating the available days for the caucus, and stating that the date of the caucus would "be determined by the wishes of a majority of all the signers of the call," and requesting an indication of preference upon a form enclosed. Of 161 who expressed their wishes, 127 united in favor of holding the caucus on the 4th of January, the day when the Legislature was to be organized. It is a matter of public knowledge that the caucus was held on that day, and by a very strong vote nominated Mr. Lodge as the Republican candidate for Senatorship.

These are politics, and partisan politics, but they are not Hill politics. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Hill are both politicians, but they have nothing else in common. One is no more to be classified in the same category with the other than the Massachusetts Legislature is to be likened to Tammany.—Very truly,

CALM OBSERVER.

BOSTON, January 6, 1893.

[We are glad to have our correspondent's testimony to the fact that six years ago the "active Republicans" of Massachusetts resolved to preserve the party majority in the Legislature from the influence either of public opinion in the choice of United States Senator or of independent sentiment within that majority, as well as from the risk of that sort of coalition by which Charles Sumner was elected to the United States Senate. This exactly conforms to the wishes and dictates of the Machine, whether it be a Hill Machine, a Tammany Machine, or a Lodge Machine. That a State Convention could be brought to pass a resolution like that quoted proves that the sway of the Machine is undisputed in Massachusetts—not that we have made an absurd charge against Mr. Lodge.

Without, however, arguing the point further in our own behalf, we will cite the speech made in the caucus itself by Senator Butler, an opponent of Mr. Lodge.—ED. NATION.]

"I confess that as a Republican I am greatly surprised at the action of this caucus. . . . We have had too many actions in our old commonwealth to regret; we have had too few actions over which we could well rejoice. Way back—perhaps two years ago, in some instances—one of the candidates who has been suggested with reference to this great and honorable office [Mr. Lodge] began his efforts to obtain it. He used methods and resorted to practices never before heard of in this commonwealth with reference to this office. The State Convention passed a resolution demanding a caucus—an extraordinary thing to do—and prior to the election on November 8 this State was raked over with a fine-tooth comb, not in the interest of the Republican party, but in the interest of the man who is a candidate for this place. I do not stand here to detract from his reputation for ability or his standing as a Republican; but I say this, that before everything we are Republicans, and as Republicans we cannot afford to do this thing. Mark you! However this may result, whatever may be the action taken by this caucus, it will not do anything to solidify that beloved party whose representatives we are.

"I could point my finger to many things which have been done by this candidate which are not in keeping with the dignity with which this office has been contested in the past. I do not wish to impute to him things which are beneath a man as a man, but I do mean to say that they should not be done by a man who is a candidate for this great and honorable office, for this office, the highest in the gift of the people of this commonwealth. There has been such a use and abuse of the Machine in his campaign that the precedent may be established in this State that no man can go to the United States Senate in the future except by resorting to similar means. In New York State it is supposed to be a very objectionable thing for a man to use the Machine to secure an election to the Senate. Are we to say by our action that in Massachusetts for a man to get to the United States Senate he must follow along for years with the Machine, using its power to further his own interests? Now, I appeal to the record of the Republican party. Where in the past, in this State, will you find such an instance of Machine manipulation? Nowhere. Men have stood up and announced their willingness to be candidates for the United States Senate, and the judgment of the people of the commonwealth has been made up, not by the special and individual efforts of any man, but by the great consensus of opinion which has grown up until it has become so formidable that it has been powerful to place a man in that high office."

BALLOT REFORM IN THE COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is not often, at least since the days of Chief-Justice Marshall, that a sound political doctrine is enforced by a legal decision before it has become well established in the mind of the community at large. When a new political question comes before our courts, its importance is too often obscured by a cloud of technicalities, and fails of appreciation by judges who are keen enough at untying knots in the law of commercial transactions or real estate. The California case of Eaton vs. Brown, 31 Pacific Reporter 250, decided in October last, is therefore a rather unusual instance of help given by the bench to the cause of political reform in a matter of the highest importance. It was there decided, by a unanimous court, that the provision in the California Ballot Law allowing a "straight" party ticket to be voted by a single cross-mark was unconstitutional and wholly void.

"It is," said the Court, "an attempt to discriminate against classes of voters, and its effect, if allowed to be valid, would be to subject such classes to the alternative of partial disfranchisement, or to the casting of their votes upon more burdensome conditions than others no better entitled under the fundamental law to the free and untrammelled exercise of the right of suffrage. . . . We hold that this provision destroys the just and equal and uniform operation which in an election law, of all others, is demanded, no less by the express terms of our fundamental law than by the genius and spirit of our institutions. It is therefore void and inoperative. There should be no party designations printed at the head of the tickets, because there can be no voting by stamping such designation. Voters can only express their choice by placing a stamp opposite the name of their candidate in the blank space left therefor, except only in the case of Presidential electors, who may, under the law, be voted for in groups by a single impression of the stamp."

What is said above about the spirit of our institutions is not without its meaning. It ought not to be forgotten that the system of marking individual names belongs to the essentially democratic colonies of Australia, where universal suffrage prevails, while the partisan device of marking a straight ticket by a single cross originated under the limited suffrage of monarchical Belgium. Apart from this, though, the soundness of the decision cannot be questioned, and it is a precedent that could well be followed in Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin, where the partisan form of ballot is used, as also in Pennsylvania, where it exists in a modified form. New York and New Jersey might be added but that the laws of those States would seem to be beyond judicial cure. To those ballot-reformers who have seen their efforts for the true Australian system marred by partisan legislatures, the possibility of judicial relief is indeed cheering.

CHARLES C. BINNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1893.

A WOMAN ON THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Mr. George William Curtis, in his inaugural address as Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, counted himself peculiarly fortunate in occupying a chair in the Board of Regents ennobled by a long line of distinguished occupants. "Each of my colleagues," he adds, "traces a kindred ancestry of his chair, and, contemplating the men whom he succeeds, each acknowledges with me that in the truest sense *noblesse oblige*." Mr. Curtis expressed no wish as to the person through whom the line should be preserved, but, in view of the generous encouragement he always gave to the cause of woman's education, is it not fitting that the chair left vacant by his death should be filled by one of that class for which he did so much? For more than a generation women have received college training, and they have come to occupy positions of trust and responsibility in philanthropic work. The majority of the persons engaged in educational work in this State are women, but few openings of a public character have as yet come to them in this work. Would not the cause of education be served by the election to the Board of Regents of a woman well qualified for such a position? A woman occupying the chair once filled by Mr. Curtis would feel in a double sense the responsibility resting on her.—Respectfully, M.

THE HARVARD ANNEX AND THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There are many erroneous notions concerning the fund that the Woman's Education Association is raising for the endowment of the Harvard Annex, in the hope of its becoming part of the University. It seems, therefore, worth while to answer in a few words two questions which are frequently asked: "Why is the connection of the Annex with the University greatly desired? Why is it necessary to raise money for that object?"

The reasons for desiring that the Annex should be connected with the University are: First, that its existence and all its present courses of study may be permanently insured to its students. As it now stands, the College professors teach the Annex classes during hours not claimed by the University, and should extra college work arise, they may be obliged to interrupt their instruction at the Annex. Second, that the students of the Annex may have freer use of the library and other educational facilities belonging to the University than they now enjoy. Third, that the Annex graduates should receive their degrees from Harvard University, a college degree being of far greater value to them than the Annex certificates they now have.

It will be noticed that, under the above conditions, not only do the students miss important privileges, but the actual existence of the Annex itself depends solely on the good will of the professors and the amount of leisure time at their command.

In answer to the second question, why a fund is necessary in order that the Annex should be thus joined to the College, the reasons are : (1.) As the funds of Harvard College were given for the instruction of young men, the members of the Corporation and Board of Overseers cannot use them for the teaching of young women. The Annex must, therefore, be self-supporting. (2.) In view of the larger number of students likely to follow such a change of standing in the Annex, additions in educational outfit, apparatus, etc., would be necessary and would greatly increase expenses. (3.) That the present income of the Annex is not large enough to pay for the post-graduate courses, which are very expensive, and for which Harvard offers large opportunities. These advanced studies are in frequent demand by women who are anxious to fit themselves for the higher positions which such preparation would enable them to obtain.

There can be, at present, no question of separate or co-education. If, when the Annex is properly endowed, the University accepts the charge of its maintenance, the governing boards will arrange all methods as seems well to them at the time, and will alter them afterwards as may seem to them better. In the thirteen years of its experimental existence, the Annex has met a grave demand of the community with such success as its small means and existing conditions rendered possible. It is hoped that the public will recognize the necessity of making it a permanent institution.

Mrs. Louis Agassiz,
Mrs. George H. Palmer,
Katharine P. Loring.

Boston, January 3, 1893.

ROMANCE AND PLAGIARISM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: A few days ago I received a circular in which blue-pencil marks directed my attention to an article on "Barbara Freitchie" by a *kinswoman* in the *Californian* for January, 1893. Hoping to gather some additional material for my monograph, I sent for it at once. Imagine my surprise when I discovered, in five magazine pages, two at least transcribed literally from my own article in *Sunday Afternoon* for April, 1878, while scattered throughout the remaining three were sentences of my own into which were interpolated certain tricks of rhetoric for which I should be sorry to be held responsible. That the writer had never seen my monograph is made certain by her perpetuating an error in my article of 1878. I spoke there of Ebert as Caspar Fritchie's executor. Ebert denied this at once, in a wrathful letter, and the correction was made in detail in the monograph. It would have been almost impossible for any "kinswoman" to have made this mistake.

To two or three points in this article I ask space to direct attention. The illustrations are evidently copies of Byerly's, made in 1868. In that which represents Barbara's house, the flag is in the wrong window—where Byerly put it, not knowing the story. There it could not have remained an hour, nor would it have been seen by Jackson's men. Then we have a photograph of "Barbara's flag," asserted by the "kinswoman" to have been her father's *Revolutionary flag*. How comes it that this torn flag has *thirty-four* stars? It must have been made after the admission of Kansas—on July 4, 1861! Barbara owned three flags, but not one of these was more than eighteen inches long.

Three points in the text remain. "Barbara was born in 1766," says the "kinswoman"; "and every drop of ancestral blood in her baby body had been inherited from the founders and preservers of the then youthful Union." Let us be merciful to the rhetoric, but will the author tell us what "youthful Union" existed in 1766? She goes on to claim that "Lady Barbara" "was an aristocrat of the *true American type*," associating as an equal with Taney, Key, and Scott! Nothing could have grieved the dear old Frau more than this unfounded claim. In her concluding paragraph the author asserts that the bodies of Barbara and Francis Scott Key lie not far apart among "other noble Marylanders," in the cemetery overlooking Frederick. There, indeed, on the grave of Key, I myself traced the paths of contending armies; but Barbara's body rests among those of her own people, in the little graveyard belonging to the Evangelical Reformed Church.

Somewhere there may be some one who loves the author of this strange appropriation; therefore I will give no further publicity to her name. To the falsehood of her statements I am compelled to ask attention.

Caroline H. Dall.

1526 18th St., Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1893.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Will you kindly permit the author of a book recently published in New York and London to correct a statement of fact erroneously made in regard to him in a prominent American organ? In a very appreciative notice of my work ('Methods of Industrial Remuneration') contained in the last number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, Mr. George Gunton says that "Mr. Schloss is a Fabian Socialist, with a strong bias against the wages system, and in favor of some form of socialistic production." But of that well-known band of Socialists, the Fabian Society, I am not, and never have been, a member. Of course, "we are all Socialists nowadays"; but I do not, and never did, profess myself a Socialist. No one (before Mr. Gunton) ever described me as a Socialist. If I have a bias against the wages system, I am not aware of it, my view being that—to quote from the paper which I read before the British Association last August—"if we will devote ourselves to a careful examination of the wage-system, we shall not improbably arrive at the conclusion that what is wanted is, not so much that wages shall be abolished as that wages shall be increased." As for socialistic production, notwithstanding that I have read with attention several economic nightmares purporting to represent production under a socialist system, I have never yet been able to attach any very definite meaning to those "blessed words," socialistic production.

I am yours obediently,

David F. Schloss.

London, December 23, 1892.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH AND NATHANIEL BUTLER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In 1882 the late Gen. Sir John Henry Lefroy edited for the Hakluyt Society a volume entitled 'The Historye of the Bermudas or Summer Islands,' from MS. 750 of the Sloane collection at the British Museum. In his introductory remarks our lamented colleague discussed the authorship of this MS., and from internal evidence attributed it to Capt. John Smith, the historian of Virginia. Ten years have elapsed since the publication of Lefroy's work, and his conclusions have not, as far as I am aware, been questioned. It was only quite recently that Mr. Edward Scott, keeper of MSS. in the Museum, while cataloguing the Sloane collection, came upon a MS. in the same handwriting as 750, signed by Nathaniel Butler. This MS., numbered 758, is described by Sir F. Madden in his catalogue as follows: "1. Mem^da^ for 12 heads of Letters written by Capt. Nath. Butler while Governor of the Bermudas [autograph]. 2. A dialogicall discourse of Marine affairs between the High Admirall and a Captaine att sea, written in six dialogues by Capt N. Butler in 1634, with a table of contents prefixed. 3. A diary of my personall employments from 10 Feb. 1639 to 2 May 1640 by the same Capt. N. Butler [autograph]." A comparison of the two MSS. establishes the fact of the identity of the handwriting, though one is a fair copy, the other a rough draft. Both, however, are written by the same educated hand, and the signature at the end of 758, "Nath Butler," is genuine.

Had Gen. Lefroy seen the Madden catalogue he could not have fallen into the error of attributing the 'History of the Bermudas' to Capt. John Smith, for Madden expressly states that its author was Butler. But at the time Gen. Lefroy edited his book the Madden catalogue, which only went as far as 1,100 of the Sloane MSS., had been suppressed. The Ayscough catalogue, then and still in use, is arranged according to subjects, and our two MSS. fall under separate headings, "Bermuda" and "Butler" occurring in different volumes. Gen. Lefroy, basing his arguments on 750, the only MS. known to him, found several passages in his 'History of the Bermudas' identical with Smith's 'History of Virginia,' book 5, and came to the conclusion that Smith was the author of both works. But Capt. Smith was never at Bermuda, and there is reasonable ground for believing that many of the materials for the Bermuda portion of his work were supplied by Butler. At all events, he is mentioned in the list of authorities quoted by that author under his initials N. B., and as he is known to have visited Virginia in 1623, soon after his governorship of the Bermudas was at an end, he would most probably have met with Smith, who had returned to New England the previous year to lend his assistance in restoring the fortunes of that young colony, then at a low ebb. But even more conclusive proof is afforded by the date, for, according to Gen. Lefroy, Capt. John Smith died in 1631, while the writer of MS. 758, and consequently of 750, was living in 1640.

It may be worth mentioning that this Capt. Nathaniel Butler, who did good service as Governor of Bermuda from 1619 to 1622, and was afterwards (1638–41) Governor of (Old) Providence Island, is one of England's forgotten worthies, being passed over even by the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' He appears, too, to be the individual committed to Newgate in June, 1649, by the Council of State for dispersing treasonable and scandalous books (Calendar of State Papers, Domestic), by no means a singular instance of the way justice was administered in those days.

E. Delmar Morgan,
Hon. Sec. Hakluyt Society.

TINTORETTO'S ST. MARK.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In reference to Mr. Stillman's letter in your last issue, it may be of interest to you to have the assurance that in August of 1889, "The Finding of the Body of St. Mark," by Tintoretto, was in the Brera at Milan, and that it is so striking a picture, in respect to composition and the management of the light, that it is fitted to arrest the attention of any one looking to composition. As to technique I cannot say.

I find on referring to the catalogue, which was then on sale at the Brera, this entry:

"Giacomo Robusti dit le Tintoret.—V. No. 217. 234 bis. L'Enlèvement du corps de St.-Marc des tombeaux d'Alexandrie. Sur toile: haut m. 3, 97; larg. m. 4, 02. Provenant de la *Scuola grande* de St.-Marc."

Very respectfully yours, E. L. W.

Baltimore, January 6, 1893.

Notes.

Charles Scribner's Sons have nearly ready 'Ivan the Viking,' by Paul B. Du Chaillu; 'Adzuma; or, The Japanese Wife,' a play by Sir Edwin Arnold; 'Froebel,' by H. Courthope Bowen, in the "Great Educators" series; "The French War and the Revolution,' by Prof. Sloane, in the "American History" series; 'The Campaign of Waterloo,' with an atlas, by John C. Ropes; 'A Manual of Natural Theology,' by Prof. George P. Fisher; and 'Higher Criticism and the Hexateuch,' by Prof. Charles A. Briggs, whose 'Defence before the Presbytery of New York' has just been published by the same firm.

Harper & Bros. will publish 'Elements of Deductive Logic,' by Prof. Noah K. Davis of the University of Virginia, and 'Morocco as It Is,' by Stephen Bonsal, jr.

D. Appleton & Co. issue directly a 'Handbook of Military Signalling,' by Capt. Albert Gallup.

Dr. Wm. Clarke Robinson's authorized translation of the second volume of the late Prof. ten Brink's 'History of English Literature' is on the point of publication by Henry Holt & Co. The chief interest of this portion of the work centres in Chaucer.

'The Family Life of Heinrich Heine,' translated by Charles de Kay, is in the press of Cassell & Co.

Macmillan & Co. announce 'The Real Thing, and Other Stories,' by Henry James.

Bret Harte's 'Maruja' has been translated into Portuguese. Publication of it began in the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro on December 11, 1892.

Mr. Henry Matson's 'References for Literary Workers' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.) will be a boon to country debating societies. Instead of a bald topical bibliography, he propounds 324 questions, states his own opinion on each, and adds references to the sources of knowledge. He throws in, to boot, 287 questions without either of these accompaniments. Thus we may expend our wits on the problem, "Is Browning a greater poet than Tennyson?" or "Is Edison the greatest living American inventor?" "Was Darwin a greater scientist than Agassiz?" "Is photography of greater importance than engraving?" "Are the so-called trusts . . . a benefit to the public?" "Is the Nebular Hypothesis likely to win an established place in science?" "Is the human will free?" "Does Protection protect?" etc., etc. It cannot be supposed that any one man's opinion is of value for so wide a range of estimates of relative human rank, or political, religious, and æsthetic controversy. Mr. Matson's service, therefore, consists in his references, which are commendably accurate and useful so far as we can judge.

Prof. Frank Forrest Frederick's 'Architectural Rendering in Sepia' (New York: William T. Comstock) is one of the books that give in print the practical directions which an instructor gives orally to his pupils, without any attempt at added system or completeness. They are such directions as the teacher of brush-drawing usually offers, from the pictorial point of view rather than the architectural. As is apt to be the case, Prof. Frederick recommends his pupils in set terms to study nature and seek after truth; but in practice his advice is to do this or that because it has a good effect or accomplishes a pictorial end. Some mocking spirit must have inspired him to fill the book with his pupils' drawings. It was doubtless encouraging to the boys, but instruction-books are not usually put on the market for this. If there was need for any illustrations, they should have been exemplary. These only show what certain pupils have done, and not at all what a skilful draughtsman would do.

William Wood & Co. send us three excellently published reprints, of British authorship, from their Medical and Surgical Monographs, namely, 'Insomnia and its Therapeutics,' by Dr. A. W. Macfarlane; 'Railway Injuries,' by H. W. Page, F. R. C. S.; and 'Unsoundness of Mind,' by J. W. Hume Williams, Barrister-at-Law. The first is purely medical; the second traverses its field medico-legally as well as clinically; and the third examines its grave subject in the light of both medicine and law. All are well written, are interesting, and are profitable for study. Although beyond our pale for review, we may quote from the last (p. 98) a curious doctrine cited by the author without approval as having weight with an English tribunal. A young gentleman of fortune was sought to be restrained through the courts from wasting his property, on the ground of congenital mental deficiency, incapacitating him from governing himself and his estate. This was opposed in his behalf by alleged friends on, among others, these two principles: one, the doctrine of Lord Hardwicke, that "there may be a weakness of mind that may render a man incapable of governing himself from violence of passion and from vice and extravagance, and yet not sufficiently under the rule of law and the Constitution of this country to direct a commission"; and the other, supposed to be derived from Blackstone, that "prodigality which causes great houses to fall and hereditary estates to pass away, thereby occasioning that frequent circulation of lands and other property which cannot be effected without extravagance somewhere, is perhaps not a little conducive towards keeping our mixed constitution in its due health and vigor." These may be good law, but such law is certainly not a good thing. In this particular instance the victim died a pauper in a low public-house within a year after the verdict that gave him liberty to dissipate his fortune, having within that time squandered every available shilling (£140,000).

Among other medical publications we may mention 'Household Nursing,' by J. O. Tunstall, M.D. (London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams), a little book with a good motive and diffuse style; and 'Hygienic Measures in relation to Infectious Diseases,' by Dr. G. H. F. Nuttall (Putnams), an ambitious effort to describe within a small compass the conditions that limit the spread of communicable maladies. Taking the presumed opportunities of the writer into account, the result is disappointing, whether the essay is intended for physicians or laymen—which, by the by, is not clear. As English the style is not good, and although some of the directions represent the very latest sanitary views, others are imperfect in expression or in fact. A book in its fourth edition has presumptive evidence in its favor: examination of 'Accidents and Emergencies,' by Dr. C. W. Dulles (P. Blakiston & Co.), shows that it is intelligently prepared, well arranged, and copiously indexed, so that it is one of the very best of this class of family helps.

The bulky 23d annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health has one paper of exceptionally wide interest, though it deals with disease distribution in that State alone. During the twenty years 1871–90 the deaths from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, smallpox, typhoid fever, cholera infantum, consumption and pneumonia are tabulated and discussed, and mapped in colored shading, with the general conclusion that density of population is a more important factor than geographical position, except in the case of consumption and pneumonia—the one diminishing as we proceed from the seacoast, and the other increasing. Mortality from consumption is the most uniform of all—though there was some gain in the latter half of the period—and no town was without a victim, whereas 185 lost no lives from smallpox, 95 none from measles, 15 none from scarlet fever. Typhoid fever and pneumonia were quite as deadly, only one town being exempt in each case. The paper-mills, with their rags (especially the domestic article), seem to increase the liability to smallpox; water supply affects the course of typhoid fever; milk supply, the employment from home of mothers, and the birth-rate are factors in the case of cholera infantum. The late Dr. Bowditch's conclusion about consumption as to geographical conditions and as to infectiousness are apparently confirmed by this investigation of Dr. Samuel W. Abbott.

The fragments of the "Gospel of St. Peter" recovered at Akhmîm five years ago by the French Archæological Mission at Cairo, but only now published, are the subject of a brochure of some seventy pages by Prof. J. Rendel Harris (James Pott & Co.). He gives a translation of the Greek text, shows the evident canonical parallels, and suggests several parallels with extra-canonical writers. He himself makes it clear that he is but a hurried pioneer, and that when the text shall have been more critically established and more carefully studied in connection with sub-apostolic literature, more important results than his own will be reached by other scholars.

The *Canadian Almanac* for 1893 (Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.) reaches its forty-sixth year. The corrected tariff fills 17 pages, the list of post-offices 32, of the clergy 31, of barristers and solicitors 16; and this is but a part of the miscellaneous information in which banks and legislatures and educational institutions, the militia, etc., also figure extensively.

The 130th volume of the *Almanach de Gotha* (Gotha: Perthes; New York: Westermann) exhibits the customary evidences of the enterprise and spirit of improvement which mark the conduct of this venerable annual. The battle for space has compelled the discontinuance of the *Chronique* begun in 1793, but now well

to be spared; and Prof. Soetbeer's death has furnished a natural occasion for dispensing also with the "Aperçus" on the precious metals which supplemented an original department of the *Almanach* dating back to 1765. The only fresh census of importance is that of Rumania, which shows a population exceeding 5,000,000. The new King and Queen of Würtemberg, the new Grand Duke of Hesse, and the young Khedive are portrayed in the four steel engravings.

Of recent publication in Germany is the sixth volume of Moltke's "Gesammelte Schriften und Denkwürdigkeiten" (Berlin: Mittler), containing the letters written to the lady who was his betrothed from 1841 to 1842 and his wife from 1843 to 1868, as well as several addressed to his brother Fritz, his sister Augusta, and other relatives between 1868 and 1890. The illustrations are a portrait of his wife taken in 1857 and a facsimile of one of his letters to her. The seventh and last volume, which is on the eve of publication, will contain his speeches and an index to the entire work. The admirers of George Ebers's novels will doubtless welcome his autobiography entitled 'Die Geschichte meines Lebens vom Kinde bis zum Mann' (Stuttgart: Deutsches Verlags-Anstalt). It is a neat volume of 522 pages and has already passed into a second edition. Another charming autobiography is the late Werner von Siemens's 'Lebenserinnerungen,' just issued by Julius Springer in Berlin. The eminent German electrician was born at Lenthe in Hanover, December 13, 1816, and died at Berlin December 6, 1892. The opening chapters describe his childhood, and give a delightfully idyllic picture of German country life some seventy years ago. This is followed by an account of his education and experience as a civil and military engineer, his galvanoplastic studies and inventions, and his achievements in the practical applications of electromagnetism to telegraphy, harbor defence, and other purposes. The book is a pleasant record of the joys and sorrows and frequent illusions of the inventor. We may add that the same publisher announces a second edition of Siemens's 'Wissenschaftliche und Technische Arbeiten' in two volumes. The first volume contains his scientific treatises and lectures, and the second his technical studies.

The January number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* follows close upon the issue of the previous quarter. There is not much to remark in it except the abstracts of wills of the Mather family, and Mr. Waters's "Gleanings," in which Harvard College, its graduates, officers, and benefactors receive exceptional illustration. The will of William Burnet, Governor of New York and New Jersey, proved July 9, 1730, is given, his posterity being perpetuated in the Browne family of Salem. The will of Peter Thacher has also a considerable local (Essex County) interest.

Mr. Alvan G. Clark, the builder of the Lick refractor, sets forth, in the January *North American Review*, the possibilities of great telescopes in the future very encouragingly. He carries most astronomers with him in his opinion that the refractor is, for nearly all purposes of research, vastly superior to the reflector, whose mirror is so liable to distortion even by changes in temperature. While Galileo's first instrument opened a new universe in the sky, it was no more powerful and far less perfect than the ordinary opera-glass of to-day. Again and again since then has the world supposed that the limit in size and power had been reached—in 1825, with the Dorpat refractor of nine and one-half inches, again in 1862 with the eighteen-and-one-half-inch telescope made by Mr. Clark for Chicago; still again with the twenty-six-inch lenses for Washington; and finally, with the great thirty-six-inch glasses of the Lick Observatory. But Mr. Clark has now in his workshops a pair of remarkably fine discs of forty-two inches diameter, which he is soon to begin for the University of Chicago; and with the modern perfection in the mere glass-maker's art, and with competent opticians ready to undertake the figuring and polishing of discs of any available dimension, it seems rash indeed to set a limit to the size and capacity of the monster telescopes of the future.

A happy combination of scientific enterprise on the part of Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch, in maintaining the Blue Hill (Mass.) Meteorological Observatory, of the true spirit of thorough investigation on the part of Mr. H. H. Clayton in his study of clouds, and of opportunity for elaborate publication afforded by Prof. E. C. Pickering in the Annals of the Harvard College Observatory, has produced one of the best meteorological monographs that have yet been accomplished in this country. The volume is entitled 'Measurements of Cloud Heights and Velocities,' forming volume xxx., part 3, of the Observatory Annals. Mr. S. P. Fergusson was associated with Mr. Clayton in the work of observations. From among many results, we select the mean height of cirrus clouds for midsummer, 10,106 metres; for midwinter, 7,609; and the corresponding velocities, 25.6 and 53.4 metres per second. The increased velocity in spite of a lower altitude in winter emphasizes the changes in the activity of the circumpolar winds with the seasons.

The *New Education* is the title of a forthcoming magazine in the interest of the kindergarten, edited by Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hailmann, and published in this city by Simpson & Co., at No. 841 Broadway. President Schurman's new *School Review* makes a prompt appearance, with an apology for existence by reason of the demise of the Syracuse *Academy* and of *School and College*. Like them, it will have the studies of the high school and academy for its province. Prof. J. M. Hart's article on "Regents' Diplomas and School Certificates in English" is in line with recent agitation of the subject of teaching English in preparatory schools. The *Review* is published by Cornell University.

The Harvard College Catalogue for the current academical year contains few noticeable changes. The careful reader of such a catalogue finds indications of its quality in the enumeration of the varied courses of study, of the departmental collections and libraries; of the evening lectures open to the public, and of the titles of papers read at the various studious societies. The more hurried glance is naturally given to numbers, and measures a college by its quantitative value. Last year there were 2,658 students in Harvard University, with 351 additional names in the summer schools. This year there are 2,966, with just 500 additional names in the summer schools. One thousand nine hundred and eighty-five students are now under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; that is, 1,598 in the College, 181 in the Scientific School, a gain of 60 per cent. over last year, and 206 in the Graduate School. The only falling off is among the special students of the College, who are reduced from 169 to 149; and the failure of the total number of students and of the number under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to reach even thousands results from this unlooked-for-change.

—Mr. Charles Francis Adams returns to his attack on the preparation for college in English in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for January; and as the same number reprints his report on the subject to the Board of Overseers (minus the justificatory documents), his blows have their full force. He now takes up the examination books of boys of nineteen from twelve fitting-schools of acknowledged eminence, as examples of translation into English from "advanced" Latin or Greek. Of these some are printed verbatim, some in facsimile, and all are vouched for as fair average specimens of the papers handed in at Harvard last June. They would be melancholy reading if they were not so amusing, for in faulty and incoherent rendering and slovenly and nonsensical English they could hardly be surpassed. Mr. Adams asks if the entrance examinations are not "an omnipresent incubus on all correct preparatory instruction," and many will be found to agree with him in thinking that they are. He also asks if they might not be abandoned in favor of admission on probation by certificate—examining the schools, in other words, instead of their graduates. He does not intimate that this practice already prevails very extensively in the college world, side by side with entrance examinations. The University of Michigan, for instance, could at once illuminate the subject by a report similar in its method to Mr. Adams's, comparing the relative proficiency in English and in classical translation by the two sets of accepted students at an early period in the freshman year. Perhaps instructors at that institution might even now be found prepared to generalize about it from experience. Prof. Goodwin supplements Mr. Adams's remarks with some of his own on "the root of the evil," which are undeniably weighty. He shows that if candidates should be excluded on account of their defective English, they ought to suffer the same penalty for the atrocious mangling of their Latin and Greek as exhibited by Mr. Adams, and for their corresponding shortcomings in other branches. His remedy is, under present circumstances, to refuse the bachelor's degree to "any one who has not shown that he can write English either at the time of his admission or at some subsequent examination."

—This second number of the *Graduates' Magazine* is a distinct improvement on the first, though constructed on the same well-devised lines. Prof. Tucker's Phi Beta Kappa oration is replaced by Mr. Winsor's Columbus Day address on "America Prefigured"; and Mr. Roosevelt's "Harvard Men in Politics," by Mr. C. P. Ware's "Harvard Men in the Public Service," in which it is certainly noteworthy that the College has furnished but fifteen members of the Cabinet since the foundation of the Government. President Thwing of Adelbert College treats of Harvard and Yale in the West in a way to show that the elder college (except as the parent of the younger) is not responsible for the development hitherto of Western ideals, though her share is increasing. His explanation of the preference of Harvard graduates for the East, and of Western preference for Yale, has an historic basis, and perhaps Harvard's device of holding local examinations all over the continent has been most efficient in overcoming prejudices against her growing out of orthodoxy in religion and intense social democratic feeling. A new professor, H. Münsterberg, lately of Freiburg, Baden, has a very lively paper on "The New Psychology," which he teaches in the best psychological laboratory in the world, as he

avers. In the news department we observe that it is now both possible and customary for an undergraduate to finish in three years and to enter at once upon a graduate course, though his A.B. is withheld till the end of the fourth year. The Democratic college club of the late campaign set a good example of disbanding when its work was accomplished. The Republican club preferred to linger and to form part of an American league of college clubs. The record of marriages of graduates is a new feature in the magazine.

—Examination of the balance-sheet headed "Dr. Lewis & Clarks Travels in ac. currt. with the Estate of Bradford & Inskeep, Cr." shows some items which may be worth putting on public record for bibliographical or other purposes. (1.) The credit side, entirely from sales of the book. The net price, retail, was $3 a volume, $6 the set. Discounts to the trade varied, being usually 50 per cent. The first sale is entered of date February 20, 1814, which is to be assumed as the actual date of publication. Sales are entered at various dates to December 15, 1814. The total proceeds of sales credited amount to the handsome sum of $5,535.47. (2.) Debit side, being expenses of manufacture of the book, etc. The items were, in cash payments:

Mar. 29, 1813, S. Lewis for altering plates.....	$20 50
Aug. 18, Wm. Kneass, for engraving.....	75 00
Sept. 29, Mrs. Garrett, for folding.....	48 50
Jan. 28, 1814, Henry Charles, for copperplate printing	77 50
March 5, Samuel Harrison, for engraving large plate, i. e., the map.....	325 64
April 27, for folding.....	55 40
April 29, 1 cop. overcharged West & Blake....	4 80
May 29, addit. discount allowed Cramer & Co.	23 33
June 8, O. C. Greenleaf, for 7 cops. del., etc....	28 00
June 8, printing 2,000 cops., circulars, etc.....	1,145 30
June 8, 301 reams printing paper, at 5.00.....	1,505 00
June 8, 3 reams copperplate do., 16.00.....	48 00
June 8, 4 reams large India do., 25.00	100 00
June 8, boxes, advertising, etc.....	40 00
	$3,496 97

At this state of the account there is a good margin of profit. But this is almost entirely offset, thus:

To amt. of unpaid bills:		
Gaskill, for binding.....	$387 95	
Desilver, for do.....	220 82	
Charles, for copperplate printing....	77 50	
		$686 27
To bad debts and copies not paid for:		
26 copies to S. Pleasants, deceased...	$105 00	
125 copies to sundry booksellers who failed.....	592 55	
		$677 55
129 other cops. not paid for.....		520 58
		$1,884 40

Adding $1,884.40 to $3,496.97, the total on the debit side of the ledger is $5,381.37, as against a credit of $5,535.47, reducing profits to $154.10. Then one Paul Allen had a claim of $500, or such part thereof as he had not taken out in trade with Bradford & Inskeep, which much more than wiped out any profit from the book.

—Another memorandum on this sheet is of special interest, as it accounts to some extent for the number of *defective* copies of the 'Travels,' which, as is well known to bibliographers, are extant. When this balance-sheet was drawn up, there were 392 copies wanting plates (probably the plates were held for non-payment of bills); and 35 copies otherwise defective—total, 427 defective copies. Besides which there were 156 copies missing, "supposed to be destroyed in binder's or printer's hands, or never received from printer." Deducting 583 copies, defective or missing, from the ostensible edition of 2,000, it appears that but 1,417 perfect copies of 'Lewis and Clark' were ever in existence; and of these the number which in the course of years have been destroyed, or have lost some of their plates (especially the large map), is so great that a perfect copy is now a rarity.

—Opportunely upon the publication of Mr. Malcolm Bell's 'Work of Burne-Jones,' lately noticed at length in these columns, follows the opening, in the first days of the new year, of an exhibition of the master's works in London, in the New Gallery. The promoters of this exhibition have been fortunate enough to obtain from their respective owners all the artist's important productions, with the exception of the still unfinished "Perseus" series and the "Briar Rose" series, which have already been let into the panels of the room that their owner, Mr. A. Henderson, has built for their adequate housing. The catalogue of the paintings will include many of those hitherto known to the lovers of Mr. Burne-Jones's art only through the admirable platinotype reproductions of his friend and photographer, Mr. Frederick Hollyer of Pembroke Square. Among the paintings may be named "The Golden Stairs," "The Days of Creation," "The Wheel of Fortune," "The Annunciation," "The Garden of Pan," "Merlin and Nimuë," "Venus's Mirror," and "King Cophetua." Those who have had the pleasure of seeing upon the staircase and other walls of "The Grange," Mr. Burne-Jones's home in Kensington, a number of his beautiful studies, in colored and black crayon, will realize what a pleasure is in store for the London pictureseer in the collection of his earlier drawings and designs, now to be shown for the first time, separately from the paintings, in a second room of the Regent Street Gallery.

—The sixth number of the "Bibliothèque de Carabas" (London: D. Nutt) contains a metrical translation of the "Attis" of Catullus, with dissertations on the myth, on the origin of tree-worship, and on the galliambic verse: the whole by Mr. Grant Allen. The translation is full of spirit, and, while not over-close to the original, will yet give the English reader a fair idea of the wild and passionate poem. It was certainly a labor of love with Mr. Allen, for in his opinion "the 'Attis' is the greatest poem in the Latin language," and two of its verses afford "perhaps the very finest example of the adaptation of sound to sense to be found in the whole range of poetry, ancient or modern." Truly, said Sancho, "it is good to live and learn." The dissertation on the myth contains nothing new; of Mr. Allen's treatment of the metre it will probably be enough to say that he calls it iambic-anapæstic, thus returning to the old notion which admitted interchange of unequal measures into the same verse *ad libitum*. A glance into the 'Metrik' of either Gleditsch or W. Christ might have relieved all his doubts about the traditional view of the verse. The most important part of the book, however, is the excursus on the origin of tree-worship; and whether readers adopt Mr. Allen's conclusions or not, all must agree that he has propounded a most interesting theory, and stated it in a manner forcible and stimulating to thought. It is this, that all tree-worship originated in ancestor-worship or ghost-worship; that while all gods were originally ghosts, all sacred trees and tree-gods became sacred because they grew in the first place on the barrow of the deified ancestor. His theory thus forms a link between Herbert Spencer's ghost theory and Mr. Frazer's view, as recently set forth in that remarkable book, the 'Golden Bough.' But while Mr. Frazer holds that the human god was envisaged in the tree or corn, or assumed the shape of a human being representing the tree or corn-spirit, Mr. Allen contends that the corn or other crop is itself regarded as the embodiment or ghost of the divine personage. Hence "it is not Attis that makes the pine-tree; it is the pine-tree that makes the story of Attis"; and so from this particular spirit to all spirits. Mr. Allen supports his view with a wealth of argument and of folk-lore tales from all over the world. We shall leave the pretty quarrel to the specialists, some of whom will doubtless point out to Mr. Allen the danger of generalizing from a single formula.

—At the session of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres on December 2, M. Foucart read an interesting note on the Roman emperors who were initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. The wide repute of these mysteries in ancient times, and the hope of a future life which they offered, rendered them at an early day attractive to the Romans, whose national religion afforded no such solace. Sulla, Antony, Cicero and his friend Atticus were initiates. Augustus became one in the year 21. The Emperor Claudius attempted to transfer the mysteries to Rome, but did not succeed. Nero did not dare to enter the sanctuary of Demeter, which was interdicted to parricides. In the second century a comparison of inscriptions and authors shows that almost all the emperors were initiates, and fixes the dates of their reception. Hadrian presented himself first in the year 125. Four years later he was admitted to the Epopteia, the highest degree of initiation, and remained at Eleusis until the time of his setting out for Asia Minor. As to his successor, there is up to the present time no evidence. Lucius Verus, the colleague of Marcus Aurelius, was received in 167; Marcus Aurelius himself and his son Commodus in 176, in fulfilment of a vow made by the Emperor during his campaign against the Quadi. In the third century the emperors of Syrian origin inclined by a natural preference towards the Eastern religions.

—At the same session of the Académie, M. d'Arbois de Jubainville offered some observations on the name of the first of the gods of Gaul mentioned by Lucan, Teutates. Lucan makes this name to consist of three long syllables. That, M. d'Arbois says, is a barbarism; the word in Gaulish is Teutatis, with a short *i*. The form Teutates was made in imitation of certain Greek nominatives, like πρφράτης. This is by no means the only Gaulish word to which Latin writers have given a declension borrowed from the Greek. For instance: the Gauls had an accusative in *as*, the *a* being long; but, inasmuch as the quantity was not indicated in writing, it was taken for a Greek accusative in *as*, with a short *a*, and Lucan thought himself free to write:

"Pugnaces pictis cohibebant Lingonăs armis."

As soon as this first step was made, the Greek declension was easily stretched to cover the singular as well as the plural, and Gaulish masculine nouns were given an accusative singular in *a* short. Thus, Juvenal wrote:

"Rufum qui toties Ciceronem Allobroga dixit."

In Gaulish the word would be not "Allobroga," but "Allobrogen," or "Allobrogin." The form "Teutates," for "Teutatis," is only another example of this grammatical syncretism.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

The Life and Letters of Washington Allston. By Jared B. Flagg, N.A., S. T.D. With Reproductions from Allston's Pictures. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

To the painters of to-day Washington Allston seems very remote and his reputation very dim and somewhat incomprehensible. "America's

greatest painter," as he used to be thought, and as Mr. Flagg calls him, is little more than a name to most of them. His most important pictures are widely scattered and seldom seen. In the Boston Museum of the Fine Arts hangs, on one of the stairways, the wreck of the "Belshazzar," and the "Allston Room" there contains a number of sketches and unfinished canvases, the débris of his studio collected after his death, which he himself would never have shown. But were his best work more accessible, it is doubtful if it would strongly appeal to us for whom the successive waves of Romanticism, Realism, and Impressionism have swept away old landmarks and rendered old ideals and old methods unrecognizable and unintelligible. The aims of "an historical painter" are as foreign to us as is the artistic "cuisine" of those days, with its "dead coloring" and "impasto" and "glazing"; and even our race affinity seems to have changed. What there was of American art was then provincial English; the best of American art to-day is modified French. Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, Sully were practically English painters; West was President of the Royal Academy, and Leslie is one of the glories of that institution; Allston himself was an A.R.A., and his best work was done and remains in England. Mr. Flagg believes that he would have risen to the successorship of West if he had remained in that country.

It was, of course, principally the influence of blood, language, and tradition that drew American painters to study their art in England, but it is difficult to see where they could have gone to better advantage. In 1801, when, at the age of twenty-two, Allston definitively adopted art as his profession and sailed for Europe, the English school, though sadly fallen off since the days of Reynolds and Gainsborough, was still the best, if not the only, school of *painting* existing. Even Prudhon, one of the greatest of the moderns, was hardly a painter in the English sense, and the School of David, which dominated the Continent, was purely a school of form and not of painting at all. In Allston's time Lawrence was carrying on the tradition of English portrait-painting with great brilliancy, if with less soundness than his predecessors; Turner was in his glory; and Constable was producing the work which, with Bonington's, was destined to aid so greatly, whether or no it originated, the revolution in French landscape art. It was not so much by these men, however, that Allston was influenced as by West and Fuseli, whom he vastly admired and whose work he thought sublime. His ambition and his poetical and literary temperament inclined him to attack the problem of "historical painting," and his stay in Rome, where, like all good Englishmen, he went to study the old masters, strengthened his tendency in this direction. He learned a sound style of painting in England, after the manner of that day, but followed Sir Joshua's precepts rather than his example. His intense appreciation of Italian art led him to attempt the "grand style," while his large catholicity engaged him in a belated eclecticism.

Mr. Flagg praises him as "the last great exemplar of the art of the sixteenth century," and says: "He manifested in his work the spirit and power of the great Italian masters. He copied none, but mingled indications of Titian and Veronese in color, Michael Angelo in form, and Raphael in graceful delineation of the affections." Whatever one may think of this as a judgment of his achievement, it is a very good statement of his aims, and it is significantly like the programme that Haydon might have laid out for himself. In England he produced in rapid succession nearly all of his most important works—"The Angel Releasing St. Peter," "The Dead Man Revived," "Uriel in the Sun," "Elijah in the Desert," "Jacob's Dream." They were much admired and highly praised, received many prizes, and were sold at his own price. His high character, winning person, cultivated mind, and fine manners contributed no less than his work to bring him hosts of friends. He was intimate with Coleridge and Washington Irving, both of whom he had met in Rome, and was thought one of the most promising artists in England. He was on the eve of his election to the Royal Academy when he determined to return to America, bringing with him the great "Belshazzar," then practically finished. This was in 1818, when he was not yet forty years old.

At that time his career practically ended. He lived for twenty-five years longer and painted all that time, but added only one or two to the list of his notable works. The "Belshazzar," which was the tragedy of his life and with which his mind was constantly occupied, he left at his death far more unfinished than when he brought it to this country. Exactly what were the causes of this sterility of his later years it is somewhat difficult to understand. Pecuniary difficulties undoubtedly played their part; illustrating, teaching, and the thousand and one shifts of the artist of to-day whose more serious work fails to support him, were then unavailable, and Allston had to rely upon his brush alone. He was, however, liberally patronized, and again and again refused commissions that would have raised him above debt, in order to devote himself to the "Belshazzar," which he considered himself bound in honor to finish (it was to be bought by subscription and part of the money had been paid), but which was constantly retrograding rather than advancing. He said that debt "paralyzed his hand," and he could not paint merely because he had to; yet he lived well, and always had "sherry wine" on his table, and was certainly a hundred times better off than Millet, whose poverty did not prevent his doing the best there was in him. He was greatly hurt at the charge of indolence, and maintained that he was always working and could not live without his work. He seems to have painted every day, though only two or three hours a day. The rest of the time was spent in mental work—or in dreaming.

The fact seems to be that, away from the stimulating competition of other artists and the influence of other works constantly producing about him, he became morbid and self-centred, and relapsed, not into the indolence that does nothing, but into the indolence that does nothing to any purpose, and undoes as much as it does. He dreamed dreams of impossible perfection, and revelled in mind-made masterpieces which never got on to canvas. With him, if ever, the better was the enemy of the good. His friend Leslie wrote him, in 1830: "I believe I have lost at least half my life in making alterations in my pictures, most of which were perhaps mere changes and additions without being improvements"; and, referring to the "Belshazzar," "I have no doubt you have painted twenty-five pictures on the canvas of that one. What a pity they could not be separated. I dare say you might finish it as well in three days as in three years if you would have the resolution." In a word, isolation, always dangerous to an artist, had reduced Allston to the state of mind so well described in Balzac's 'Chef-d'œuvre Inconnu,' and one symptom of it was the same horror of having any one see his great work before its completion that was shown by Balzac's hero. It was only when, by a rare chance, he seized an inspiration in its newness and carried the work through before the spirit of doubt and delay had time to affect him (as in the case of the "Jeremiah," which was begun and finished in a few months in 1830 in Cambridge, while an epidemic kept him out of his painting-room in Boston), that he produced anything comparable to his large early pictures.

During these years at Cambridge, and afterwards at Cambridgeport, he lived a quiet and very retired life, but much honored by all and almost revered by his friends. The beauty and dignity of his character and person, and his intellect and culture, made a deep impression on those who knew him, and inclined them to believe him a great genius as well as a good man. Personal admiration tinges the eulogies of him written at his death, and his personal qualities have probably largely aided in forming for him a great reputation. Just what is the real value of his work as art it is hard to judge, so much of it is practically inaccessible. Of his coloring we can hardly speak with authority, but the plates given in Mr. Flagg's volume allow of a fair judgment of his qualities of draughtsmanship and composition, and of his general attitude as an artist. His drawing is fairly good in the academic sense, but is very conventional and mannered. He seems to have worked little from life, and, as might have been expected, his mannerism increased with his age. Sometimes his proportions are bad, as in the "Uriel," where the legs are much too small for the colossal head and shoulders. His outline drawings, which have been much admired, are round and unaccented, and show little sense of structure. His composition often seems mechanical rather than organic. The "Dead Man Revived" seems pieced together, and has no unity of arrangement. His costumes are in a curious, hybrid, pseudo-classic taste, and his prettily feminine angels, with their hair dressed in the fashion of Lawrence's portraits, are strangely in contrast with the heavy-muscled prophets and apostles after Michael Angelo and Raphael, which have sometimes an undeniable dignity. "Handling" he avowedly despised, and his technical methods were of the elaborate kind common when artists still believed in "the secret of Titian," and the old art of "painting in oils" had not succumbed in the struggle with modern demands.

Back of all special failings, however, is the falseness of aim. The attempt to carry on under other conditions the traditions of the old masters has always been unfruitful. The great "machines," whether of English artists or French, are at their best unsatisfactory performances. The essential fact about the great pictures of the old masters is that they were *decorations*, designed each for a special place. The decoration and the comparatively small easel picture are the two essentially vital forms of painting; and the great composition which has become too large to be an easel picture, and yet is not a decoration, is nearly always a blunder. The great Salon picture is almost as unsatisfactory as were the ambitious performances of Haydon and Barry, and with these latter Allston must, on the whole, be classed, as one of the failures in art. The effort to revive the art of a past day must, in any event, be doomed to failure, but something of the spirit of the old art may be recovered on the old conditions, and the revived interest in decorative painting in France has already produced a wonderful effect on serious and ideal art. When Ameri-

can artists find a large demand upon them for the decoration of public buildings, we may look for a really great American painter in the sense of Allston's effort. Until then we must expect our best works in portrait, in landscape, and in genre.

Mr. Flagg has discharged his task acceptably, and the publishers have well done their part in preparing this memorial of a man whose name will endure, and who will always retain a certain interest for us as one of the early painters of America.

EVANS'S KASPAR HAUSER.

The Story of Kaspar Hauser. From Authentic Records. By Elizabeth E. Evans. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 1892.

THE author of this book is an ardent convert to the "Baden theory"—that is, the theory that the mysterious personage known as Kaspar Hauser was the abducted son of the Grand Duke of Baden. Mrs. Evans makes no attempt to conceal her partisanship or to sift or criticise the evidence upon which she relies. Her claim is that the story as she writes it "has always been and is still believed by many thousands of intelligent people in Germany," although "many other people do not accept the statements." She holds that, "properly speaking, there is no evidence upon the other side"—only an "abundance of assertion and abuse"; and she invites any person who is dissatisfied with her view to "form his own decision by examining the sources of information" to which she has resorted.

We should have preferred, for our part, that a new English book on Kaspar Hauser should treat the matter from a critical and judicial rather than a partisan point of view. Mrs. Evans's readers will be persons who either have not at hand the voluminous Hauser literature, or have other work to do than to read it. They will naturally expect the author of a new book on the subject to have done this reading for them, and done it in such a spirit that reliance can be placed on the conclusions reached. But our book is not of that kind. The author includes much that bears the evident stamp of mythology, while every person who had to do with Hauser, or has since written about him, is prejudged, with respect to his character and trustworthiness, from the moment of his first appearance in her pages. The book gives some evidence, too, of hasty execution. The paragraphing is bad, and misprints of German words are numerous.

In spite of these defects, however, Mrs. Evans has produced a book which deserves to be read, and that the more since the theory which she defends has always been too lightly treated in Germany. However suspicious certain circumstances might be, it appeared impossible to establish the facts with certainty; and since the theory tainted the title of the reigning house of Baden and was particularly offensive in that quarter, it soon fell into disfavor. A steadfast few continued to believe it, but the great majority agreed to regard Kaspar Hauser as an insoluble mystery, and to insist that at any rate he could not have been the Crown Prince of Baden. This is the view which finds expression in the ordinary books of reference, both German and English. Meanwhile, the lapse of time has been making it more certain that Kaspar Hauser *was* the Crown Prince of Baden, and the evidence supporting this view has been well put together by Mrs. Evans. She dedicates her work "To the City of Nürnberg, in memory of the kindness bestowed upon the foundling Kaspar Hauser."

The pertinent facts of the story can be quickly recapitulated. On May 23, 1828, a boy, seemingly of about sixteen, appeared suddenly in Nürnberg. He was dressed in the coarse clothes of a much older man. His eyes could not bear the light, his gait was that of a child learning to walk, and he often pointed to his feet as if in pain. His body was encrusted with dirt, and he would take no food but black bread. He could give no account of himself—indeed, he could utter only a few half-intelligible words; but, when given pen and paper, he wrote legibly the name Kaspar Hauser. Public interest being aroused, he was made the ward of the city and turned over to a certain Daumer, who commenced teaching him. In a few months the boy was able to write, and prepared a memoir to the effect that as long as he could remember he had lived in a small dark room, with floor of earth and bed of straw. Bread and water had been brought him during his sleep. Shortly before his release a man had come and taught him to write the name Kaspar Hauser, and to say the few words he had known when he appeared in Nürnberg. October 17, 1829, he was found lying in Daumer's cellar, bleeding from a wound in the head, which he said had been inflicted by a "black man." From this wound he soon recovered, and, after one or two changes of residence, was adopted by an English nobleman, Lord Stanhope, who placed him under guardians at Ansbach. Here, while walking in the public park, December 14, 1833, he received from an unknown assassin (according to his own statement) a dagger-thrust, from which he died three days later.

The strange death of the foundling quickened public interest in him, and he became a European mystery. There were at the time people who regarded him as a vulgar impostor who had committed suicide after imposing on people as long as he could. But this was to ignore a multitude of facts, besides assuming that the people of Nürnberg were abnormally gullible. Since it was evident that no natural conditions of life could have produced, under any conceivable circumstances, those effects upon mind and body which were actually manifested in the foundling, the only recourse left was to the theory of abduction. But this, again, had its difficulties. It was clearly no ordinary case of kidnapping or concealing inconvenient offspring, since the perpetrators of such a crime would have had no imaginable motive for practising such revolting cruelty upon the child himself. It would have suited their purpose just as well or better, one would suppose, to put an end to the child's life at once, or else to let him grow up naturally in ignorance of his origin.

The theory that Kaspar Hauser was the abducted Crown Prince of Baden rests historically on two separate foundations: first, a memoir (written in 1833, but not published until 1852) by Feuerbach, President of the Criminal Court in Nürnberg and a lawyer of the highest standing; secondly, a pamphlet by one Seiler, written about 1840. Feuerbach's suspicion is couched in such terms that it has been matter of discussion how far he really believed in it. Seiler gave a full account of the abduction, having got his information in some way while in the service of Major Hennenhofer, who was the agent principally concerned in the crime. According to this story, Kaspar Hauser was the son of Margrave Karl, and the direct heir to the throne on the old Zähringen line. When about two weeks old, namely, on October 12, 1812, he was taken from the palace at Karlsruhe by the Countess Hochberg, the morganatic wife of the reigning Grand Duke, who wished to secure the succession to her own children. It was alleged that the Countess took the young prince from his cradle while his drugged nurses were asleep, and left in his place the illegitimate offspring of a peasant-girl, the substituted child having been first poisoned to insure its speedy death; that then the young prince was placed by Hennenhofer, at first in the charge of a nurse in a neighboring castle, and then, later, removed to Falkenhaus, near Ansbach in Bavaria, and there kept in close confinement until he emerged into the world as Kaspar Hauser in 1828.

In itself considered, this story rested on no very solid foundation. The author was an irresponsible adventurer, and the story read in parts like mere romantic fiction. But for this very reason it was all the more suspicious that the Baden Government showed such eagerness to suppress the story, to prevent the investigation of it, and, later, to get hold of Hennenhofer's memoirs and correspondence on his death, in 1850. Very singular, too, in view of the details of the abduction story, which, it must be admitted, fitted marvellously with the known facts about Kaspar Hauser, was the publication, in 1875, of the official court records relating to the baptism, death, and post-mortem examination of the young prince alleged to have been abducted in 1812. This publication was treated at the time as a final and definitive refutation of the Baden theory, and is so treated still in books of reference such as Brockhaus's 'Conversations-Lexikon' and the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' How worthless this refutation was appears when we consider the fact that the Seiler story had provided from the first for the death in the palace of *an* infant supposed to be the Crown Prince. How any record of baptism, death, and autopsy could prove the identity of this babe with the one born to the Duchess Stephanie a few days before is not apparent.

The Hauser literature which Mrs. Evans reviews is extensive, but it consists until very lately of acrimonious controversy, with very little in the way of new facts. But in March, 1892, a pamphlet of a remarkable character appeared in Zurich. It was written by Baron Alexander von Artin, and bore the title 'Kaspar Hauser: The Solution of the Riddle.' If the documents are genuine—their authenticity has not been unchallenged—the pamphlet is properly named. It contains, in the first place, an autograph note in facsimile, written June 5, 1828, by the Grand Duke Ludwig (the uncle of the Karl whose son had been abducted, the putative father of the Countess Hochberg's children, and the man who had profited by the abduction). The note is addressed "To my Government," and begins: "In Nürnberg last month everything gone wrong. Take measures that the peace of my Grand Duchy be not disturbed by this event." Von Artin's pamphlet also contains a death-bed statement by Von Berstett, who was Minister of Baden in 1828 and received the note just referred to. Von Berstett's statement is addressed to a Prince who is not named, and contains these words:

"It was not until after Ludwig's accession [in 1818] that I gradually discovered what I would rather never have known. The letter which I give into your charge was received by me just after midnight, June 5, 1828. I immediately sent in my resignation, but it was not accepted. The official reports concerning the Prince in Nürnberg were of such a nature as made it evident that he could never be put in possession of his rights. He was described as a person crippled and ruined in mind and body. Therefore, considering the welfare of a State

as of more importance than the interests of a dynasty, I held my peace. . . . Maj. Hennenhofer, whom I may well call my evil genius, knows more about this matter than I do."

Unless we have to do here with a forgery of documents (of which the present writer has no evidence), the mystery of Kaspar Hauser may indeed be regarded as cleared up.

The Foundations of Rhetoric. By A. S. Hill. Harper & Bros. 1892.

Prof. Hill's 'Principles of Rhetoric' has been for so many years the accepted text-book in sophomore (or freshman) English at Harvard that it holds a unique place in the memories of thousands of students. Other books on the same subject may have existed, but to the largest body of young college graduates in the country "rhetoric" means only this one familiar volume. The 'Principles' well deserved a success that left it for some years without even a serious rival in the field. Dogmatic in the extreme, it summed up the precepts of Quintilian and the long line of his English successors and compeers in a series of dicta that were almost never lacking in complete clearness and definiteness. The reader might rebel against its absolute condemnation of words or constructions sanctioned by what seemed sufficient colloquial or written usage, but the careful student could never refuse his respect—even if not his allegiance—to principles inspired by such high ideals and developed with such scrupulous care and consistency. Prof. Hill's second volume well deserves a no less careful and respectful attention: first, because it must embody the experience during the last fifteen years of one under whose charge have been carried on various important experiments, on the largest scale yet possible in America, in teaching young men how to write; second, because as a text-book for younger students it shows distinctly what is or may be required of a boy just entering college.

The subject-matter and tone of the book remind one frequently of Cobbett's famous letters to his son on grammar and rhetoric. The tone is that of the master addressing the child, courteous but firm; the subject-matter, the simple and sensible directions that a father who superintended his son's writing might give him, at fifteen, either in logical order or as occasion offered. Swift's definition of style is the best—Proper words in proper places. The principles which lead one (1) to choose the proper word, and (2) to put it in its proper place—these, with brevity, are the "foundations of rhetoric." The introduction deals with the terms and main facts of English grammar. Then follow in succession chapters on improper words (132 pages); on the principles of choice among proper words (26 pages); on improper sentences (74 pages); on the principles of choice among various kinds of sentences (17 pages); and on paragraphs (8 pages). An excellent index completes the volume. Half the book, on a rough estimate, is composed of carefully chosen examples; indeed, the method is professedly inductive. The style is clear and scrupulously correct, and encourages logical thought very much as a good text-book in geometry does, and nowhere offers an impediment to it.

'The Foundations of Rhetoric' bears a close resemblance to the first part of the 'Principles.' It is, however, even a better book in almost every way. The very satisfactory method of leading the pupil on from the study of separate words to that of words combined into a sentence, and then to that of sentences combined into a paragraph—recently developed in this country, on a hint from Minto, by the late Prof. McElroy, and especially by Prof. Hill's colleague, Mr. Wendell—has evidently modified the author's method to a considerable extent. The dogma, too, is not so unbending as in the former book. Certain alleged solecisms are discussed as if there were two sides to the question, even though the victory is always assured to the side of the ideal conservative usage. In spite, however, of the rearrangement of matter and the slight change in tone, the attitude of the author remains the same. "Words are, or are not, words for the purposes of English composition, according as they are, or are not, in present, national, and reputable use" (p. 27). A boy must not, therefore, use so common a verb as "to focus" (p. 28), because it is not in national use. He must not write, "The river tumbles over the cliffs in a *series* (for *succession*) of splendid cataracts" (p. 52), nor, "I cannot believe his *statement* (for *assertion*) that he is ignorant of the subject" (*ibid.*); nor, "The magazine was a *success* from the start" (*ibid.*), instead of "The magazine was *successful* from the start." He must "avoid nouns that are not in good use." Among such are "cablegram" (p. 57) and "editorial" (p. 59); the latter word "is so common now in America and so convenient—'leader' being rarely used here—that there is danger of its establishing itself in the language." Such fine distinctions, such prohibitions of words in current (and, in some cases, reputable) colloquial and written use must, one would think, not only repel the young student's confidence, but perhaps make him mistrust the authority of principles administered so rigidly.

This negative part of the book, the extent of which is indicated by the relative proportions of the chapters as stated above, the teacher will find at once satisfactory and disheartening—satisfactory, because it is the best statement yet made of the numberless pitfalls into which a boy may or must tumble as soon as he takes pen in hand; disheartening, because the teacher who understands boys must know that this is not the way to teach them to write. No other art besides rhetoric, whether simple or complex in nature, begins by telling the pupil what *not* to do. That is not the way a boy learns to shoot, or fish, or swim, or play the violin; if he learns to write at all, that which has helped him most will be not the system of rhetoric that spends its strength on decalogues of thou-shalt-nots, but that which, from the very first to the very last, has kept him at the act and practice of writing. Such guidance a good teacher may supply, but it is only the good teacher who will know how to supply it unaided by a text-book that shall direct the pupil's choice of subjects, suggest or provide for him various materials, and show him how the principles of rhetoric apply with equal force to an abstract in history, a translation from an ancient or a modern language, or the contents of his note-book in physics or chemistry.

The functions of a general guide in matters of composition for younger students, however, Prof. Hill did not intend his book to fill. This is at once the strength and the weakness of 'The Foundations of Rhetoric.' By confining himself to conventional ground, the author has given his work a definiteness of purpose and treatment almost perfect in its way, and which could not easily have been secured in a work largely experimental in character. But has he not lost an opportunity? Boys must be led, not driven. They more frequently use too few words than too many. What they need is a book which does not smack of the purist, and which by theory and by example shall train them in handling all kinds of topics that come naturally to a boy's hand, and in expressing themselves adequately on each.

Lyrics and Ballads of Heine and Other German Poets. Translated by Frances Hellman. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1892.

This handsome little volume of 250 pages contains many translations of extraordinary merit. The larger part of the book is filled with selections from Heine. To translate Heine's songs from the German into any other language is almost as difficult a task as it would be to translate melody into words. The apparently artless simplicity, the natural flow, the exquisite tenderness of language in Heine's lyrics, his quaint and delicate humor—delicate even in its audacity—defy the art of the translator to such a degree that absolute perfection seems impossible. But most of Mrs. Frances Hellman's renderings approach the original more nearly than any others that we have seen. Among the translations of Heine's poems by Bowring, Leland, Sir Theodore Martin, Emma Lazarus, Kate Freiligrath, Stretelli, Wallis, Thomson, Radford, Macmillan, Garnett, MacDonald, Rogers, and others, we have found but few that equal and none that surpass them. In almost every instance Mrs. Hellman has strictly adhered to the original metre. Her translations are astonishingly literal without being stiff or forced, and the cadence, the swing, the song quality of the originals are preserved in them with surprising fidelity. That they are not all of equal merit is a matter of course, but a good many of them read as if they were poems originally written in English. Such old acquaintances as "Leise zieht durch mein Gemüth," the "Loreley," "Die Rose, die Lilie," "Die Bergstimme," "Es war ein alter König," "Die Botschaft," "Frühlingsfeier," and several other equally popular lyrics, will be greeted with especial pleasure in their exquisite English garb. On the whole, it may be said without exaggeration that the student of German literature will find in this little volume more of the genuine Heine than anywhere else except in the German original.

As examples of fidelity and idiomatic excellence we will transcribe the translation of the "Frühlingsfeier":

> "With such sad bliss doth Spring delude!
> The blooming maids, the savage flocks,
> Onward they storm, with flying locks,
> And cries of pain, and bosoms nude:—
> 'Adonis! Adonis!'
>
> "The night descends. The torchlight gleams,
> As to and fro they scour the wood,
> Which echoes to their frenzied mood,
> Their cries and laughter, sobs and screams:—
> 'Adonis! Adonis!'
>
> "The lovely youth, surpassing fair,
> Stretched on the ground lies pale and dead,
> His blood dyes all the flowers red,
> And sounds of wailing fill the air:—
> 'Adonis! Adonis!'"

And this of "Die Rose, die Lilie":

> "The rose and the lily, the sun and the dove,
> I loved them all once with a rapturous love.
> I love them no more, I love her alone,
> The rarest, the fairest, the dearest, the one;
> She herself is the fountain whence all rapture flows,
> She's the lily, the dove, the sun, and the rose."

The rest of the book, about 100 pages, is devoted to selections from Goethe, Geibel, Uhland, Freiligrath, Rückert, Mörike, and Chamisso. In translating Goethe's "Wanderer's Nachtlied," Mrs. Hellman undertook an impossible task, as several other translators have experienced before her. But her renderings of "Vanitas Vanitatum" and "Schweizerlied" are masterpieces of the first order. The same may be said of many of her translations from Geibel's lyrics, among which "Wie es geht" is

especially remarkable for its tender pathos, and "Der May ist gekommen" for an exceedingly faithful portrayal of the tone of exultant jubilation in the original. Of Uhland's ballads, three are presented, "Die Sänger's Fluch," "König Karl's Meerfahrt," and "Klein Roland," and all three translations may justly be called models of their kind. Many readers will perhaps regard the rendering of Freiligrath's

"O lieb so lang du lieben kannst"

as the gem of the collection.

The little volume is got up in the neatest style of the Knickerbocker Press.

Physics. By George F. Barker. Henry Holt & Co.

Dr. Barker's work deserves the attention of teachers as well as of students. It is not a complete or exhaustive treatise, but simply a text-book sufficient for ordinary use even in universities, and forming an excellent introduction to the most important branches of the general subject. The style is concise but at the same time clear, and the work covers a great deal of ground, serving in some parts as a good book of reference. The arrangement of subjects treated and the names given them make the work specially noteworthy as an exponent of modern views in physics. While these views are not in themselves new, they here form what we believe is essentially a new classification of the subject for purposes of study and instruction, based (to use the author's own words) on the most recent views of energy considered as being ultimately a phenomenon of the æther. At present, says the author, all physical phenomena seem capable of satisfactory discussion under the heads of mass physics, molecular physics, and æther physics.

The introductory part of the work treats of physical relations in general and the laws of motion. Sound is treated as mass vibration, heat as molecular vibration, while under æther physics Lodge's classification is followed with great advantage, and we have chapters on æther vibration, or radiation, æther stress, or electrostatics, æther vortices, or magnetism, and æther flow, or electrokinetics. The gain in this broader treatment of radiation alone is very great. Older physicists must think sadly of the long series of years of groping for truth from the days when theories of the existence of three and even four distinct æthers were proposed to explain the phenomena of radiant heat, light, and chemical action, to the clear views which we now have of radiant energy. The subject of energy of æther stress is most fully treated, and the sections of electrostatics, magnetism, and electrokinetics well deserve commendation. In fact, these form special treatises sufficiently full for all but professional electrical engineers. Two sections on the electromagnetic character of radiation conclude the work.

The amount of detail embraced in Dr. Barker's work is greater than in many much more voluminous treatises. In fact, very little of modern physics escapes at least some attention. Thus, we have a magnetic map of the United States compiled from the maps of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey by Mr. Schott, and embracing isogonic, isoclinic, and isodynamic lines with sufficient distinctness. Great attention has been paid to the necessary definitions, which are excellent; small matters like the comparatively new notation for fractions are not neglected. More space should, we think, have been given to the air thermometer as the basis of modern thermometry; and a page or two to the object and work of the International Committee of Weights and Measures would have been welcomed. But the work deserves hearty praise for its fulness, its thoroughly modern spirit, its clearness, and a certain freshness in the treatment which adds to its real value as well as to its attractiveness.

Sultan to Sultan. Adventures among the Masai and Other Tribes of East Africa. By M. French-Sheldon ("Bébé Bwana"). Boston: *Arena* Publishing Co. 1892. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 435.

The justification for this account of an uneventful trip to Mt. Kilimanjaro is that it is a record of a woman's courage, tact, and kindliness of feeling under trying conditions. Mrs. French-Sheldon led a caravan of blacks a thousand miles through East Africa, and lost but one man, who perished through his own disobedience to orders. She had no hostile encounters, but was treated with savage courtesy even by unfriendly natives, and was solicitously cared for at all times by her own followers. We have never read of an African expedition whose leader showed a more sincere interest in the men composing it, or who did so much for their welfare when on the march. Nor do we remember, with the possible exception of Dr. Livingstone's last journey, one in which the ignorant and debased coast porters were so genuinely attached to their "Bébé Bwana," woman master. She does not appear to have had any sufficient reason for her adventurous undertaking, and she adds little or nothing to our knowledge of the regions through which she passed or their inhabitants; but she does give many lively pictures of the life of the caravan and of the native tribes dwelling on the slopes of the great mountain. Many little details, such as would have escaped the notice of a man, or been deemed by him too trivial to record, are given, and enable the reader to form a very vivid idea of these interesting savages. In this she is aided by a profusion of excellent illustrations of the people, their ornaments, armor, and house utensils. Some of those copied from photographs are too indistinct to be of much value. The affliction to which the author refers in her introduction renders inappropriate any criticism of her book as regards its literary character. It is in many respects the unique record of an unusual chapter in the annals of African travel.

Sketches from Eastern History. By Theodore Nöldeke. Translated by Mr. J. S. Black. London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan.

In this volume Prof. Nöldeke appears as a writer of popular essays. To the learned world he is known as a Semitic scholar of unsurpassed excellence; here he shows how accurate learning and good judgment can illumine matters of general interest. Of the nine papers, those on the Semitic Race, Islam, and King Theodore of Abyssinia appeared originally in German periodicals, and that on the Koran forms part of the article "Mohammedanism" in the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' but all four have been considerably revised; those on Islam, the Caliph Mansur, a servile war in the East, Yakub the coppersmith and his dynasty, some Syrian saints, and Barhebræus were written in 1891. The style is clear and calm, the tone is judicial, and the variety of topics is great enough to attract various classes of readers.

It is pleasant to have a book in which we are told, with the authority of a master, what we may regard as settled or probable on points interesting to us all, but mostly treated in ponderous or inaccessible works. In questions of Arabian and Syrian history and literature there is no better authority than Nöldeke. The field of the Koran he has made peculiarly his own. In the present essay he reviews his former work and somewhat modifies its results; he has now less confidence in critical analysis and dating of the Suras, and is in general disposed to be more conservative. Only he insists that the literary excellence of the Koran has been greatly overrated; while he recognizes its merit, he points out its grave offences against clearness and coherency. The paper on Islam is mainly a history of the outward fortunes of the faith, with the conclusion that, in spite of its political collapse, it shows great vitality in the conquests it is now making in the Indian Archipelago, Central Asia, and Central Africa, and is probably destined to survive a long time.

In the essay on the Semitic Race, Nöldeke reviews the conclusions of Chwolson, who criticises Renan. Chwolson is a Hebrew, with exaggerated notions of the endowments of his race; Renan had an undisguised contempt for what he regarded as Semitic narrowness. Nöldeke endeavors to weigh the arguments impartially: he credits the Semites with great religious intensity and practical power, but maintains that their religion was tinged with fanaticism, and that they are, in fact, inferior to the Indo-Europeans in richness of religious genius. In this he is unquestionably right, as he is right in denying to the Semites (apart from the Babylonians and Assyrians) science, philosophy, and art. Modern Jews who excel in these lines of thought are products of European civilization. Christianity is only in part (really only in its beginning) a Semitic religion. Nöldeke, however, goes too far when he says (p. 6) that the religion of Ezra, the Pharisees, and the Rabbis cannot be looked on as higher than Islam. Here he forgets the mass of culture that lay behind the religious system of the later Judaism, and separated it, notwithstanding its ritualistic trivialities, by a wide interval from the crudities of Mohammedanism. In fact, the ethical side of any religion is the outcome of a given social *milieu*, and is to be judged on its own merits, partly by comparing it with the highest standard, partly by making allowance for its deficiencies of training.

Nöldeke's historical pieces are not less interesting than the others. The sketch of King Theodore will for most persons throw a new light on the character and aims of the unfortunate monarch, as the papers on Mansur and Yakub will reveal some of the picturesque features of mediæval Moslem life.

Down in Dixie: Life in a Cavalry Regiment in the War Days, from the Wilderness to Appomattox. By Stanton P. Allen of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. 8vo, pp. xvi., 497.

Mr. Allen of the Troy *Times* has given his reminiscences of service as a private cavalry soldier in the civil war. His book smacks of the true spirit of Sheridan's troopers and is an unquestionably truthful picture of the soldier's life. It does not profess to be history, or to have been revised with reference to accuracy of dates. It gives the author's memories of a soldier's life, beginning with his running away

to enlist while he was yet a mere boy, fourteen years old. His effort has been to make his experience intelligible to others in its different phases, and he certainly has succeeded. The sorrows and labors of a raw recruit undergoing the breaking-in process, the hardships of a winter camp, the beginning of Grant's Wilderness campaign, Sheridan's raid against Richmond, that to Trevelyan station, crossing the James, sickness in camp hospital, orderly service at Meade's headquarters, the surrender at Appomattox, and the final review at Washington—these form the string for an amusing collection of racy camp anecdotes, either true or deserving to be true, so faithfully do they picture the elements of the soldier's life.

Such pen pictures resemble the drawings of an artist accompanying the army. They are full of local color, and help greatly in understanding the larger story told by the historian. We need to remember, however, that the draughtsman in each case allows himself much latitude in the posing of his figures and the general setting of his picture. Imagination is confessedly used, and no stricter accuracy than faithfulness to the general spirit is to be demanded. Used in this way, such books are instructive as well as amusing, and Mr. Allen's is one of the best. It is not a diary kept at the time, by which we might check or supplement the more formal account of the campaigns of 1864–5. It is a series of freely drawn sketches, based on memory and true in substance, but rather illustrative in character than strictly descriptive in fact.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allmond, M. B. Fairfax, My Lord: A Narrative Poem. 2d ed. Louisville, Ky.: The Author.
Almanach de Gotha, 1893. Gotha: Justus Perthes; New York: B. Westermann.
Babcock, W. H. The Brides of the Tiger: A Tale of Adventure when these Colonies were new. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co.
Baring-Gould, S. The Tragedy of the Cæsars. 2 vols. Scribners. $7.50.
Black, J. S. The Book of Judges. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Macmillan. 30 cents.
Blissard, W. The Ethic of Usury and Interest. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Scribners. $1.
Booth, Charles. Life and Labor of the People in London. Vol. I. East, Central and South London. Macmillan. $1.50.
Boyd, R. N. Coal Pits and Pitmen. London: Whittaker; New York: Macmillan. $1.
Corroyer, Edouard. Gothic Architecture. Macmillan. $2.
Dakyns, H. G. The Works of Xenophon. Vol. II. Macmillan. $2.50.
Dickens, C. Sketches by Boz. Macmillan. $1.
Duff, Sir M. E. G., and Stokes, Whitley. Life and Speeches of Sir Henry Maine. Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.
Eelking, Max von. The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons.
Firenzvola, Agnolo. Of the Beauty of Women. London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.; New York: Scribners. $2.75.
Foster, Roger. A Treatise on Federal Practice in Civil Causes. 2 vols. Boston: Boston Book Co.
Gallup, Capt. Albert. Handbook of Military Signalling. Appletons.
Gardiner, R. S. Japan as We Saw It. Boston: Rand-Avery Supply Co.
Gore, J. E. The Visible Universe. London: Crosby Lockwood & Son; New York: Macmillan. $3.75.
Gosse, Edmund. Gossip in a Library. Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Hansey, Jennie A. Treasures Old and New: A Collection of carefully tested Household Recipes. Chicago: Laird & Lee.
Harris, Prof. J. R. The Newly-Recovered Gospel of St. Peter. James Pott & Co.
Hartshorne, F. C. The Railroads and the Commerce Clause. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $1.50.
Hayes, Alice M. The Horsewoman. London: W. Thacker & Co.; New York: Scribners. $3.75.
Heaviside, Oliver. Electrical Papers. 2 vols. Macmillan. $10.
Holt, Mrs. Elizabeth F. From Attic to Cellar: or, Housekeeping Made Easy. Salem, Mass.: Salem Press Publishing Co.
Hutton, A. W. Arthur Young's Tour in Ireland. 2 vols. Macmillan. $2.
Jacobs, Joseph. Tennyson and "In Memoriam"; an Appreciation and a Study. London; David Nutt.
Jeknavorian, Hayrabed. Phrase Book for English-Speaking People, Arranged in Eight Languages. Boston: Schoenhof. 25 cents.
Jennings, A. S. Practical Paper-Hanging. W. T. Comstock.
Kellner, Leon. Historical Outlines of English Syntax. Macmillan. $1.40.
Kirkup, Thomas. A History of Socialism. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $2.
Lea, H. C. Superstition and Force. 4th ed., revised. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.
Lods, Adolphe. Le Livre d'Hénoch. Fragments grecs découverts à Akhmîm. Publiés avec les variantes du texte Ethiopien. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
Logan, Belle V. Her Shattered Idol. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co. 50 cents.
MacDonald, Arthur. Criminology. Funk & Wagnalls Co.
MacVicar, Malcolm. Principles of Education. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.
Mann, Mary E. In Summer Shade. Harpers. 50 cents.
Mead, Rev. A. B. The Wonderful Counsellor. Randolph. 50 cents.
Mitchell, S. W. Francis Drake: A Tragedy of the Sea. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Moriarty, G. P. Dean Swift and his Writings. Scribners. $2.50
Müller-Casenov, Hans. The Humor of Germany. London: Walter Scott; New York: Scribners. $1.25.
Probyn, J. W. L'Italia dalla Caduta di Napoleone I. (1815) all' anno 1892. Florence: G. Barbèra.
Scott, W. The Antiquary. [Dryburgh Edition.] Macmillan. $1.25.
Scudder, Miss V. D. Shelley's Prometheus Unbound. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.
Selborne, Earl of. Hymns: Their History and Development in the Greek and Latin Churches, Germany and Great Britain. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Sheldon, Mrs. Georgie. Wedded by Fate; or, Sister Angela. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Sidney, Margaret. Old Concord, her Highways and Byways. Revised and enlarged ed. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $2.
Stimson, F. J. American Statute Law. Vol. II. Corporations, Private and General. Boston: Boston Book Co.
Tales of Adventure and Stories of Travel of Fifty Years Ago. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.; New York: Scribners. $3.75.
Tanner, Rev. E. A. Baccalaureate and Other Sermons and Addresses. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.
The Bard of the Dimbovitza. London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.; New York: Scribners. $1.75.
The Book of Common Prayer. New Standard. Thomas Nelson & Sons. $2.60.
The City and the Land. [Palestine Exploration Fund.] Seven Lectures. Macmillan. $1.25.
The Church Club Lectures, 1892. E. & J. B. Young & Co. 50 cents.
The Toreador Song from Carmen. Illustrated by Frank M. Gregory. Brentanos. $1.
Thompson, D. C. The Barbizon School of Painters. I. Corot. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $5.
Thompson, H. M. The Theory of Wages and its Application to the Eight-Hours Question and Other Labor Problems. Macmillan. $1.
Thompson, James. The City of Dreadful Night. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.50.
Van Dyke, Rev. Henry. The Poetry of Tennyson. 3d ed. Scribners. $2.
Walford, Mrs. L. B. For Grown-up Children. Appletons.
Welldon, J. E. C. The Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle. Macmillan. $2.
Wells, J. Oxford and Oxford Life. London: Methuen & Co.
Werner, A. The Humor of Italy. London: Walter Scott; New York: Scribners. $1.25.
Winter, W. Wanderers. New ed. Macmillan. 75 cents.
Witty, Wise and Wicked Maxims. Brentanos. 75 cents.

AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

BARKER'S PHYSICS. Advanced course.
REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY. 3 courses.
PACKARD'S ZOÖLOGY. 3 courses.
MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY. 3 courses.
WALKER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. 3 courses.
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN'S ASTRONOMY. 2 courses.
BESSEY'S BOTANY. 2 courses.
JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY. 2 courses.
SEDGWICK & WILSON'S BIOLOGY.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

RARE BOOKS | AUTOGRAPH LETTERS. Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the UNITED STATES. By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M.D. 596 pages, 8vo, cloth, $3.50; half morocco, $4.50. By mail, 30 cents extra.
BOERICKE & TAFEL, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference."—*G. E. Wire, M.D., Supt. of Med. Dept., Newbury Library, Chicago.*

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

CATALOGUE NO. 35 READY.—A. S. Clark, Bookseller and Newsdealer, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

YALE MIXTURE

The choicest Smoking Tobacco experince can produce, or that money can buy. MARBURG BROS.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phos*phite*, not a laboratory or acid phos*phate*. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Recent Importations in Limited Quantities:

PABLO DE SEGOVIA: *The Adventures of a Spanish Sharper. By* FRANCISCO DE QUEVEDO. *Illustrated with over 100 Drawings by* DANIEL VIERGE. *With an Introduction on "Vierge and his Art," by* JOSEPH PENNELL: *and "Critical Essay on Quevedo and his Writings," by* H. E. WATTS. *Super Royal Quarto, bound in parchment, old style (limited edition only), $20.*

This is the chief work of QUEVEDO, who has been likened, in his wit, to Dean Swift, and in his grace to Horace.

"The Paris edition made a prodigious sensation, and, deserved to do, covered the illustrator with glory. The English edition will revive in this country the old popularity of 'Pablo de Segovia,' and spread amongst us the reputation of M. Vierge. To those not acquainted with the best book illustrations of France, the designs will be a revelation—fresh, intense, and abounding in vigor, color, spirit, and fun, excelling in minutest details and very delicate draughtsmanship, while so apt to the subject are these designs that no Briton will in future think of Quevedo and his Pablo without M. Vierge."—*London Athenæum.*

SHORT STALKS; or, Hunting Camps, North, South, East, and West. By EDWARD NORTH BUXTON. With numerous fine illustrations by Whymper, Lodge, Wolf, etc. 8vo, $6.00.

"It is some time since we have come across so pleasant and attractive a record of sport, travel, and adventure as this. It is the work of a keen sportsman and traveller, who has employed his rare and brief holidays, as Englishmen love to employ them, in rapid travel and the pursuit of wild game in the remoter districts of two hemispheres."—*London Times.*

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM COWPER. By THOMAS WRIGHT (Principal of Cowper School, Olney, author of 'The Town of Cowper,' etc. With [illegible] illustrations. Demy octavo, cloth, $5.

This work aims [illegible] most complete Life of Cowper ever publishe[illegible] contain numerous illustrations and reproduc[illegible] fac-similes of papers and places and scenes o[illegible] life, obtained from all the well-known autho[illegible]es and students of the subject.

"Mr. Wright has not only concentrated in his biography all that is best in the work of his predecessors, but has added a great deal that is new and strange. . . . This loving and minute record."—*London Chronicle.*

HOURS IN A LIBRARY. By LESLIE STEPHEN. First, second, and third series, reissue in cheaper form, 3 volumes, $6.00.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY. By A. MILNES MARSHALL, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Zoology, Owens College, England, assisted by C. HERBERT HURST, Lecturer in Zoölogy, Owens College, England. 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

"The volume has special value for students of anatomy."—*Prof. Henry F. Osborne, Princeton College.*

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS, FOR UNIVERSAL REFERENCE. Twentieth Edition. Containing the History of the World to the Autumn of 1892. By BENJAMIN VINCENT. With an American Supplement, containing about 200 additional pages, including American Topics and a Copious Bibliographical Index. By G. P. PUTNAM, A.M. In one thick octavo volume, $6.00. Half Russia, $9.00.

"Is the most universal book of reference in a moderate compass in the English language."—*London Times.*

THE SUPERNATURAL: ITS ORIGIN, NATURE, AND EVOLUTION. By JOHN H. KING. 2 vols., $6.00.

"The work covers a wide range of fact and theory, and will prove of great interest and value in the investigation of a subject which is attracting at this time a great deal of attention."—*Detroit Free Press.*

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 West 23d St., New York.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers and Importers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OFFICES AT LONDON, LEIPZIG, PARIS.

Subscriptions for *Periodicals*, Foreign and American, at the lowest rates. Prompt and careful service. Estimates furnished.

Book-buyers can save themselves much trouble and save money by sending all orders for both

Foreign and American Books

to our firm, prepared to furnish all Books, wherever published, promptly and at lowest rates.

TICKNOR & COMPANY

Publish Art, Architectural, Historical, Standard, and Illustrated Books. Catalogues on application. Also the

AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE OLDEST AND BEST

Architectural publication in the country. Interesting articles on Architecture, Sanitation, Archæology, Decoration, etc., by the ablest writers. *Richly illustrated.* Issued weekly. Send stamp for specimen copy to the Publishers,

TICKNOR & COMPANY,

211 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds. THE BIRDS OF AMERICA, from drawings made in the U. S. by John James Audubon, F.R.S., 8 vols., and THE QUADRUPEDS OF NORTH AMERICA, by John James Audubon and Rev. John Backman, 3 vols.; together, 11 vols., royal 8vo, half green morocco, gilt tops, the plates mounted on linen guards, bound by Pawson and Nicholson, clean, sound condition. New York, G. R. Lockwood, no date. $250.00.

Congressional Proceedings, 1789-1891, as follows: Annals of Congress, 42 vols., sheep; Congressional Debates, 15 vols., sheep; Congressional Globe, 108 vols., half Russia; Congressional Record, 119 vols., half Russia. Complete set for $250.00.

Finances of the United States, 1790-1891, complete set of the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, 50 vols., half brown morocco, sound, good set, $96.00. Includes Hamilton's Reports on Public Credit, Manufactures, Mint, etc.

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,
Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

Having recently purchased the entire remainder of the last edition of this standard work from the publishers, we are prepared to offer them at greatly reduced prices. The book may be returned within five days from date of purchase if unsatisfactory. We have them in russia, half-morocco, or sheep bindings. They won't last long. Write us for prices.

Leary's Old Book Store,

9 South Ninth St.,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS.

Edited by ANDREW LANG.

NEW LIMITED EDITION OF 1,000 COPIES.

Sir Walter Scott has stamped his genius on an entire country and language, and by many is considered to stand first of all the world's great novelists.

The Waverley Novels are read by millions, and in every civilized country in the world, but hitherto they have never been properly illustrated.

This edition will be enriched, at a cost of over $40,000, with proof impressions on imperial Japanese paper, of 300 original etchings from paintings by celebrated artists, among whom are many members of the Royal Society for the promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland, and such masters as **Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., R. W. Macbeth, R.A., Lockhart, Gordon Browne, Pettie, Lalauze, Lefort, Teyssonnieres,** etc., etc.

It will be edited by **Andrew Lang,** the greatest English critic and Bibliographer, who will furnish critical introductions, glossaries, and notes to each novel, supplementing the author's own notes and prefaces.

Mr. Lang was granted access to Scott's private library at Abbottsford through the courtesy of the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, to whom this edition is dedicated.

This is the most magnificent edition ever made of the works of any novelist.

The type will be large and new, set in a fine open page; the margins ample, and the paper a beautiful natural tint. The volume will be a small 8vo, easy to handle, and the binding vellum cloth, gilt tops, slightly trimmed. Complete in **48 volumes,** issued at the rate of about 2 volumes per month, at **$2.50 per volume.**

Also, 500 copies printed on Holland hand-made paper, with 50 additional illustrations, making a total of 350, and bound in half leather, gilt tops, at **$5.00 per volume.**

[EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON TIMES.]

"*It would be difficult to find in these days a more competent and sympathetic editor of Scott than his countryman, the brilliant and versatile man of letters who has undertaken the task.*

"*The illustrations by various competent hands are beautiful in themselves and beautifully executed, and, altogether, this edition of the Waverley Novels bids fair to become the classical edition of the great Scottish classic.*"

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT,

PUBLISHERS,

BOSTON.

*** *Also, a few sets still remain unsold of our limited editions, uniform with above, of Thackeray, in 30 vols.; Dickens, 48 vols.; Bulwer, 32 vols.; Victor Hugo, 30 vols.; Dumas, 40 vols., which are offered at an advance above the original price of publication.*

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1438. THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Harper's Magazine

FOR FEBRUARY.

[*Ready January* 21.]

Twelfth Night. With 8 Illustrations and Frontispiece by EDWIN A. ABBEY. Comment by ANDREW LANG.

New Orleans, our Southern Capital. By JULIAN RALPH. With 23 Illustrations by W. T. SMEDLEY.

Whittier: Notes of his Life and of his Friendships. By MRS. JAMES T. FIELDS. With 7 Illustrations.

Tio Juan. A Story. By MAURICE KINGSLEY. With 3 Illustrations by FREDERIC REMINGTON.

The Refugees. A Tale of Two Continents. By A. CONAN DOYLE. Part II. With 5 Illustrations by T. DE THULSTRUP.

Bristol in the Time of Cabot. By JOHN B. SHIPLEY. With 17 Illustrations.

The Women's Exchange of Simpkinsville. A Story. By RUTH MCENERY STUART. With 2 Illustrations by C. S. REINHART.

The Red-bird. A Poem. By MADISON CAWEIN.

Horace Chase. A Novel. By CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON. Part II.

Lide. A Story. By ROBERT C. V. MEYERS.

L'Ordre de Bon-Temps. Port Royal, 1606. A Poem. By WILLIAM MCLENNAN. With 2 Illustrations by C. RICKETTS.

Recollections of George William Curtis. By JOHN W. CHADWICK. With 4 Illustrations.

Editor's Study and Editor's Drawer,

both illustrated.

Subscription Price, $4 00 a Year.

Booksellers and Postmasters usually receive Subscriptions. Subscriptions sent direct to the publishers should be accompanied by Post-office Money Order or Draft. When no time is specified, Subscriptions will begin with the current Number. Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, or Mexico.

New Publications.

Illustrated Edition of Green's Short History of the English People. Edited by Mrs. J. R. GREEN and Miss KATE NORGATE. With Portrait, Colored Plates, Maps, and Many Illustrations. Vol. I., Royal 8vo, Illuminated Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $5 00.

Autobiographical Notes of the Life of William Bell Scott, and Notices of his Artistic and Poetic Circle of Friends. 1830 to 1882. Edited by W. MINTO. Illustrated by Etchings by Himself, and Reproductions of Sketches by Himself and Friends. Two Volumes, 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, $8 00. (*In a Box.*)

History of the United States, from the Compromise of 1850. By JAMES FORD RHODES. Vol. I., 1850-1854; Vol II., 1854–1860. 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, $5 00. (*In a Box.*)

Short History of the Christian Church. By JOHN F. HURST, D.D., LL.D., Author of "Indika," etc. With 10 Colored Maps. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $3 00.

Morocco as It Is, with an Account of Sir Charles Euan Smith's Recent Mission to Fez. By STEPHEN BONSAL, Jr. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $2 00.

Elements of Deductive Logic. By NOAH K. DAVIS, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia, and Author of "The Theory of Thought." Post 8vo, 90 cents. [Mailing price 99 cts.]

The Tongue of Fire; or, The True Power of Christianity. By the Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR. From New Plates. 16mo, Cloth, $1 00.

Jane Field. A Novel. By MARY E. WILKINS, Author of "A New England Nun, and Other Stories," etc. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Harper's Young People Series. Two New Volumes: *The Midnight Warning, and Other Stories.* By E. H. HOUSE. *The Moon Prince, and Other Nabobs.* By R. K. MUNKITTRICK.—Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25 each.

The above works are for sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by HARPER & BROTHERS, *postage prepaid (unless otherwise indicated), to any part of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, on receipt of price.* HARPER'S NEW CATALOGUE, *a descriptive list of over 3,000 volumes, sent, postpaid, on receipt of Ten Cents.*

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 39

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

Party Duty 42
The Harm of Immigration 42
The Kansas Situation 43
The Catholic Controversy 44
The Geologic Atlas of the United States 45

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

An Exhibition of the Work of Burne-Jones 46
The Diary of the Dauphiness 47

CORRESPONDENCE:

France and the United States 48
The Results of Popular Education 48
An Editorial Oversight 49
The Adverb and the Infinitive Once More 49
"Snibar" 50

NOTES 50

REVIEWS:

Lanciani's Rome 53
Bandelier's Indians of the Southwest 54
Books in Chains 55

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 56

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—	
4 insertions	5 per cent.
8 "	10 "
13 "	12½ "
26 "	15 "
39 "	20 "
52 "	25 "

AMOUNT—	
$100 within a year	10 per cent.
250 " "	12½ "
500 " "	15 "
750 " "	20 "
1,000 " "	25 "
1,500 " "	30 "
2,000 " "	33⅓ "

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.*

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Advent term, eighteenth year, opens Sept. 21, 1892. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hilliard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 247 Prytania Street.

MRS. F. D. BLAKE AND MRS. L. Polk Chapman's French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 1, 1892. Students prepared for college. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 120-124 West Franklin St.

THE EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. 30th year. Reopens Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL. — PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS
(formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

Teachers, etc.

PROFESSOR WANTED—ONE EACH in Classics, Mathematics, Music, Elocution, Languages, and Sciences. Also a Vice-Chancellor. Must invest $500. Salary, home, and commission up to $1,800. Address "UNIVERSITY," Guthrie, Oklahoma.

A FEW BOYS WILL FIND PLEA- sant and refined home in teacher's family. Preparation for college or business. Decided advantages; references. Address TEACHER, care of *Nation.*

MR. JOHN TRIST, A DAILY READ- er in the British Museum, is open to undertake research for Authors or Publishers in America. Address care Capper Entertainment Agency, 62 Strand, London.

WANTED—A HARVARD GRADU- ate to assist a boy with his studies two evenings in the week Address, with terms, STUDENT, *Nation* office.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BU- REAU, 211 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.—The best city schools, colleges, universities, State normals, academies, seminaries, church schools, etc., are among our regular patrons. Also have frequent vacancies for governesses and tutors. Now is the best time to register for fall positions. Send for hand-book, and note what we are doing for teachers. C. J. ALBERT, Manager.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 7 Tremont Place, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & CO. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vancancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

Two Scholarships for Women.

The Harvard University Examinations

For Women will be held in New York on June 27, 29, and 30, and July 1, 1893. Two scholarships, one of $300 and one of $200, are offered in connection with these examinations.
For information apply to the SECRETARY, No. 32 East 33d Street.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

SCOTT'S

Waverley Novels

Edited by ANDREW LANG.

New Limited Edition of 1,000 Copies.

Scott has stamped his genius on an entire country and language, and the Waverley Novels are read by millions, and in every civilized country in the world. These great novels have never before been properly illustrated.

This edition is enriched, at a cost of over forty thousand dollars, with proof impressions on Imperial Japanese paper of three hundred original etchings from paintings by celebrated artists of France and England, among whom are **Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., R. W. Macbeth, Gordon Browne, Pettie, Lefort, Lalauze, Teyssonnieres,** *etc.*

Andrew Lang, *the greatest English critic as editor, will furnish critical introductions, glossaries, and notes to each novel, supplementing Scott's own notes.*

This is the most magnificent edition ever made of the works of any novelist.

The type will be large and new, set in a fine, open page, the margins ample, and the paper a beautiful natural tint, the volume a small 8vo, easy to handle, and the binding vellum cloth, gilt tops, slightly trimmed. Complete in 48 vols., issued 2 vols. per month, at **$2.50 per volume.** *Also 500 copies printed on Holland hand-made paper, with fifty additional illustrations, and bound in half leather, at $5.00 per volume.*

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

Kiepert's Atlas Antiquus.

Substantially bound in full cloth. Single copies, postpaid, $2.00.

Leach, Shewell & Sanborn,

PUBLISHERS,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

BRENTANO'S

124 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

BOOKS of every description, both FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Send for Catalogue.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS supplied with Text-Books, Stationery, and every requisite at reduced rates.

Weed's Business Law. A valuable book for business colleges and for any one entering on business life. $1.00.

Gide's Political Economy. At once conservative and progressive. Retail price, $2.00.

Wilson's The State. A Text Book in Historical and Practical Politics. A comparative and historical study of government. Retail price, $2.00.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Boston, New York, Chicago.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Of Books for School Reading and School and Town Libraries is now ready. Send for it.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine

OF THE

World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED, SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE.

Every Instrument Fully Warranted.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.

174 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. | *92 Fifth Avenue, New York.*

218 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer,

851 and 853 Sixth Ave., N. W. Cor. 48th St., N. Y.

FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS. *Send for Catalogue.*

Fine Stationery. Sample Book on application.

ERIE LINES

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN

New York & Chicago,

Via Chautauqua Lake or Niagara Falls. An enchanting panorama of mountains, forests, and streams.

Pullman Cars

Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauqua Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

D. I. ROBERTS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Reading Writing Speaking GERMAN

is taught by an interesting method in GERMANIA, a monthly magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature. $2 a year. Sample copies free. Address: GERMANIA, Manchester, N. H.

Tyndall's 'Fragments of Science,' 'New Fragments,' 'Heat,' 'Sound,' 'Light,' 'Water,' 'Electricity,' 'Alpine Exercise.' (Others.)

PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Reading Case for the Nation,

To receive the current numbers in a convenient (temporary) form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with *The Nation* stamped on the side in gold. Holds about one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 75 cents.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

KNABE

PIANOFORTES,

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St.

New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St.

Washington, 817 Market Space.

Back Numbers of "The Nation."

In response to frequent inquiries from subscribers:

An incomplete set of THE NATION has little or no market value. Partial sets, bound and unbound, are always obtainable (usually lacking the earliest volumes), and do not command high rates. The bindings generally count for nothing, owing to great diversity of styles. Volume I. has readily brought $10 and upward when complete, bound or unbound, but will bring very little in proportion if a single number is missing. Volumes II. and III. are also scarce, but not so high-priced as the first.

Complete sets, both bound and unbound, have sold for $100, with tolerably quick bidders, and have an increasing value year by year.

Single numbers not more than a year old can usually be supplied by the publishers at 10 cents each. For numbers more than a year old purchasers are referred to Mr. J. W. Christopher, 47 Dey St., Mr. A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, H. Williams, 195 West Tenth Street, New York; or A. H. Roffe & Co., Boston, Mass.

The publishers no longer undertake to buy or sell numbers or volumes more than a year old, and can only recommend sellers or purchasers to negotiate with a dealer or to advertise in THE NATION.

[Publication was begun July 1, 1865, Vol. I. comprising the last half year. Two volumes per year have since been issued, Vol. LVI. comprising the first half-year of 1893.]

WATER CLOSETS

It is a wise man who considers the danger of unsanitary closets. Information free to those who ask.

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Choice Collection of English Books

AT LOW PRICES.

Arabian Nights Entertainments. Illustrated by numerous plates. 4 vols., three-quarters calf, $14.00 London (Smith, Elder), 1835.

AINSWORTH (W. Harrison). Novels and Romances. A complete set. With numerous illustrations on steel and wood by George Cruikshank, "Phiz," and Tony Johannot. 8vo, half morocco, marbled edge. 16 vols. $50.00.

Art in Phoenicia, Chaldea, and Ancient Egypt. From the French by W. Armstrong. 6 vols., half morocco, $50.00. London (Chapman & Hall).

Berlin Under the New Empire. Its Institutions, Industries, Social Life, etc., by Vizetelly. 2 vols., three-quarters morocco, gilt top, uncut, $10.00. London (Tinsley Bros.), 1879.

BLESSINGTON (Countess of). The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington. By R. R. Madden, M.R.I.A. With a portrait. 8vo, three-quarters calf, gilt top. 3 vols., $15.75. London (Newby), 1855.

BLUNT (Lady). A Pilgrimage to Nejd, the Cradle of the Arab Race; A Visit to the Court of the Arab Emir; and "Our Persian Campaign." With map, portraits, and illustrations from the author's drawings. 8vo. Three-quarters calf, extra, gilt top, bound by Tout. 2 vols. $6.00. London (Murray), 1881.

BURNS (Robert). Poetical Works. Octavo edition. 6 vols., three-quarters calf, gilt top, $24.00. Limited edition. This copy No. 495. London (Paterson & Co.), 1891.

BURNS (Robert). Poetical Works. Eighth edition. 5 vols., three-quarters calf, $16.00. London, 1820.

British Poets. Complete set of the "Aldine Edition of the British Poets." Embracing the works of Akenside, Beattie, Burns, Butler, Chaucer, Churchill, Collins, Cowper, Dryden, Falconer, Goldsmith, Gray, Milton, Parnell, Pope, Prior, Shakespeare, Spenser, Surrey, Swift, Thomson, Kirke White, Wyatt, Young. 52 vols. 16mo. Half Russia. $50.00. London (Bell & Daldy), n. d.

Barbauld's British Novelists. Complete set of 50 vols., half calf, yellow edge. $75.00.

Bentley's Novels. Embracing Scottish Chiefs, Canterbury Tales, Pastor's Fireside, and others. In all 18 vols., half calf. $45.00. London (Bentley), 1837.

British Dramatists. Works of Randolph, Chapman, Suckling, Heywood, Behm, Brome, and others. 25 vols., full calf. $90.00. London (Pearson), 1873.

Book of Gems. The Poets and Artists of Great Britain. Edited by S. C. Hall. 3 vols. Three-quarters morocco, gilt top, $24.00. London (Saunders & Otley) 1836.

CARLETON (Wm.). Traits and Stories of Irish PEASANTRY. 5th edition, with introduction notes, and illustrations by Phiz and others. 2 vols., half calf, yellow edge. $15.00. London (Wm. Tegg), 1864.

DEFOE (Daniel). The Novels and Miscellaneous WORKS. With a Biographical Memoir of the Author, literary prefaces to the various pieces, illustrative notes, etc. With a portrait. 16mo. Bound by Tout in three-quarters calf, extra, gilt top. 20 vols. $105.00. Oxford (D. A. Talboys), 1840.

DOYLE. A Chronicle of England, B.C. 55-A.D. 1485.—*Written and illustrated by James E. Doyle, the designs engraved and printed in colors by Edmund Evans.* Numerous colored illustrations. 4to. Full polished calf, extra gilt, very handsomely bound. $25.00. London (Longmans), 1864.

Edgworth's Tales and Novels. 38 illustrations after designs by Harvey. Three-quarters calf, gilt top, uncut. 18 vols. $54.00. London (Baldwin & Craddock), 1833.

FIELDING. History of Tom Jones. By Henry Fielding, Esq. *With illustrations by Geo. Cruikshank.* 12mo. Three-quarters calf, extra, uncut, gilt top, bound by Tout. 2 vols. $8.00 net. London (Beckers), 1878.

History of Tom Jones. 2 vols. Three-quarters calf, gilt top. $12.00. London (Cochrane), 1831.

Froissart's Chronicles of England, France, Spain, and the adjoining countries, from the latter part of the reign of Edward II. to the coronation of Henry IV., by Sir John Froissart, with Colored Illustrations and numerous wood-cuts. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. Half-morocco, extra, very handsome, gilt top. $50.00. London (William Smith), 1839-'40.

Forest and Game Law Tales. By Harriet Martineau. 3 vols., half-calf, gilt top. $9.00. London (Moxon), 1845.

GERMAN ROMANCES. Specimens Selected and Translated from Various Authors. Cruikshank's Illustrations. 3 vols., half calf, $12.00. London (Whitaker), 1826.

GREECE. Picturesque, Descriptive, and Historical. By C. Wordsworth. 378 Engravings on wood and steel. 1 vol., three-quarters calf, gilt top, $12.00. London (W. S. Orr), 1839.

GOOD QUEEN ANNE; or Men and Manners in ENGLAND'S AUGUSTAN AGE. By W. H. Davenport-Adams. 2 vols., three-quarters morocco, $9.00. London (Remington), 1886.

Hofland's British Angler. The Art of Angling in England, Scotland, and Wales. One vol., three-quarters calf, gt. top, $5.00. London (Bohn), 1848.

JAMES (G. P. R.). Novels Revised and Corrected by the author, with preface. 21 vols., three-quarters. calf, gt. top, $120.00. This edition is very scarce. London (Smith, Elder), 1844.

JAMESON (Mrs.). Characteristics of Women, Moral, Poetical, and Historical: Shakespeare's Heroines. By Mrs. Jameson. 12mo. Three-quarters calf, extra, uncut, gilt top. 2 vols., $8.00. London (Saunders), 1833.

KNIGHT. The Gallery of Portraits, with Memoirs. Collected and compiled by Charles Knight. The engravings by Scriven, Woodman, Holl, and others, after paintings by Raphael, Lawrence, Janssen, Latour, Phillips, Reynolds, and other artists of note. One set. Royal 8vo. Three-quarters morocco, gilt top. 7 vols. $50.00. Knight (London), 1833.

KEMBLE, Fanny. Her Girlhood, Later Life, Year of Consolation, Journal and Records of Later Life, etc. In all 13 vols. Half calf, gilt top. $35.00. London (Moxon), 1848.

KEATS' POETICAL WORKS. New Edition, with all corrections and additions. Edited by H. B. Forman. 4 vols., three-quarters calf, gt. top, uncut, $30.00. London (Reeves), 1889.

LEVER (CHARLES). The Complete Works of. With an Autobiographical Introduction, and a large number of humorous illustrations on steel by "Phiz" (H. K. Browne) and other artists. 8vo, three-quarters crushed levant, extra gilt top. 17 vols. $140.00. London (Chapman & Hall), 1854.

JENNY LIND. The Artist. Her Early Life and dramatic career, 1820-1851, from documents collected by Mr. Goldschmidt. 2 vols., three-quarters morocco, gilt top, uncut, $12.00. London (Murray), 1891.

Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott. 7 vols., half-calf, gilt top. $20.00. This is first edition and scarce. Edinburgh (Cadell), 1836.

MARRYAT (Joseph). A History of Pottery and Porcelain, Mediæval and Modern. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 1 vol., half morocco, gilt top. $7.50. London (John Murray), 1857.

MARTIN. The Life of His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT. By Theodore Martin. With portraits and views. 8vo. Handsomely bound by Tout in three-quarters crushed levant, extra, gilt top. $22.75.

MAYHEW. The Rhine and its Picturesque Sce-NERY. With beautiful illustrations on steel from designs by Birket Foster. Described by Henry Mayhew. In 2 vols. Vol. I.—Rotterdam to Mayence. Vol. II.—Mayence to the Lake of Constance. Imperial 8vo. Three-quarters crushed levant, extra, full gilt. 2 vols. $20.00. London.

McCARTHY. A History of Our Own Times, from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880. By Justin McCarthy, M.P. Fine large type. 8vo. Three-quarters calf, extra, uncut, gilt top, bound by Tout. 4 vols. $20.00. London (Chatto & Windus), 1881.

MILMAN. The History of Christianity; History of LATIN CHRISTIANITY; THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS. Complete in 15 vols. 12mo. Half calf, uncut, gilt top. $45.00. London (Murray), 1866-1875.

MOLIERE. The Dramatic Works of Moliere. By Henri Van Laun. Illustrated by a portrait and 35 etchings. With duplicate plates of all the etchings. Large-paper copy. Royal 8vo, full crushed blue levant, extra, uncut edges, gilt top. 6 vols., $150.00.

NATURALISTS' LIBRARY. A fine copy in original red cloth. Edited by Sir William Jardine. 42 vols., cloth, gt. top, $31.50. London (W. H. Allen).

PERCY. Reliques of Ancient English Poetry. Consisting of Old Heroic Ballads, Songs, and other Pieces of our Earlier Poets. 8vo, three-quarters calf, extra, gilt top, bound by Tout. 3 vols. $12.00. London (Lewis), 1839.

POPE. Poetical Works. With Introduction and notes by T. A. Buckley. 7 vols., three-quarters calf. $21.00. London (Ingham). 1853.

Ramsay's Evergreen and Tea Table Miscellany. A Collection of Scott's Poems. Reprint of original edition. 4 vols., half-calf, gt. top, $12.00. Glasgow (Cunn), 1874.

SCOTT. The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. With Turner's illustrations, engraved on steel by Goodall. 12mo. Half morocco, uncut. 12 vols. $30.00. London (Cadell), 1868.

SMOLLETT. The Works of Tobias Smollett, M.D., with Memoirs of his Life; to which is prefixed a View of the Commencement and Progress of Romance. By John Moore, M.D. Edited by James P. Browne, M.D. With portrait. 8vo. Tree calf, gilt top. 8 vols. $44.00. London (Bickers & Sotheran), 1872.

Songs of England and Scotland. 2 vols., half calf, gilt top. $7.50. London (Cochrane), 1835.

THACKERAY, W. M. Complete Works. "De Luxe Edition." 26 vols. Cloth, paper labels, uncut. $75.00. London (Smith, Elder), 1878.

Wilkie Gallery (The). A selection of the best pictures of Sir David Wilkie, including his Spanish and Oriental sketches. 1 vol. Three-quarters morocco, gilt edge. $15.00.

For sale by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,

715-717 Market St., Philadelphia.

The Best Edition of

SCOTT'S Waverley Novels.

New Library Edition. Published in connection with Adam and Charles Black, the authorized publishers of the works of Sir Walter Scott.

Each volume contains a complete novel, printed on fine paper, in bold, legible type. To the last volume is appended a synopsis of the principal incidents and persons introduced in the text.

The entire work is complete in twenty-five volumes, and is illustrated with steel engravings by the most eminent artists of their time, including Vandyke, Zucchero, Le Joeque, Wilkie, Turner, Roberts, Landseer, Stanfield, Frith, Creswick, Hook, Horseley, Stone, Ward, Ellmore, Pickersgill, Phillips, Faed, etc. No artists of a later period have been able to give to the public such excellent representations of the scenes and characters depicted by the author of the Waverley Novels.

The *New Library Edition* contains *fifty steel engravings*, and is sold in cloth binding at $1.75 per volume ($43.75 per set). Half morocco, $56.25; half calf, marbled edges, $80.00; three-quarters calf, $100.

The *New Library* SPECIAL *Edition* contains *one hundred and eighty-five steel engravings*, and is sold in sets at $62.50, cloth binding; three-quarters calf, extra, $125; full tree calf, gilt edges (London), $150.

"It is a stately edition—the best now in print, and will undoubtedly supply in the best way the increasing demand for the Waverley Novels which has been noted of late."—*New York Times.*

"And this superb edition, printed as if for a prince, and bound for all time, is worthy of the works of the master."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"*The best* popular edition of Scott that we are acquainted with."—*Chicago Dial.*

"It is the edition of the day, and combines cheapness with elegance."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The edition is the best ever offered the American public."—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

This edition is for sale by all booksellers.

J. B. Lippincott Company,

PUBLISHERS,

715-717 Market St., Philadelphia.

*** Catalogue and specimen pages of all the best English editions of *Thackeray's Works* sent on application.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

The Week.

THE death of ex-President Hayes, though sudden, has no shock for the public mind, and no political significance whatever. It must truthfully be said, also, that the event will excite very little interest. His highest honors were thrust upon him, not achieved by personal ambition, and his Administration did not win him popularity. He retired from office never again to take an active part in public affairs, and passed the life of a private gentleman who could lend some prestige to philanthropic boards and conferences for the elevation of the freedmen and the protection of the Indians. His means raised him above the necessity of making bitter reflections on the ingratitude of republics, and his good sense and just estimate of his own abilities kept him simple and unostentatious to the end of his days. In the long line of Presidents he will be remembered as the one the fairness of whose election was so seriously disputed as to bring the country to the verge of violent dissension; but also as the one who was fated to bring the civil war to a close by withdrawing the support of Federal troops from the carpet-bag governments of the South. If he disappointed the hopes of civil-service reformers, and had the insensibility to reward the members of the Southern returning-boards who counted him into office, he at least put a needful pause to the awful descent into jobbery and venality which marked the Administration of Grant. His personal habits and choice of associates, and the estimable character of his wife, went far to redeem the tone of Washington society during his incumbency. His want of force and of a distinct reformatory purpose prevented him either from laying a foundation on which his successor might build, or from compelling his successor to persevere in the same path. In fact, it was too evident that things under President Garfield were lapsing into their old course when the hand of Guiteau interposed to change the destiny of the party and the country.

Mr. Sherman has reported from the Senate Finance Committee a bill to repeal the Silver Purchase Act, and to provide for the issue of circulating notes by national banks up to the par value of the bonds deposited by them. Senators Sherman, Allison, Hiscock, McPherson, and Carlisle voted in the Committee in favor of the repealing bill, and Senators Harris and Voorhees against it. Senators Morrill, Aldrich, Vance, and Jones were absent. These, if present, would have been equally divided. The composition of the Committee is fairly indicative of the progress of sound doctrine in the Senate. One year ago, instead of 7 to 4 in favor of the bill, the vote most likely would have been 6 to 5 against it. It is safe to count both Allison and Carlisle as henceforth active supporters of the repealing bill. Whether a vote on the measure can be reached at this session is problematical, but it is a great gain to have got it before the Senate in the regular way. It will be a gain even if the silver Senators try to kill it by delay. One year ago they wanted nothing so much as a straight vote on free coinage, and when they secured it they actually had a majority for it. Now it appears that they want to avoid a vote, and when they speak of the repealing bill they say that they will "talk it to death" whenever it is pushed. This means that they know they have lost their majority, and that the repealing bill will pass whenever a vote is reached. If it is not reached at this session, President Cleveland will have very strong reasons for calling an extra session.

The Boston *Herald* considers the Cate Bill reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency objectionable because, although it repeals the Sherman Act, it provides for the coining of the silver bullion now in the Treasury. The *Herald's* objection is stated in these terms:

> "As we understand the matter, only silver dollars to the face value of the outstanding Treasury notes will be held in the Treasury. The rest of the coinage will pass into the currency in one form or another. That residue, reckoned on the present volume of purchases of silver bullion, would add at least $35,000,000 to the amount of silver dollars or silver certificates in active circulation."

It is to be said on the other side that if the Treasury finds any way to put out the extra 35,000,000 of standard silver dollars, it will get gold dollars or gold value in return for them, and hence no harm would be done. But it is not likely that the Treasury could force these cartwheel dollars on the public by any possibility. Every effort has been made to put out more of these inconvenient coins, but the public have refused to carry more than some $60,000,000 of them, or say $1 per capita. There is no law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convert his own silver dollars into silver certificates. But, if the evil which the *Herald* discerns were real, it would be a very small price to pay for the stoppage of bullion purchases.

We do not see why the Quarantine Bill which has passed the Senate does not provide as uniform and effective a system of national quarantine as can be hoped for without completely abolishing all State quarantine establishments. Section 3 puts it in the power of the national Government to assume full control of quarantine regulations at the port of New York or anywhere else at any moment when the action of the local quarantine officials fails to meet the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It also gives the Secretary of the Treasury specific authority to detail, for special duty at New York, the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, or any other equally competent sanitarian, with full power to overrule and supplant the Health Officer of the port at any moment when his conduct fails to conform with national regulations, or in any other manner fails to meet the approval of the national authorities. This is, in effect, full national quarantine, and, taken in connection with the other requirement, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have rules and regulations drawn for the whole country and their administration made uniform everywhere, leaves little to be desired.

The feeling in favor of electing Senators by the popular vote, instead of through Legislatures, is plainly growing. At the recent election a proposition looking to an amendment of the Federal Constitution for that purpose was submitted to the people of California, and ratified by an overwhelming majority. In Iowa there is a movement in the same direction so far as present conditions permit. A new Senator will be elected by the Legislature to be chosen next November, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of having each party name its candidate at its State convention, as was done by the Democrats of Illinois in the case of Gen. Palmer. The Iowa Democrats are practically unanimous for Gov. Boies as their candidate, and there does not seem likely to be any opposition to the formal naming of him by the Convention. The Republicans are by no means united upon a candidate, and there is much division of opinion as to the wisdom of picking out one man to be supported by all the factions. It is urged against the plan that the friends of every one of four or five possible candidates before the Legislature would work zealously for the party during the campaign if the choice were to remain open, while if the other policy were adopted, the supporters of all except the one named by the State Convention would lose much of their interest. Notwithstanding this element of opposition, however, it seems likely that the Republicans will finally conclude to name their candidate in State Convention, like the Democrats. Meanwhile the lower house of Congress has (on Monday last) passed, without a dissenting vote, a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing for the popular election of Senators.

The solemn business of nominating Mr. Murphy by machine for United States

Senator was carried out with only slight friction at Albany last week, and this action was confirmed by his election on Tuesday last. The obvious delight which the Machine leaders take in proceedings of this character is one of the most curious things about them. Everybody outside the Machine is convinced that this Murphy election is one of the most fatuous blunders ever committed in politics. Yet the Machine leaders chuckle over it, and are even persuaded that by forcing it through in defiance of public sentiment they have "humiliated" the President-elect. It is reported that as soon as Mr. Murphy takes his seat as Senator, he and his associate, Senator Hill, will make a formal call upon President Cleveland and tender him their services in carrying out his policy. It is just possible that he may not care for their assistance, and it is more than probable that he will get along better without it than with it.

The City Club started last week on what we conceive to be its true mission, the exposure of public abuses and the prosecution of official violators of the law. This work, in the present condition of the city government, can be done only by a powerful organization. Individuals cannot and ought not to be expected to undertake it. What serious work it is may be inferred from the simple fact that almost the whole bench of police magistrates—the exceptions are few—are in sympathy with the law-breakers, and use their power more or less to hinder and demoralize the police force in their attempts to repress or punish crime. Justice Burke, Mayor Gilroy's latest appointment, went to work discharging criminals almost as soon as he mounted the bench. Grady, whom the City Club have made arrangements to prosecute, got eight women out of confinement to which they had been sentenced for six months by Justice Taintor, who is one of the few respectable police magistrates—either by a trick played on the Commissioners of Charities and Correction or by a gross violation of the law. In the one case he ought to be pursued before the Common Pleas for misconduct in office; in the other he ought to be indicted by the Grand Jury, under the statute. This is a state of things which we think has no parallel in the history of civilized cities, and would excite more horror and astonishment if we had not come to it by gradual stages. We have been brought to it by a composition of causes. Which of them all has been most powerful is something which must be left to the discussion of the historian. The work before decent people now is to watch these malefactors from day to day, and use such legal machinery as exists for bringing them to justice and letting in light on their activities. They can easily crush any individual who assails them, but they cannot crush, and ought not to be able to cow, an organization like the City Club, if it has its heart in the work. Any intelligent and patriotic American who can sleep and work quietly and contentedly under Tammany rule may be sure there is something wrong with his moral make-up. He is not only a traitor to free government, but to civilization itself, of which these Tammany men are the sworn foes.

The speeches made by eminent citizens at the Lotus Club banquet to Mayor Gilroy on Saturday night call attention anew to one of the most serious obstacles to all efforts to secure not merely honest but respectable government for this city. Mayor Gilroy has offended public decency by appointing two notoriously unfit persons, one of them a murderer, to high public office. He has been denounced for this conduct by the City Club, which has a membership of nearly 1,000 of the most respectable people of the city, under the presidency of the city's most eminent lawyer, James C. Carter. Mayor Gilroy stood up at the banquet and called this censure of himself "slandering a public official, belittling his efforts, and making the name of the city a byword in the mouths of people of other municipalities." The impudence of this assumption, that the slander and reproach were not caused by the official who made the shameful appointments but by the citizens who rebuked him for it, was peculiarly Tammanyish and not at all surprising. But it was surprising to have a man like ex-Mayor Grace get up after Mr. Gilroy and sustain him in his impudence by saying: "My confidence in the certainty of the success of Mayor Gilroy is great. I sympathize with him in his disposition to find fault with the criticism and slander of those who are out of office directed to those who are in. I believe it is largely on account of this manner of slandering that so many good citizens take so little interest in politics." Does Mr. Grace really think so? What about the effect on decent citizens of finding the Gilroys eulogized in the very same terms as the Hewitts and Graces by men from whom better things were expected? It was less surprising, but no less significant, to have Chauncey M. Depew get up after Mayor Grace and say: "I am not here as a member of the City Club. In fact, I never was an amateur reformer. I truly sympathize with Mayor Gilroy when he says the people of this city who do not practise politics, are too prone to complain of the men on whose shoulders rests the burden of administering affairs."

Messrs. Grace and Depew are the leading representatives of the anti-Tammany political forces in this community, the County Democracy and the Republican party. Is it any wonder that there is no public confidence in the sincerity of that opposition when these two men stand up and not only defend the most offensive form of Tammany misgovernment, but ridicule as "slanderers" and "amateur reformers" the citizens who protest against it? If Messrs. Grace and Depew think Scannell and Koch are fit men for a Mayor to put into high office, why are they not both in Tammany Hall? Certainly they have cut from under their feet all ground upon which they can stand hereafter as opponents of Tammany rule. They surely cannot expect that Mayor Gilroy can do anything worse than this by which even they may be induced to take sides with his "slanderers." They have come to his defence at the moment when he stood in sorest need of it from some respectable source. Thousands of voters have said in former anti-Tammany campaigns: "Oh, the County Democrats and Republicans are no better than Tammany—they only want to get control in order to run the city in their own interest." Messrs. Grace and Depew now show that this talk was not without foundation.

The death of Gen. Butler comes at a time when he had well-nigh passed out of the public mind. It needs to be said that at several distinct periods he concentrated upon himself a very large share of public attention. The first of these periods was when he went as a delegate to the Charleston Convention of 1860 and voted fifty-seven times for the nomination of Jeff. Davis for President of the United States. His next appearance in a distinguished rôle was when he entered the Union Army. From Big Bethel to Bermuda Hundred, where Gen. Grant reported him as being "in a bottle, securely corked," it is doubtful if he rendered any real military service to the nation, although he managed to keep himself in evidence more than the generals (like Terry, for example) who took up his bad jobs and carried them to triumphant success. After the war, he entered Congress and disputed the leadership of the House with Blaine at one time, with results rather favorable to himself. His ambition was next fixed on the Governorship of Massachusetts, and, after one or two unsuccessful assaults, he actually carried that fortress. He had in the meantime become a sort of Democrat—a Butler Democrat — and in this character he turned up in 1884 as a candidate for the Presidency, with the intent of drawing enough votes away from Cleveland to elect his old enemy Blaine. It was supposed, at the time, that this arrangement was made with Butler by "Bill" Chandler at the "*Tallapoosa* Conference." At all events, the Butler campaign expenses must have been paid by Republican funds, as the Greenback-Labor party, whose nominal candidate Butler was, had no money of its own. The ignominious defeat of this conspiracy left Butler stranded politically, and he gradually passed out of notice. His career was one of great restlessness

coupled with considerable smartness and an entire lack of moral sense.

The Panama Canal Company procured the services of Mr. Thompson of Indiana, who was at that time Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes, as Chairman of the American Committee at a salary of $25,000 per year. This was open and above board. As the American Chairman had nothing to do but to draw his salary, which we suppose he did with his usual energy, the question might be asked, What was the use of having an American Chairman at all? Evidently the only object was to enable M. de Lesseps to say to the French investing public, as he did with suitable frequency and flourish: "Behold, we have the American Minister of Marine actively enlisted in our enterprise." This assurance would go a great way with Jacques Bonhomme, upon whose imagination an official of this grade has a powerful charm. But it would do more. It would convince the French people in general that no difficulty would arise on this side of the water touching the Monroe doctrine. This doctrine, being altogether indefinite, is exactly suited to the purposes of anybody who occupies an influential position and is inclined to make trouble. Of course old Mr. Thompson never had any such thought; he is not that kind of man at all. But his chairmanship would serve to convince the French public that no trouble on account of the Monroe doctrine would arise. This would account for Mr. Thompson's salary of $25,000 for say eight years. Now, if there was a certain number of discerning persons in the Congress of the United States who had the power to make it hot for De Lesseps by stirring up the sediment of the Monroe doctrine in Senate and House, and thereby frightening French investors, and if it was deemed best to "placate" them, *i. e.*, purchase their silence, we can understand how the rest of the $2,400,000 used over here, on the testimony of M. Charles de Lesseps, may have been "got away with." But we should like very much to know their names, and the names of the disbursing agents as well.

On the whole, it may be now concluded that M. Ribot has managed to escape the danger with which the Republic was threatened a few weeks ago, and has given the Parisians time to recover their senses. The plan of burning down a house in order to roast a pig has always been in favor with the population of the capital, and they have resorted to it so many times that it was almost necessary for the Republic to meet and defeat it once at least in order to make sure of its stability—just as, as has been said, a banking-house has to pass through at least one panic to make its credit good. But it is melancholy to see the way in which it was thought necessary at first to treat the Panama prisoners in jail, in order, doubtless, to assure the public of the sincerity of the prosecution. They were taken to court every day handcuffed, at first in the ordinary prison van like the vilest criminals, but then in a cab, and, except that they were allowed to receive their meals from the outside, underwent other indignities which we inflict only on convicts. This is partly explained, however, by the fact that in the French law every accused man is a convict, and appears in court as such, and the judge "heckles" him as our lawyers do witnesses under cross-examination. The only new incidents in the case are the exposure of the enormous profits made by Eiffel of the great Tower, and some revelations about M. Hébard, the proprietor of the *Temps*, which seem to need a good deal of explanation.

The expulsion of the foreign correspondents from Paris by the Ministry seems a high-handed measure, but nobody who knows anything of the condition of the Parisian press and of the influence on the popular mind at crises like the present will doubt its expediency. The foreign correspondents in question either are Frenchmen, or live among the French journalists, frequent the same cafés, and get materials from them for the various lies, rumors, and insinuations which they scatter all over Europe. M. Ribot has to contend with two great difficulties—the excitability of the French people, and more particularly of the Parisians, combined with their now traditional tendency to change the form of the government as a remedy for either bad administration or bad legislation. During the last hundred years they have tried this remedy about nine times; and whenever a parliamentary crisis arises, it presents itself as a possibility to nearly everybody's mind—Conservative as well as Radical—and the population of Paris passes through a fever such as overtakes other nations only about once in two centuries. If the Billion Dollar Congress had been French, it is not unlikely that President Harrison would have had to fortify himself in the White House, and "Tom" Reed to take refuge in Canada, and we should have had to fight proposals to divide the Union into five Confederacies—one Free Trade, one Protectionist, one Populist, one Silver, and one Paper. The play of the press on the Parisian mind is, therefore, a matter of serious consideration for the Government, particularly as the press is manned in the main by frivolous and ignorant adventurers, who hate quiet times, and to whom a revolution would be a "lark" of the finest kind. The best Frenchmen do not heed them, but they have shown again and again their ability, by persistent lying and denunciation, to rouse the plain people—"les petites gens"—into a state bordering on frenzy.

With the French journalists it is difficult for M. Ribot to deal without appearing to attack the liberty of the press, and it may seem to us here that he might well disregard the correspondents of the foreign press also. But that is because we have happily no idea of the importance of foreign relations to all European statesmen. We ourselves can hardly be said to have any foreign relations at all. There is hardly any conceivable contingency which can make what foreigners think about us a matter of serious political concern. But to every European Power, except England, the foreign estimate of the character and stability of its political institutions is of the last importance, because every one of them expects to have every other either as an ally or an enemy in a bloody contest. It might, for instance, be a very serious matter to France to have the Russians, or Austrians, or Germans, or Italians come to the conclusion that the Republic was rotten, the voters disaffected, the army insubordinate, and all French statesmen venal. But this is the very notion the foreign correspondents have been trying to diffuse. They have been leading the foreign public and money market to believe not only that the Republic was on the verge of overthrow, but that French politicians were so degenerate that, if it were overthrown, nothing better or more durable could be expected in its place; and this would mean, if accepted, that France was neither formidable as an enemy nor valuable as a friend.

Caprivi's speech in favor of the new Army Bill before the Committee of the Reichstag no doubt showed the intention of the Emperor and the Cabinet to stand by that unpopular measure just as it is, but some of his arguments read queerly at this distance. Experience had shown, he said, that when war was threatened it was best for Germany to take the offensive, and therefore she needed increased forces. In other words, she must put herself in a position to be the bully of Europe. In that way, he continued, it was possible to obtain speedy victories and lasting results. But the most obvious lasting result is the increase of the army year by year, and continually growing tension with the country over which "speedy victories," with results that have been lasting in this sense, were won. This will scarcely reconcile the taxpayers to the new burdens which it is proposed to lay upon them. On the whole, we like Dr. Delbrück's argument in favor of the Army Bill better. He puts the matter on high ground, saying that much more is at stake than the mere granting of a sum of money, and that "a sovereign who deliberately makes a resolution, and then is compelled to abandon it, cannot be a sovereign longer in the true sense of the word." This has the right ring. The Emperor wants it, and that is enough. What sort of an Emperor is it that can't have his own way? Dr. Delbrück seems to be a left-over courtier of King Canute.

PARTY DUTY.

THE *Tribune* of Monday has an address to the new General Committee of the Republican party, in which it gives them the following excellent advice:

"For the present the Republican party in this city and State can be little more than a protesting power, but as such it can exert a tremendous influence. By vigilance, intelligent criticism, and uncompromising hostility, by keeping in touch with healthy public sentiment and responding to every impulse in the direction of reformatory effort, it can crystallize the honest elements of opposition to the Machine within and without the Democratic party and thus ultimately sweep from power the existing corrupt municipal and State governments."

If a party were an individual, it would be very ungracious to keep reminding it of its bygone faults and shortcomings. But a party is a perpetually changing body. New members pour into it every year; old members die off, and new questions, or new aspects of old questions, occupy its attention. There is, therefore, no way within our knowledge of supplying the recruits and converts with the fruits of political experience without going back over the history of the organization to which they belong. We would therefore respectfully point out to the members of the Republican party, and especially the younger ones, who are now weeping among the party ruins, that there is no visible human agency so much responsible for the present depressing condition of State and city affairs as the Republican party. Therefore the *Tribune* ought to have inserted, under the general head of "keeping in touch with healthy public sentiment and responding to every impulse in the direction of reformatory effort," a list of party errors to be hereafter avoided, and, if possible, atoned for.

For example, as to the shocking appointments to important public offices recently made by the Governor and the Mayor, consider the kind of example the party of intelligence and morality has set to our (for the most part) foreign-born or ignorant rulers in this matter. In 1884 it nominated for the Presidency, in spite of repeated warnings, a man whose personal character was objectionable to a considerable body of its members, and among these were some of the most respected and respectable men in the country. Whether the charges against him were true or false made little difference. From the great rule that public office is a public trust, it follows easily that no man to whom the beneficiaries object on personal grounds should be deliberately and defiantly put into a place of importance; for, to make a man fit for such a place, not only is it necessary that he should be pure, but that those whom he is to serve should believe him to be pure. Not only, however, were the objections made to the Republican candidate in 1884 derided, but the objectors were loaded with ridicule and abuse very like that with which the Hillites now load those who object to Judge Maynard. In fact, the arguments and epithets used in both cases are almost identical.

Out of this break with "healthy public sentiment and reformatory effort" came directly the growth of Quay as a party leader, and the appearance of Wanamaker as a religious worker under Quay, and a daily increasing contempt for what may be called the application of morals to politics. Nothing more cynical has been done here by Flower, or Hill, or Croker than was done in Pennsylvania, between 1884 and 1890, under the personal direction of the Chairman of the National Republican Committee. In defending and apologizing for all this, the Republican moralists had, by the time the Democrats got into power in this State, used their furniture and woodwork and the cargo of the ship to keep the fires going, and came into port in this State a dismantled moral wreck, under the command of one of the oldest and most notorious of the party reprobates, Mr. Thomas C. Platt. So much for the way in which the Republicans have led up to and made possible the Maynard incident.

Their responsibility for the rise and progress of Hill and Hillism is even plainer. They were so full of wrath with the Mugwumps for not accepting Blaine at their hands in 1884, that in 1885, in order to punish them and show the Mugwumps their weakness, they actually defeated their own candidate, Mr. Davenport, and thereby put Hill in the Governorship, and started him on the path of mischief which he has ever since trodden with faithful feet. Over this most unfortunate result the *Tribune* itself, as we have often shown from its columns, chuckled publicly and its editor chuckled privately. As soon as Hill got into the Governorship he became a power, prepared the way for Croker, Gilroy, and Flower, and made their methods seem attractive and legitimate because in his hands they had proved successful.

Our piteous plight in the city is explicable in very much the same way. Tammany did not recover from the low estate to which the Tweed frauds had reduced it as long as Tilden lived and remained the leader of the Democratic party. He left behind him in this city an element of Democratic opposition to it which it was of the highest importance, in the interest both of city and State, to nourish and encourage. It represented, though by no means perfectly, to a hopeful extent, "the better element" in the Democratic party in the city, and, as was seen, was prepared to give us such respectable candidates for the Mayoralty as Messrs. Grace and Hewitt. But the Republicans, far from seeking to turn this division to account for the benefit of the city, gleefully used it, on every possible occasion, for the benefit of the tariff and other Republican fancies. They ran Gibbs against Grace, Roosevelt against Hewitt, and Erhardt against Hewitt, thus slowly building Tammany up into the power we see it to-day, and finally, by defeating Scott by abstention, made Croker a dictator in both city and State. In fact, a more sorrowful story than the latter days of the Republican party we cannot recall in the whole history of politics. It reads like the fall into vicious courses of a brilliant minister of the Gospel, or like the adoption by a missionary of the manners and customs of the savages whom he was sent to evangelize. The party cannot, any more than any other sinner, recover its old place without bearing in mind what the sins are which have most easily beset it, and what have been the opportunities which it has missed or abused.

THE HARM OF IMMIGRATION.

THE proposal to suspend immigration wholly for a time as a safeguard against cholera has in it a good deal of the old mediæval admission of inability to take scientific precautions against cholera. The mediæval legislator knew of only one way of protecting the community against foreign infection, and that was absolute non-intercourse. He put ship, cargo, and passengers under a ban for a long period, and though his quarantine was never completely effective, it gave him the satisfaction of feeling that he had done everything he could think of besides praying; for praying, coupled with promises of church-building or gifts to churches, was his main reliance. The best-known church in Venice—that of the Madonna della Salute on the Grand Canal—celebrates the stoppage of a pestilence by the Virgin Mary after quarantine had totally failed. We have no such reliance on the Virgin for such purposes, but we have had a reliance almost as great on our Jenkinses, who meet our vows by keeping the enemy at a distance. This is still the simple remedy of all the more untutored States to-day. When they see "the pest ship" approaching, they train a gun on her, and make her anchor in some remote spot until her passengers either get well or pass on to a better country. We have been shamed out of this system as regards ordinary traffic and cabin passengers, but we still cling to it as regards the lower class of immigrants. The chance of infection from them seems to us so great that, sooner than attempt to disinfect them, we propose to shut them out altogether. This is hardly creditable either to our administrative or to our sanitary resources. Disinfection is now simply a question of money and space. Given a place to put infected people, in reasonable comfort, the problem of disinfection is no more serious than the maintenance in health of a regiment of recruits.

This would be all true even if the immigrants came here only for their own good, and were of no manner of use to the American community. But is this the case? The only way we have of deciding it is to find out where the places are in the United States in which there is no demand for the coarser forms of labor which the immigrants supply. We have made a good

deal of inquiry on this point, but never could get any answer even from the advocates of restriction. Where are the farms on which there is no place for the "hired man" or "hired girl"? Where are the towns in which the supply of domestic servants is overflowing, and "the help" compelled, through competition, to take any places that are offered them? Where are the works of irrigation, or drainage, or canal, or railroad, or aqueduct building, or mining in which labor is a drug, and the contractors have everything their own way? And, to look at the matter retrospectively, which are the great public works already in existence that would be in existence now if the tide of European emigration had not begun to flow this way after 1840? Since 1840 almost all our railroads have been made. They form altogether a great work, such as no other modern nation can show, because they cover immense distances through regions that were utterly wild and but thinly peopled when the roads were made, and, indeed, from the point of view of laboriousness, have had no prototype except the roads which the Romans carried to the remotest corners of the Empire.

We are aware that Gen. Francis A. Walker, who has been discussing the emigration problem from both the moral and the economical point of view, with great freedom and force, holds that we could have executed all our great public works through the native population solely. He holds that, as the clearing of the continent of its timber and the fencing of the land for agricultural purposes was a stupendous job, and was executed solely with American hands, there would have been no difficulty in getting American labor for the railroads when the demand for them came. But the probabilities seem to us all the other way, for the reason that nearly all American manual labor has hitherto been expended on the home of the laborer. The American of the last century and the beginning of this did a great work, but it was done almost invariably in order to secure himself a house with arable fields around it. He has never shown any disposition to go to a distance, in a gang, as a hired man, and live in huts on rude fare for months away from his family, cutting canals and railroads through swamps and mountains. He has apparently always felt that he could do better for himself, and, when the country called for the railroads, let the foreigner come in and make them.

Nor has it been shown that the low standard of living of the newly arrived emigrant drags down that either of the immigrants already here or of the natives. There is no available testimony on this head which does not point the other way. There is no class of emigrants, on the contrary, who do not little by little raise their standard of living in their desire to assimilate themselves to the American population. The process may be slow where the emigrants of the same origin keep together in villages or in certain quarters of the great towns, but the movement is almost always upward. They gradually wear better clothes, eat better food, and become more cleanly in their habits. Those who have been here for ten years are rarely distinguishable from the natives in dress, and though the improvement in their dwellings and personal habits is slower than in dress, it goes on. In fact, the physical or moral harm which the immigrants, simply as additions to the laboring population, have done to the United States is not perceptible, or, at all events, has never been clearly pointed out.

The harm they do the country as additions to the voting population is undoubted, notorious, and undeniable. The practice which prevails all over the country, and of which both parties are equally guilty, of seizing the emigrants and imposing the franchise on them very soon after they land, almost willy-nilly, has had an influence on our public men, on our press, and on our legislation of the most deleterious kind. A whole volume might be filled with illustrations of this. Nearly all the economical absurdities produced on the stump or embodied in legislation are due to a desire to "capture the foreign vote." The degradation of our city government is largely due to the readiness of the natives to let the immigrants sack the cities in return for their support in the Federal arena. In truth, there is no corner of our system in which the hastily made and ignorant foreign voter may not be found eating away the political structure, like a white ant, with a group of natives standing over him and encouraging him. There is not to-day, however, a single proposal before the country from any reputable source to procure a naturalization law which will arrest the great debasement of our politics through the incessant additions made to the voting population by the half-civilized new comers, and we are on the point of seeing nearly all our large cities turned over completely to them and the handful of demagogues who control them.

THE KANSAS SITUATION.

THE condition of Kansas at this moment is so extraordinary as to challenge the attention of the nation. Rival bodies claim the right to be considered the legal House of Representatives, and one side seems ready to resort to force if necessary to carry the day. The wildest doctrines are proclaimed amid the loudest applause, and almost any extreme of folly appears possible.

The situation results from the rise of the Populist party. Under the name of the Farmers' Alliance, it almost elected its candidate for Governor in 1890, chose "Jerry" Simpson and four other Alliance candidates as Representatives in Congress, and elected a Legislature which sent Peffer to the United States Senate. At the recent election it carried the Governorship and the upper branch of the Legislature, but failed to secure the lower house, a clear majority of its members being Republicans, while three or four regular Democrats could not be depended upon to help the Populists. Ever since the election the managers of the latter party have been scheming to secure control of the House, and thus of the whole Legislature, which is to choose a United States Senator.

The new Governor, Lewelling by name, was inaugurated on January 9, and his inaugural address was a singular production. He pictured the condition of the State as terrible. "Our hearts have ached," he said, "because of evictions under the Irish tenant laws, but hundreds of our own families are made homeless every year by the foreclosure laws of Kansas, and thus the power which freed the African is forcing into the same crucible the sons and daughters of our own blood." He proceeded:

> "Two great forces are forming in battle line: the same under different form and guise that have long been in deadly antagonism, represented in master and slave, lord and vassal, king and peasant, despot and serf, landlord and tenant, lender and borrower, organized avarice and the necessities of the divided and helpless poor. I appeal to the people of this great commonwealth to array themselves on the side of humanity and justice."

He proclaimed it the especial duty at the present time to "protect the producer from the ravages of combined wealth." First among these ravages he ranked the refusal to permit the free coinage of silver, and next the withdrawal of circulation by the national banks, as a result of which "the purchasing power of the dollar has become so great that corn, wheat, beef, pork, and cotton have scarcely commanded a price equal to the cost of production." He drew a gloomy picture of "the farmer who wearily drags himself from dawn till dark to meet the stern necessities of the mortgage on the farm," and of "the business man, early grown gray, broken in health and spirit by the successive failures, anxiety, like a boding owl, his constant companion by day and the disturber of his dreams by night."

"Is the State powerless against these conditions?" asked the new Governor. "Then," he answered himself, "the State has failed, and our boasted civil compact is a hollow mockery. But," he declared, "government is not a failure, and the State has not been constructed in vain." He closed with a glowing picture of what would be accomplished by "the generation which has come to the rescue":

> "Conscience is in the saddle; we have leaped the bloody chasm and entered a contest for the protection of home, humanity, and the dignity of labor. The grandeur of civilization shall be emphasized by the dawn of a new era, in which the people shall reign. And if found necessary they will 'expand the powers of government to solve the enigmas of the times.' The people are greater than the law or the statutes, and when a nation sets its heart on doing a great and good thing, it can find a legal way to do it.
>
> "I have a dream of the future. I have an enduring faith, the evolution of an abiding faith in human government. And in the beautiful visions of a coming time I behold

the abolition of poverty. A time is coming when the withered hand of want shall not be outstretched for charity, when liberty, equality, and justice shall have permanent abiding places in this republic."

On the evening of inauguration day the Populists held a "love-feast," at which speeches were made by Jerry Simpson, Mrs. Lease, and others of their leaders, in the same line as Lewelling's. The Governor had said: "The Government must make it possible for the citizen to enjoy liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If the Government fails of these things, it fails in its mission. It ceases to be of advantage to the citizen; he is absolved from his allegiance, and is no longer held by the civil compact." Simpson proceeded from generals to particulars. "You must organize the Legislature in this hall tomorrow," he said, "and I wouldn't let the technicalities of the law stand in the way. Call this revolution if you will. I do not favor revolution in this case, but only as a last resort; but see to it that you organize the Legislature here to-morrow." This advice was followed. That is to say, the Populist minority of Representatives elected a Speaker and organized a House on one side of the Chamber, while the Republicans did the same thing on the other side, being supported by three of the Democrats.

A secret caucus of the Populist leaders was held on January 11, which was addressed by the Assistant Attorney-General, by one of the Weaver Electors, by a Populist candidate for United States Senator, and other prominent members of the party. This caucus adopted resolutions congratulating the people of Kansas upon having the organization of the House in their interest, and saying, among other things:

"Resolved, That we endorse and applaud the glorious action of the Representatives, and urge them, if not recognized by the Governor, to say to him, as did Mirabeau to his king when the monarch refused to recognize the French Assembly of the people: 'Slave, go tell your master we are here by the will of the people, and we shall disperse only at the point of the bayonet.'

"Resolved, further, That we urge the representatives of the great American people to stand firm as a unit, and that we pledge them unfaltering support in their movements against the representatives of greed and avarice."

On Thursday the Governor recognized the Populist House, and it began to look as though the leaders were bent upon having their way at any cost—going so far even as to impeach Supreme Court judges, if necessary to secure decisions which will give them some color of law for their performances. Not a few members of the party look with disfavor upon this programme, but such men as Simpson and such women as Mrs. Lease thus far are in control of the organization.

The most extraordinary feature of this whole business remains to be stated. It is found in the facts that Kansas is, on the test of illiteracy, one of the most intelligent States in the Union; that it has an excellent public-school system, many college institutions, and a State university; that it has few cities, and not a large foreign element; and that it has always been considered a fair sample of an American commonwealth, in which the system of self-government was working out its perfect fruit. Such an unexpected outbreak as this of the last two or three years shows at least that it is not only in the cities, where the foreign-born swarm, that demagogues may thrive and the doctrine of revolution be preached.

THE CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY.

THE outbreak of dissensions among the higher clergy in the Catholic Church in this country is not a thing of a day's bringing forth. The origin of the trouble dates a long way back, and resides partly in personal differences between rival Catholic leaders, and partly in grave questions of ecclesiastical policy. Archbishop Corrigan had his first personal clash with Archbishop Ireland years ago in the matter of the attitude of the Church to the Knights of Labor, when the New York prelate, it was understood, was for dealing with that organization in the summary way adopted by the Canadian hierarchy. Then came the McGlynn case, with its further injection of personal bitterness. But above and beyond all these questions relating to persons, there gradually grew up two parties in the Church sharply divided on the subject of the proper attitude of Catholics towards American public schools.

Archbishop Corrigan was the leader and representative of what may be called the High Church party. He was for exalting the authority of the Church over all political institutions. The only relation of Catholics to the school system which he would countenance was one of hostility, and of endeavor to force an appropriation of public funds for the support of the parochial schools. In this he assumed to pose as the especial champion of the Papacy, and wished it to be understood that he had truer ideas of the divine rights of the Church and of the authority of discipline than those of the episcopate who differed from him. For a long time everything went his way. The decrees of the Baltimore Council on the school question were after his own heart. All the talk was of forcing every parish to have its own Catholic school, and of visiting with the severest ecclesiastical pains those Catholic parents who should send their children to the public schools. Archbishop Ireland's famous Faribault plan of compromise between Catholic ideas and the American school system was denounced as a wicked and dangerous measure, which would be sure to be condemned by the Pope as soon as the Holy Father could get his hands on it.

But then came Archbishop Ireland's pilgrimage to Rome, of last year, and its unexpected consequences. He seems to have won over the Pope and the Propaganda completely, and has got a series of decisions which has left his opponents dumfounded. His Faribault plan, instead of being disallowed, was approved. More than that, a fully empowered Legate of the Pope was despatched to this country for the special purpose of settling the school question, and the fourteen authorized propositions which he read in the name of the Holy See at the gathering of archbishops in this city last November, more than sustained the Archbishop of St. Paul. In fact, it was the Corrigan plan that was condemned, inasmuch as the highest and infallible Catholic authority decided that it was no sin for Catholics to patronize American schools, and that they should be allowed freely to do so where they had no parochial schools, or where the latter were distinctly inferior to those maintained at public expense.

This was a fearful blow to his Grace of New York, who had appealed to the Pope and got more than he bargained for. It was not to be expected that he should manifest any great happiness over the result, as he certainly did not, but it was to be presumed that he would submit, even if sullenly. Yet the revelations of Sunday week make the astonishing fact clear that the very prelate who had been most strenuous in exalting papal privilege and preaching the doctrine of submission, and who had denounced all efforts to Americanize the Church, is now endeavoring to excite resistance to the Pope's decision on the school question, and to arouse a spirit of resentment at foreign dictation in matters of church policy. He has set about this, moreover, in the way of a politician endeavoring to manufacture public sentiment through inspired interviews and editorial articles, and, like some politicians, has come to grief through the publication of one of his intriguing letters marked "Private."

It may not be true that his conduct has been made, or will shortly be made, the basis of serious charges against him at Rome, though the utterances of both Archbishop Satolli and Archbishop Ireland show that they resent his scheming and are disposed to hold him to a pretty strict account of some sort. But however that may be, the exposure of his methods cannot but bring a heavy loss of prestige both to him and to the cause for which he stands. If the papal approval of Archbishop Ireland's Faribault plan was of itself a victory for liberal Catholicism, the subsequent decisions of the Pope, through his representative, and the humiliation of the leader of the reactionaries, have put that victory beyond question and made it secure. Infallible wisdom cannot reverse its judgments, and therefore it will no longer be possible for good Catholics in this country to maintain their attitude of uncompromising hostility to American public schools.

Looking at the matter in its larger aspects, it reveals the same liberal spirit which has marked Leo's policy in regard to the French Republic. As Mr. Santa-

yana remarks in his late article in the *New World*, this is but a wise recognition of the fact that history has brought about a change of the seat of power in France, and that the same expediency which once made it advisable for the Church to cast in her lot with the conservative parties and dynasties of Europe, now impels her to seek alliance with the rising might of democracy. It will be largely due to the sagacity and firmness of the Pope if the Catholic Church succeeds in what the writer quoted declares to be its present hope—that of "regaining the confidence of the masses." He judiciously observes:

"Whether this vast ambition is capable of realization, it is, of course, impossible to say. All that we may predict with safety is that, if it is realized, it will be in a form materially different from that intended. The Catholic may be allowed to believe that the Church is infinitely adaptable, and in all societies maintains the same doctrines and diffuses the same influences. But the impartial observer will nevertheless think that this elasticity of the Church is a property of its organization rather than of its religious content, and that the world has already seen more than one religion under the name of Catholicism. Perhaps the democracy of a future age may call itself Catholic—even this would be a strange repetition of history. But that new Catholicism would be something different from what we know, and something to which our affection or our aversion would be only partially transferable."

THE GEOLOGIC ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE beginning of this new year will be marked in scientific annals by the appearance of the first number of the 'Geologic Atlas of the United States,' issued by the National Geological Survey at Washington. It is now more than ten years since the reorganization of the Survey, and in this interval its publications have consisted of annual reports, monographs, bulletins, and statistical summaries of our mineral resources. A large number of topographic maps of different parts of the country, of which more below, have also been prepared and sparingly distributed to libraries, but not generally published as yet. The results of much of the field labor of the Survey still remain in its offices; partly because their final preparation involves deliberate review and comparison, and partly because their publication requires the adoption of a consistent plan that shall with good probability hold for a number of years to come, and in which the scheme of map-coloring and description shall be as uniform as possible for all parts of the country. The first folio of the final atlas, prepared in accordance with this matured plan, is now before us. It is a beautiful product of good work.

The largest preliminary undertaking required for the preparation of the Geologic Atlas was to secure a topographic map on which the geology of the country could be adequately represented. Much topographic work had previously been done in the West by different surveys, but it was of various styles, and it had not been uniformly drawn and published. The maps issued by the Coast Survey, the Lake Survey, and the Mississippi River Commission covered only a relatively small part of the national domain, and, like the work of the earlier Western surveys, was not in form for the use of the geologist. The United States Geological Survey therefore began to make a topographic map of the country in 1882, the largest map ever undertaken by a nation. The successive annual reports of the director contain accounts of the plan and progress of the work. The chief problem of the map has been to decide on a method of field work and a scale and style of publication that should at once present results of sufficient accuracy and minuteness and yet not cost too much. The total cost for the entire topographic survey will of course be a large sum, but we can only regret that Congress has not allowed an even more liberal use of public funds for this purpose. The maps already issued serve truly to teach us more of our home geography than was ever known before, except by observant travellers or by individual observers in local districts; we would gladly see a greater expense incurred and a greater degree of accuracy reached.

Up to the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1892, an area of 547,000 square miles—about one-sixth of our domain, distributed over forty-two States and Territories—had been surveyed. Six hundred and forty-nine map sheets had at that time been completed—295 of these being on a scale of 1:62,500; 338 on a scale of 1:125,000; and 61 on a scale of 1:250,000. Hereafter, all surveys will be made for the first of these scales, about an inch to a mile; this being about the scale that is now generally adopted by many countries. Smaller scales do not allow of the introduction of necessary topographic and geologic detail; larger scales involve too great an expense. All of these maps are drawn on a uniform system. The sheets on a scale of a mile to an inch cover a sixteenth of a latitude and longitude "square degree"; each sheet being named after its chief town and State. We may note that convenience of use would be served if an index of the names of the eight adjacent sheets were added on the margin. Each sheet is printed in three colors. Brown gives the topographic relief, indicated by contour lines which give the altitude above sea level; the vertical interval between the contours varying from 5 to 250 feet, according to the scale of the map and the needs of the district. The water is in blue; and all names, roads, and boundaries are in black.

Quite apart from the geological use to which these maps will all be put, they are of great value from their indication of the actual form of our country. Those who are interested in geographic study know that the maps commonly published fail to give any proper representation of the features of our States. A few special maps have been published by State or local geological surveys, but the area they include is insignificant. The real expression of the great remainder of the country has been only vaguely known, except to those who travel extensively over it. But, with the national topographic maps in hand, the case is quite different. Recognizing at the outset that the limit of their cost has kept down their scale and has reduced their minute accuracy below what geographers would wish, we still find in them a vast fund of long-desired information. In New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, where local and national authorities have joined forces and completed the surveys, the State atlases are published and are in great demand; and, fortunately, the cost of purchase is so low in single sheets that everybody in these States may now have a reasonably good map of his surroundings. Elsewhere the published sheets do not as yet completely cover any State; but the areas surveyed are large, and when the maps are brought together, they present the topography of the regions with much distinctness. Where but on these maps can one find an adequate picturing of the Berkshire plateau of western Massachusetts, deeply incised by the valleys of the Deerfield and Westfield Rivers, which sink more than a thousand feet below the broad uplands? Look at the sheets of middle Pennsylvania and enjoy the portrayal of the remarkable linear mountain ridges of the Keystone State. Examine the intricate topography of the dissected plateau of West Virginia and of the adjoining part of eastern Kentucky, and learn from the inaccessibility of those districts the reason for their slow civilization. See the broad prairies of Missouri, the peculiar glacial hills of Wisconsin, the clustered sand dunes to leeward of the rivers in Kansas, the lofty tablelands of Utah and Arizona. The educational value of these maps alone repays their cost. With all their other uses included, we believe the nation would be well warranted in permitting a greater expense and a finer detail in their preparation.

With such maps as these in hand, the field geologists have drawn in the boundaries of various rock formations; and a considerable number of sheets are now geologically hand-colored in the Washington office; but their publication is a matter of deliberation. After preliminary discussion in the office, a plan of publication was drawn up and submitted for comment to many members of the Survey. The criticisms thus secured have been duly considered, and finally a definite plan of publication is entered upon. A single sheet, that of the district around Chattanooga, Tenn., is now completed in atlas form. The atlas has a stiff paper cover of large size, with an index map on the face, locating the map within its State. Eight large sheets are included in this cover. The first contains a general explanation of the maps for the whole country, and this will be repeated uniformly in all the atlases, except so far as experience with those first issued suggests changes for later folios. The second sheet contains an outline of the geological history of the region of which the map makes a part; in this case, the region concerned is that of the Appalachian Mountains, and the general essay is prepared by Mr. Bailey Willis. This sheet will be repeated with the maps of the Appalachian region. The third sheet presents an account of the limited area about Chattanooga included in the map, under such headings as geography, rock series, structure and mineral resources; this being by Mr. C. Willard Hayes. Then follow four map sheets—the first, topographic; the second, geologic; the third, economic; the fourth, containing structural sections placed in their proper position on an outline geologic map. The last three are elaborately colored. Finally, there is a table of columnar sections of the rock formations. In short, the atlas contains a concise monograph of the region, verbal and graphic, in its general and local relations.

It is manifest that a considerable intelligence is required for the understanding of so broad an account of a region as is here presented; but it is equally manifest that a serious and successful attempt has been made by the officers of the Survey to present the facts in as untechnical a form as is consistent with clearness and brevity. Subsequent monographic reports will discuss the region more fully; but the present intention of the Director of the Survey, as expressed in this product of the work under his charge, is clearly to give us a statement of the geological history, structure, and products of our country in as generally useful a manner as is consistent with scientific accuracy. The people of the United States are to be congratulated on the beginning of so grand

a series of national publications as is foreshadowed by this atlas of the Chattanooga sheet.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE WORK OF BURNE-JONES.

LONDON, January 3, 1893.

THREE winter exhibitions in the New Gallery exhausted the artistic resources of the three great royal houses of Great Britain. For this year novelty had to be sought in less exalted quarters, and upon Mr. Burne-Jones fell the honor of succeeding Tudors and Stuarts and Guelphs.

By their choice the managers showed their wisdom. At no earlier period in the artist's career could his life's work have claimed the serious attention it now commands; the chances are it will never again arouse the same interest and respect. Not that there has been any marked development or change in his art of late, but various other causes have conspired to bring him into unusual prominence. Artistic opinion in England is more influenced by French thought and French criticism than the English themselves realize, or, if they did, would care to admit. The result of Burne-Jones's success across the Channel has been his increased notoriety at home. His drawings were found worthy of the French Luxembourg; at once in England he became the legitimate successor to queenly amateurs and royal martyrs in popular galleries. The few who have always recognized what is great in his work, despite its shortcomings, have not doubled or lessened their appreciation; but the many, who have hitherto either sneered or else preserved a discreet indifference, are now prepared to worship. The new impetus in his favor has been the stronger since in France he is applauded for those very qualities which most appeal to the average Englishman.

He had exhibited in Paris, and been praised, several years before, but still it was only in 1889 that the French may be said really to have discovered him. His appearance in their exhibitions just then was opportune. Frenchmen were on the lookout for a new fad in art. They had had their fill of realists and naturalists, of impressionists and *plein-airistes*. Literary men were evolving new schools with bewildering rapidity, but, in the art world, matters seemed to have come to a standstill. Indeed, the degree of technical skill artists had attained appeared to leave little scope for any important revolution, any startlingly novel or morbid development except in *subject*, and it was therefore to subject that attention was turned. Here, for the seekers, the required fad was found, made to their hand. In France and elsewhere, isolated and belonging to no special group, were a few men who had always shown a tendency to the fantastic in subject and the decorative in treatment, with results that were in marked contrast to the prevailing realism. There was in France itself Puvis de Chavannes, strong enough to be accepted as master by the Parisians when his methods were least in fashion. There were in Germany Max Klinger, Franz Stuck, and, above all, Arnold Böcklin, slighted in Berlin, and for years believed in by no one but Baron Schack of Munich. Descending upon Paris—for its conquest, Zola would say — came, from one hardly knew where, Fernand Klumpff and Carlos Schwabe — moderns in technical accomplishment, primitives in design and arrangement. And it was at this juncture that Burne-Jones arrived, bringing with him all the traditions of the pre-Raphaelites. The cue was given; the faddists took it up to good purpose. Art is holy, preached Sâr Peladan and the Rosicrucians, as if the same theory had not already been proclaimed by Ruskin and worn to shreds in England. The artist should paint only the ideal, the more progressive critics agreed with Octave Uzanne. If idealism or mysticism or religion on canvas was what was wanted, there was not a French painter who was not equal to the occasion. With the addition of halo and appropriate title, it was a simple matter to transform boulevardians and peasants into Christs and Madonnas; it was, after all, far easier to render the light that never was, on sea or land, than actual sunshine; in the end, allegory required less research than elaborate historical composition. Last spring, mysticism was rampant in both Salons. But the line was quickly drawn between the genuine and the imitation; between the men who painted "the ideal" to be in the movement, and the men whose special game had been to paint it all their lives—between Puvis and Jean Béraud, between Böcklin and Latouche, between Burne-Jones and Blanche. And among the acknowledged leaders of the idealists, or mystics, Burne-Jones was ranked very high. True, in technique, he was centuries behindhand. But if to him subject plainly was of more importance than handling, if his drawing at times degenerated into the archaic, this was but a sign of his deeper mysticism. Besides, charm of color and ingenuity in filling a given space were felt to be redeeming qualities in his work. Even in their fads, the French do not lose all artistic perception. In England it has always been his subject which has captivated his admirers. Now that his shortcomings, which pass for mysticism, have been sanctioned in Paris, it is to be feared that his influence will be far more widespread than heretofore, and that this influence will be exerted by all that is weakest in his art.

For this reason the exhibition of his work is just now of peculiar interest, not only to managers of a gallery, who look to profit, but to students, who look to the future. The collection is fairly representative. It includes all his most famous pictures, with the exception of the "Adoration of the Magi," the "Perseus," the "Sponsa di Libano," the "Briar Rose" series; but these can be the more readily dispensed with since it is in them his mannerisms are most intolerable, his defects most aggressive. The result of bringing together such a number of his paintings and studies is at once to emphasize his strength and his limitations. What these are it would be useless to point out in detail, so admirably have his qualities as an artist been summed up in the *Nation*'s recent notice of 'Edward Burne-Jones: A Record and Review.' But in the original work certain facts necessarily are more conspicuous than in the reproductions. If he has any claim to greatness, if he excel at all, it is as a colorist, and the beauty of his color is lost when his pictures are reproduced in black and white. Moreover, it is as a colorist that the extent of his debt to Rossetti is most apparent.

It might be difficult to trace to its source the inspiration of Puvis de Chavannes or Böcklin. But with Burne-Jones there can be no such difficulty. He is the direct product of the Pre-Raphaelites, who, in their turn, were the artistic offspring of Ford Madox Brown. Of all this school, whether founder or brotherhood, the one really great and original man was Rossetti. He was a most indifferent painter, a still worse draughtsman; but he was a poet who succeeded, after a fashion, in putting his poetry on canvas, and in producing beautiful color in the process. His poetic individuality may arouse appreciation, but the student could not possibly find a more misleading and incompetent master. Burne-Jones, however, accepted him as the infallible Pope of Art, from whom he borrowed method (or lack of method), color, subjects, models, and, in a word, everything that was to be borrowed. Some of his first water-colors, dated in the early sixties, the "Fatima" or "A Dream," for example, might indeed pass for literal copies of Rossetti. In the review I have referred to, the critic explains that his finer accomplishment followed his emancipation from Rossettian bondage. But his pictures prove this to be only in a measure true. To all the affectations and technical weaknesses which, in his blind faith, he accepted from the master, he added something of the latter's trick of color. In his least mature work, as in Rossetti's, there are times when the rich hue of a bit of drapery, or the warm glow in a glimpse of distant sky, forces one to forgive primitiveness of design and execution. His "Merlin and Nimuë" and the "Forge of Cupid," both dated 1861, are simply little gems of color. And in the elaborate working out of detail he seems also to have appropriated for himself much of Rossetti's decorative sense, which, on occasions, saved him from tediousness. Two tiny water-colors, "Clara von Bork" and "Sidonia von Bork," attributed to 1860, as elaborate as anything he has ever done, are among his masterpieces. Apparently, in those early days, doubt never disturbed his artistic creed—he knew what he wanted; it had not occurred to him that the means provided by Rossetti were inadequate, and so he managed to produce the effects for which he was striving.

But with time he evidently became conscious that the master was but an apprentice who could not teach the very things which it is most important for the student to learn. He threw off Rossetti's childish technique and broadened his own methods. It is curious to contrast the breadth with which the minute detail in the globes held by the angels in "The Days of Creation," dated 1877, is suggested, with the elaborate carrying-out of the gown in "Sidonia von Bork." He has never concerned himself with the problems of light and atmosphere which are the delight and despair of the modern artist; for him impressionism, at least in the rendering of facts in Nature, has had no meaning, no fascination. But he has learnt how to put his paint on canvas, and in technique has grown more accomplished. It seems, however, almost as if, with increased knowledge, had come increased distrust. His later work is tentative, experimental, compared to the youthful water-colors, in which there was no hesitation. Effort is too often visible. Frequently it appears to have weakened his grasp of color, to have made him more ingenious than artistic in his decorative scheme. There are notable exceptions, of course. Nothing could exceed the exquisite depth and richness of color in his portrait of his daughter, though perhaps on no canvas is his curious inability to draw the human face more marked. And nothing could be more effective and finer than the design of the "King Cophetua," though even here one could have wished for less invention, or ingenuity, in the details. But when all is said, his best period is that which produced the "Chant d'Amour" and the "Wine of Circe," when he had full command of the color he had inherited from Rossetti, but was beginning to take some heed of technical requirements. In these was none of the fussiness of such compositions

as the "Briar Rose," none of the crude tints of the "Danaë" or the "Sponsa di Libano."

In his drawings is found the same combination of strength and weakness. He is a master in some of his studies of detail. Those of draperies and of armor, done in chalk on black paper, even Menzel could not surpass. And yet his more finished designs for a series of illustrations for the 'Æneid,' fine as many are in feeling for line, are hopelessly niggled. And so with his heads: some may be delightful in their suggestiveness, others are irritating in their monotony and feebleness. The few cartoons for stained glass exhibited in the present collection might lead one to suppose that his designs are meant to serve as merest hints for Mr. Morris, so inferior are they to the windows themselves. This is unfortunate, for it is really when Mr. Burne-Jones has a definite space to adorn for a special purpose that he is most successful. A pianoforte, decorated by him with a lovely arrangement of scrolls and figures, and a large chest in *gesso*, with the panels designed by him and executed in color, are proofs of his supremacy in this kind of work. It is to be regretted that he has not devoted his talents more wholly to it.

But the important consideration is less Mr. Burne-Jones's own position than the result of this exhibition on the younger and rising generation of art-students. The effect of Rossetti's influence on Burne-Jones we know, and for that matter we have already seen something of the nature of the spell cast by Mr. Burne-Jones over a select few. To realize how baleful it is, one has but to look at the work of his son, of Mr. Strudwick, of one or two others who belong to the little clique ridiculed of old as the "greenery-yallery." Mr. Burne-Jones himself, like Rossetti, has certain qualities which make him great despite his shortcomings. But they are the very qualities which cannot be imitated; from him his followers acquire only his mannerisms, which they mistake to be his chief virtues. It would be far better for the student to begin by studying the work of men like Bonnat and Bouguereau, for, vapid and conventional as it is, the drawing is usually academically correct, the technique workmanlike. With a sound foundation, the student who has anything in him may be trusted to evolve a style for himself. On the other hand, the faithful copying of Mr. Burne-Jones's work could but teach him the crudities which have always stood in that artist's light. Unfortunately, sometimes it is not even Mr. Burne-Jones, but his imitator, who is studied.

The beauty of Burne-Jones's work speaks for itself. But its danger to others cannot be too strongly insisted upon. He is a marvellous exotic. Exotics have been produced throughout all the centuries, from Botticelli and onward. But it is not these men who advance art, although the best of them, like Puvis de Chavannes, are in no sense behind their age. The artists who really have the greatest power, and whose influence is the healthiest, are the men who give dignity and beauty to their own times and surroundings—men like Rembrandt, like Velasquez, like Corot, like Degas, like Whistler. N. N.

THE DIARY OF THE DAUPHINESS.

PARIS, January 5, 1893.

IT was Victor Hugo who once spoke of what he called "la pitié suprême"—a pity which has its foundation in the lowest depths of human nature, which survives all revolutions, which becomes a tie between the conqueror and the conquered, between the victim and the executioner, which is nothing but the most dramatic expression of the frailty of human life, of the terrible mystery of existence, of the apparent injustice of destiny. I have never thought of the young children of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, shut up in the Temple, without feeling this "supreme pity." Whatever may be said of the King, of his want of comprehension of the affairs of state, or of Marie Antoinette, of her levity, her weaknesses, we all must feel that their young children, at least, were absolutely innocent and faultless; they became the victims of errors which they had not committed, of which they were even ignorant; and their destiny was marked by that awful fatality which the Greeks so often invoked in their admirable dramas. I can well conceive that all souvenirs of the young Dauphin and of his sister should now be considered almost sacred. M. de Chantelauze has written with pious care the history of the captivity and death of Louis XVII.; I have now before me a memoir written by his sister, Marie-Thérèse-Charlotte of France. The manuscript of this memoir is written in a copybook, on very coarse paper, with this title: "Mémoire écrit par Marie Thérèse Charlotte de France sur la captivité des princes et princesses ses parents depuis le 10 août 1792 jusqu'à la mort de son frère arrivée le 9 juin 1795."

The Committee of Public Safety having decided that a woman should be placed near the daughter of Louis Capet, to be her companion, a lady offered herself, and was accepted. She gave as her name Madeleine Hilaire La Rochelle; she was the wife of Citizen Bocquet de Chauterenne (Hilaire de la Rochelle had served in the French navy). The child saw at once that Madame de Chauterenne was moved by a sentiment of pity and devotion; she soon became intimate with her, and called her Renète (her name was Renée). It was the painful duty of Madame de Chauterenne to inform Madame Royale of the death of her young brother. The scene is thus told by M. de Beauchesne, in his 'Louis XVII.':

"'Madame has no longer any relatives.'
"'And my brother?'
"'She has no brother.'
"'And my aunt?'
"'She has no longer any aunt.'"

This took place at a time when the Convention was negotiating with Austria. The liberty of Madame Royale was one of Austria's conditions; the Cabinet of Vienna offered a ransom of two millions; the French Government asked in exchange for the Princess the French prisoners delivered to Austria by Dumouriez, Sémonville, Maret, Beurnonville, and Drouet, the famous postmaster of Varennes. The Treaty of Bâle was ratified on the 28th of November, 1795, and it was agreed that the Princess should be exchanged at the Swiss frontier. She was allowed to choose a person who should accompany her. She chose Mme. de Sérent, whom she had always seen with her aunt, Madame Elisabeth.

Renète was not allowed to go with Madame Royale, as the Emperor of Austria had stipulated that none of the persons who had been with her during her captivity in the Temple should accompany her to Vienna.

"My dear good little Renète," wrote the Princess, the day before her departure, "don't be so afflicted. You augment my sorrow by your own. Can you believe that I will ever change towards you? No, never. I shall always remember with pleasure my little Renète. I hope to see you again. Nothing is impossible. . . . I thank you, my Renète, for all you have done for me during the past six months. I end, for I don't know what I am saying. To-day is a great day for me, and my head is confused. Adieu, handsome, good, sweet, amiable, gay, complacent, frank, charming Renète."

The Committee of Public Safety did not accept Mme. de Sérent, the Princess's companion, and chose Mme. de Soucy, the daughter of her former governess, Mme. de Mackau. On leaving her prison, the Princess left with her dear Renète the papers which are now published, and which were the diary of her captivity. She was placed under the guardianship of a captain of gendarmes, M. Méchin. She left Paris on the 18th of December, and, after a journey of six days, arrived at Huningue, a little town near Bâle. There she wrote to Mme. de Chauterenne·

"I was recognized the first day at Provins. You have no idea how people ran to see me. Some called me my dear lady, others my dear Princess. Some wept with joy, and I also was near weeping. . . . What a change from Paris to the departments. At Charenton people were already refusing to take the assignats. They murmur loudly against the Government. People regret their old masters, and even me, poor thing. They all seem grieved at my departure. I am known everywhere, notwithstanding the care of those who surround me. . . . Oh! my dear Renète, if you knew how I feel! What a pity that such a change should not have taken place earlier! I should not have seen my family perish with so many thousands of innocent people. . . . My companions are very worthy people. Our M. Méchin is a good man, but very timid; he is in constant fear lest the *émigrés* come and seize me, or the Terrorists kill me."

On December 26, 1795, the exchange took place, and the daughter of Louis XVI. was placed in the hands of the envoy of Austria, who signed this paper: "The undersigned, in virtue of the orders of his Majesty the Emperor, declares having received from M. Bacher, French ambassador delegated to this end, Madame the Princess Marie-Thérèse-Charlotte, daughter of his Majesty King Louis XVI."

The manuscript left in the hands of Mme. de Chauterenne remained in France till 1805. Madame asked for it then, and it was sent to Mittau. Madame herself made a copy of it, which she gave to Mme. de Soucy; she sent the manuscript back to Mme. de Chauterenne. In 1823 Mme. de Soucy had a few copies of the memoir printed. Madame, who had become the Duchesse d'Angoulême, was very much displeased and had all the copies bought up and destroyed. Two or three only were preserved. Mme. de Chauterenne had kept her manuscript faithfully, and she sent it to the Comte de Chambord a few months before he died. The Duchess of Madrid found it among the papers of her uncle, and allowed M. Gabriel de Saint-Victor to make a copy of it at Viareggio.

The diary begins, as we have said, on August 13, 1792, at the Temple. Madame gives the list of the persons who were shut up on that day. We find in it Mme. de Lamballe, Mme. de Tourzel and her daughter Pauline, the servants of the King, the Queen, and Mme. Elisabeth. Louis XVI. fortunately found a library in the prison. Marie Antoinette worked at some tapestry. A few days afterwards all the servants were sent away. The King remained alone with a gendarme. Mme. de Lamballe and Mme. de Tourzel were obliged to leave the Temple. "My father was no longer treated as King. He was not called 'Sire' or 'Your Majesty,' but 'Monsieur' or 'Louis.' The *municipaux* were always sitting in his room with their hats on their heads. They took from my father his sword, which he still had, and emptied his pockets." The jailer was named Rocher. "He tried in every way to torment my

father. Sometimes he sang the Carmagnole, and, a thousand horrors! sometimes, as he knew my father did not like the smell of a pipe, he contrived to puff his smoke over him. There is no sort of small torment that he did not invent. My father bore everything mildly and forgivingly."

The prisoners were constantly insulted. They heard from time to time the sound of drums; they learned by bits the news of the outside world. One day they were dragged to the window, and the head of Mme. de Lamballe was shown them on a pike. At times a sentry gave them in secret some mark of affection—a word, a look. They learned of the establishment of the Republic on the 22d of September; soon after, Louis XVI. was separated from his wife and could see her only at meal times.

"My father," writes the Dauphiness, "rose at seven. He prayed, then dressed himself with my brother; they went up stairs and breakfasted with my mother. After breakfast my father went down with my brother and gave him lessons till eleven. My brother played till twelve; then we walked together, whatever the weather, while the guard was changed and the new guardians assured themselves that my father was in the Temple.

"The walk lasted till two, when we dined; after dinner, my father and mother played together trictrac or piquet. At four, my mother went up to her room with my brother, as my father generally slept at that time. At six, my brother came down, took lessons and played till supper. At nine, after supper, my mother undressed my brother and put him to bed. My father went to bed only at eleven."

What could have been the thoughts of the unfortunate prisoners who led this dull, quiet life? The monotony of it was broken only by insults and fears. The King's trial began in December; Louis XVI. showed the greatest calmness and fortitude during the whole of it. The sentence was announced to the King in his prison, first by his lawyer, M. de Malesherbes, and afterwards by Garat, the Minister of Justice. The King asked for a reprieve of three days, which was refused.

Madame gives very minute details as to the last moments of the King. On his way to the scaffold, he met a doorkeeper whom he had scolded a little the day before. He offered him his hand, and said, "Mathé, I am sorry to have offended you; I beg you to pardon me." On the road to the guillotine he read the prayers of the dying. Cléry, the King's servant, gave to Marie Antoinette the King's wedding ring and a lock of her own hair which he had always had on his person. I have no space nor have I the desire to enter into further details of the horrible drama. If ever the Dauphiness was accused of coldness, of hardness, when she was known afterwards in France as the Duchesse d'Angoulême, she can easily be forgiven. Such an infancy, such a youth must leave an indelible mark. There is a degree of forgiveness which borders on insensibility, I might almost say on immorality. The Duchesse d'Angoulême could not forget those days in the Temple, and the awful tragedy of which she was the innocent witness. She was, in one sense, more human than Louis XVIII., who took regicides into his councils. Those who disliked her during the Restoration disliked in her the living protest against the crimes of the Revolution. She lived but to suffer, and to her has fitly been applied the verse of Dante:

"Vedi che son un che piango."

Correspondence.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: You have twice referred to the article of Count Melchior de Vogüé upon the "Present Hour" in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but I think you have not brought out its strongest point. It is most striking as showing how the problem of popular government, even if we allow for the difference of population and circumstances, is precisely the same in France and in the United States. After pointing out that the two dangers are from private combinations of capital on the one side, controlling government after the fashion of feudalism, and from the socialism and communism of labor on the other, he says that the real evil is the weakness of government as a mediating force, and exclaims:

"Where is the sacramental division of powers, O Royer-Collard! The Legislature has in every respect taken the place of the Executive, which is reduced to the lowest servitude. It had already encroached upon the judiciary by removals, and how it is now trying to absorb this third power is the topic of the day."

He, like almost all the other writers from Paris, says that these Panama scandals are made use of by Monarchists and Bonapartists, just as Boulanger was a while ago, in a desperate effort to upset the Republic. They are throwing mud at everybody, including President Carnot, and are moving heaven and earth to bring on a general election, expecting to get a majority of their own men. Meantime, the Chamber, notwithstanding its absorption of power, is in a state of panic like a flock of sheep, which panic is rapidly spreading to the country, and preparing for the recoil from anarchy to despotism which has made up the weary round of the last hundred years. Fortunately Minister Ribot, probably backed by the President, has refused to dissolve the Chamber, but the pressure is tremendous and the result doubtful. M. de. Vogüé then takes the next step:

"In our Babel, where every one gives a different opinion on public affairs, it is not difficult to discern under this cacophony the common want, the universal aspiration. What is needed is a firm and consistent guidance; and it is looked for only from a man. The mass of our people joins a horror of revolutions to the desire for a strong national and social protection, and, with the instinct of good sense, it believes in the efficiency of this protection only when it sees it embodied in a name, in a physiognomy, and above all in a heart. The élite has the same idea, because the élite, which knows itself well, feels itself to be still more feeble than the mass, and is more distrustful of its capacity to govern itself. They do not all say so; many are kept back in public by a sort of timidity, by a fear of connecting themselves with a recent and miserable occurrence, by old habits of language and style contracted in opposition under 'the tyrant.' All think so, even those who officially print or say the contrary. Which of us has not seen some publicist among his friends, still excited by the article he had just written on the dangers of personal power, lay down his pen and exclaim to himself, 'Where is the man?'

"For my part, I see nothing to be ashamed of. The shame is in thinking so poorly of this land of France as to decide *a priori* that henceforth in great national crises it can produce nothing but a baleful dictator, a military adventurer, or a politician without scruples. If the exasperation of discontent came near delivering a republic to a Boulanger, have we not seen republics defended and respected by a Cavaignac, a Washington? The President of the Republic makes but one mistake, that of ignoring his strength. Placed in his high position without intrigues and without noise, with a modest but unstained reputation, he has gradually strengthened himself and grown in public opinion, aided by his irreproachable attitude and the good fortune which has marked his official career. I believe I shall not be contradicted by any one who has passed through our rural departments within two years, when I say that but one name is there respected, potent, and popular, that of the inaugurator of the Exposition, of the Friend of the Tsar. Not all the machines which the skilled politicians could combine would stand against a direct word from the President.

"Suppose that, at the next crisis, when we have descended still some degrees lower in anarchy, the President should at last wish to reassure and govern the country; that he should compose a Cabinet of men of affairs, armed with a decree of dissolution: if these men are still obscure, what matter provided they are competent in their respective departments? I would wager all that I hold dearest in the world that, after such an act, the country consulted in the name of the President would send him a compact majority, docile in the hands of the chief of state."

There are several pages more like this extract, which, indeed, I have greatly condensed. Every word is golden, and cannot be too strongly commended to your readers. Might it not all have been written for this country? Certainly we are not in danger from socialism or foreign war or the machinations of priests, Monarchists, and Bonapartists. But we have a Congress floundering in a slough of tariff and silver and pension bills, where, as in all the State legislatures, the lobby of private interests flourishes with as much vigor and success as in France. And we have an enormous advantage in that the President, instead of being elected, as in France, by the houses, is the direct choice of the people. Suppose that, instead of sending humble messages to Congress, the President should address himself directly to his constituents, telling them that the real trouble in our politics is the anarchy of the legislature; that the guidance of legislation is just as much executive work as the mint and the post-office; and that if we are to have any sound finance, it must be through measures laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury with a public demand for immediate debate. What sort of a response do you think we should get from the country?

Of course, the outcry would be as to the danger from executive power. Is it better that the President—who, after all, cannot get a law or a dollar of money without the assent of Congress—should have open and responsible power, or be limited to intrigue and office-trading with members and committees, which are now his only, though very powerful, means of influence? Is it better that power should be lodged with the Chief Magistrate intrusted with and responsible for administration, or with the Speaker, an officer of the House, whose election is based on his formation of the committees, the most corrupting power imaginable, who represents only one 340th of the country, and who is directly responsible for nothing whatever, whether in legislation or administration? G. B.

Boston, January 14, 1893.

THE RESULTS OF POPULAR EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: President Eliot, in the December *Forum*, states that universal education has "failed to produce general contentment and public happiness." It does not seem to me that the kind of happiness which flows from contentment is what education may be fairly expected to produce, but that rather, as he says later on, "it may be that general discontent is

a necessary antecedent of social improvement, and a preliminary manifestation of increased knowledge and wisdom in all classes of the community." I do not think that "public education should mean the systematic training of all children for the duties of life," but, on the contrary, something supplementary to the narrowing influences of a purely practical or technical training which will be necessitated later on by the exigencies of life.

If there is "serious and general disappointment at the results of popular education," it would seem to me to be the consequence of a fundamental misunderstanding as to the nature of the results to be expected from it, and an insufficient appreciation of the intrinsic value of learning in itself, as compared with the practical or material benefits to be derived from it either by the individual or by the community at large. The intrinsic value of liberal culture is shown by the relatively low salaries which persons in literary or scientific pursuits are willing to accept for their services. Evidently such persons find something in their profession, be it contentment or progress, which they value more highly than the material comforts which an increase of income might give. Again, it is well known that the cost of education in our public schools is small in comparison with the sums which those who cannot have such education free are willing to pay for it. Does it not follow that public education has at least been successful from an economic point of view?

In stating some of the material advantages derived from education, Mr. Eliot says little or nothing about books and inventions, which may especially be called products of education. The value of one of the latter—the Bell telephone—which will soon belong to the public, is probably greater than the total amount (some $30,000,000) contributed by all the State legislatures of this country to the cause of higher education since the Declaration of Independence. Does any one doubt that the community has been amply repaid by inventions alone for the amounts expended upon public education, considered simply in the light of a business investment? But aside from the material advantages to be derived from education, is not the enormous issue of copyrights and patents in late years a proof of intellectual activity? As Mr. Eliot says: "We find on every hand evidences of increased intelligence in large masses of people." It seems to me that intelligence, not outward contentment, is the true test of the success of education.

There is, accordingly, some doubt in my mind as to Mr. Eliot's fundamental assumption that "education has not accomplished all that might fairly be expected from it"; and while I heartily agree with him that the introduction of a systematic development of certain mental faculties would be a great improvement in existing methods of instruction, I question in his article several minor points, which, perhaps, I may be allowed to mention without discussion.

First. While a judicious elimination of studies pursued chiefly for the sake of information is highly desirable, the extreme subordination of such studies seems to me unwise. Information, not observation, furnishes our principal store of facts, and "facts," as Mr. Eliot says, "diligently sought for and firmly established, are the only foundation for sound reasoning."

Second. There would seem to be no fundamental distinction between the faculty of "expressing one's thoughts clearly, concisely, and cogently," and that of "making a correct record of things observed."

Third. It seems to me desirable to recognize, under the head of reasoning, at least three distinct faculties, namely, *generalization*, met with in all studies which, like natural history, deal largely with classification; *explanation*, or the study of cause and effect, which constitutes the bulk of modern physical science; and *judgment*, or quantitative reasoning, exemplified in the treatment of statistics, the fair adjustment of accounts, and the solution of problems in accurate measurement.

Fourth. The importance of arithmetic in quantitative reasoning, and the lamentable deficiency of students in this particular, are to me sufficient ground why more, rather than less, time should be devoted to simple arithmetical operations in the schools.

Fifth. There seems to me to be considerable doubt as to the extent to which the substitution of one subject for another can be carried without prejudice to the training of those faculties which each subject is specially fitted to develop. Observation may be trained by Greek roots, or expression by chemical symbols, but how about the *amount* of training in each case?

In conclusion, I would point out two dangers which are closely related to what precedes, and seem to me likely to impair the future success of education. The first is the proposed adoption of the elective system by the preparatory schools, which will enable a student to follow his natural bent in strengthening those faculties in which he is strong and neglecting those in which he is weak. The second is an increasing tendency in higher institutions to adjust their curriculum, their hours of study, and even their standards of scholarship to the accommodation of those whose chief interests lie in society or athletics. If teachers and scholars do not uphold and respect the worth and dignity of education, by whom is it likely to be respected or upheld?—Yours truly,

HAROLD WHITING.

BERKELEY, CAL., December 31, 1892.

AN EDITORIAL OVERSIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the January number of the *Cosmopolitan* is an interesting article entitled "The Making of an Illustrated Magazine." On pages 268, 269, is the following in regard to selection of manuscripts for publication: "From the registering clerk they pass to the hands of an assistant editor, who gives each contribution a careful reading, and then sends to other readers for fresh judgment such manuscripts as seem to require supporting opinions. . . . After much work the manuscripts are assorted under three heads. . . . A consultation next follows with the editor-in-chief of the magazine, the doubtful manuscripts are carefully gone over," etc. From these quotations and from other matter on the same pages, we must infer that great care is used in making selections for this one of "the four great magazines."

In the same number of the *Cosmopolitan* is also another interesting article, entitled "The Confessions of an Autograph-Hunter," in which the writer exultingly describes his methods of collecting autographs—methods so dishonorable and confessedly so intended to deceive as to be little short of criminal. Are we not bound to believe that this selection somehow slipped in, unread by "an assistant editor," by "other readers," and also by "the editor-in-chief"?—Yours very truly,

D. S. KELLOGG.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., January 7, 1893.

THE ADVERB AND THE INFINITIVE ONCE MORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your correspondent "F. H." not long ago declared that an Englishman, if he dislikes a particular word or phrase, is sure to assert that it had its origin in this country. Indeed, so used are we to having our British cousins point the finger of scorn, as an Americanism, at what was sufficiently good to have found favor with Shakspere and his fellows, that we have become tolerably callous. As constant dripping wears away a stone, so perhaps it is only by constant nagging that we can induce our cousins to look at objects as, in Mr. Arnold's phrase, in themselves they really are—so-called Americanisms included. Be that as it may, at all events the complaint of "F. H." has a certain application with regard to the locution about to be discussed—namely, the placing of an adverb or other word or words between the infinitive and its sign *to*. This locution, we learn from Mr. Andrew Lang, once had the honor of being the subject of a telegram from the British Government to its Commissioners in Washington who were negotiating a treaty in 1871. "The Home Government," writes Mr. Lang, in his 'Sir Stafford Northcote' (1890), "kept putting in their oar, and once—for which much may, by literary persons, be forgiven them—they telegraphed that in the treaty they would *not* endure adverbs between 'to' (the sign of the infinitive) and the verb. The purity of the English language they nobly and courageously defended" (vol. ii., p. 13).

Here we find the British Government posing as the defender of the English language against that American corruption of it about which Dean Alford took so melancholy a view. From the assumption that there is a sort of divine right by virtue of which the British Government becomes the arbiter as to the correct use of English, to the assertion that the locution in question has originated with, or is in some way peculiar to, American writers, the step is an easy one. If any one is disposed to take this step, let him first consider well a paper contributed by your correspondent above mentioned to the third volume of the *American Journal of Philology* (1882, pp. 17–24). Mr. Hall has there brought together a large number of examples of this locution, ranging from a period as early as the last quarter of the fourteenth century to the present day; and among the writers cited—to mention only the more reputable and those only who use the locution in their formal writings—are Matthew Arnold, Sir Thomas Browne, Burke, Coleridge, Madam d'Arblay, Defoe, De Quincey, Dr. Johnson, Macaulay, Ruskin, H. Spencer, Leslie Stephen, and Wordsworth.

But as the examples given by Mr. Hall are largely from the by-ways of literature, as none are from American writers, and as there still seems to be a hesitancy in acknowledging the wide extent to which the locution is used by reputable writers, perhaps a few more examples by way of supplement to those of Mr. Hall will not be amiss. Besides the passage quoted above, Mr. Andrew Lang has elsewhere expressed, in no uncertain terms, his opinion of the locution.

"He who aims at failure," he writes, in 'How to Fail in Literature' (1890), ". . . can hardly be too reckless of grammar, and should always place adverbs and other words between 'to' and the infinitive. . . . But some one may reply that several of our most popular novelists revel in the kind of grammar which I am recommending. This is undeniable, but certain people manage to succeed in spite of

their own earnest endeavors and startling demerits. There is no royal road to failure. There is no rule without its exception, and it may be urged that the works of the gentlemen and ladies who 'break Priscian's head'—as they would say themselves—may be successful, but are not literature. Now it is about literature that we are speaking" (pp. 25, 26).

Could dogmatism go further than the implication that though a writer using the locution may be successful, yet the writing containing it cannot be literature? The Rev. John Earle, in his 'English Prose' (1890), though erroneously asserting that the locution came into general use about 1870, has this to say in its favor: "To conclude this section, there is one remark that should be made upon a phenomenon so novel and interesting. It is this: We must recognize in this innovation an instructive effort to satisfy the desire for greater lucidity" (p. 186). And in what is doubtless the most recent work on the subject, the 'Foundations of Rhetoric' (1892), Prof. A. S. Hill, though discussing the locution without dogmatism, yet seems unwilling to acknowledge its wide usage among writers of repute.

"This example," he says, "shows a common fault, one into which even good writers occasionally fall—that of putting an adverb or an adverbial phrase between 'to' and the infinitive—words so closely connected that they should not be separated. . . . Its prevalence has led some students of language to insist that good use sanctions, or, at least, condones, the practice of putting adverbial expressions between 'to' and the infinitive; and one well-known scholar has adduced what at first sight seems to be a formidable array of citations, ranging from the time of Wickliffe to the present day. On examination, however, it turns out that the names of some of the highest authorities on a question of good use—Addison, Goldsmith, and Cardinal Newman, for instance—are conspicuous by their absence; and that each of several other authors of highest repute is represented by only one example" (pp. 136, 138).

Though I am unable to adduce examples from the three writers specified, yet in the following list will be found the names of such reputable writers as Browning, Mrs. Browning, Byron, Hawthorne (?), O. W. Holmes, Keats, Lowell, Massinger, and Shakspere; while additional examples are given from such stylists as the late Matthew Arnold and Mr. Herbert Spencer:

"To bodily act." Shakspere, *Coriolanus* (1623), Act I., sc. ii., l. 5.

"To truly make." *Nero* (1624), Act II., sc. iii. (1888), p. 37.

"A dancer in the morning to well breathe you." Massinger, *Guardian* (1655), Act I., sc. ii. *Plays* (1889), vol. ii., p. 205.

"To rather pity and excuse, than blame me." B. Franklin (1738), *Works* (1887), vol. i., p. 477.

"To quite give," "to here unburthen," "to continually burst," "to entirely give," "to quite understand," "to nearly reach," "to certainly write," "to cheerfully, in all things serious, obey," "to either attach," "to shortly avail." Fanny Burney, *Early Diary* (1889), vol. i., pp. 18, 47, 122, 222, 252; vol. ii., pp. 11, 50, 51, 76, 86.

"To silently wish." Susan Burney (1779), *Early Diary of F. Burney*, vol. ii., p. 269.

"To under value the land." Washington (1797), *Writings* (1892), vol. xiii., p. 425.

"To slowly trace." Byron, *Childe Harold* (1812), Canto II., st. xxv.

"To vainly bleed." *Id.*, *Corsair* (1814), Canto I., st. xiii.

"To nightly call." Keats, *Endymion* (1818), Book I., l. 362.

"To half beg." *Id.*, *Cap and Bells* (1820), st. iv.

"To publicly express." Whittier, *Abolitionists* (1833), *Prose Works* (1889), vol. iii., p. 59.

"To really know." Browning, *Pippa Passes* (1841), *Poems* (1887), vol. i., p. 366.

"To tamely acquiesce." *Id.*, *Colombe's Birthday* (1844), Act V. (cited in Hill's *Principles of Rhetoric*).

"To never trust." Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh* (1856), Book viii., *Poems* (1890), vol. vi., p. 308.

"To so present," "to rightly connect." H. Spencer (1852), *Essays* (1891), vol. ii., pp. 334, 339.

"To vaguely conceive." *Id.* (1861), *First Principles*, Part ii., ch. iii., p. 170.

"To forcibly dismember." J. L. Motley (1862), *Correspondence* (1889), vol. ii., p. 102.

"To rightly see," "to fairly try," "to fin'lly git." Lowell, *Poems* (1890), vol. i., p. 219; vol. ii., pp. 266, 311.

"To really understand." O. W. Holmes (1860), *Elsie Venner* (1891), p. 271.

"To utterly extirpate," "to thoroughly republicanize." *Id.*, *Pages from an Old Volume of Life* (1891), pp. 107, 404.

"To half do." *Id.* (1867), *Guardian Angel* (1891), p. 393. See p. 275.

"To at least make." N. Hawthorne (about (1864), *Septimius Felton* (1883), p. 372. (This piece was never revised by Hawthorne, and was not published till after his death.)

"To unwittingly disparage." M. Arnold (1869), *Culture and Anarchy* (1883), p. 150.

"To actually follow." *Id.* (1872), *Literature and Dogma* (1883), p. 234.

"To neither strive." *Id.*, *Poems* (1883), vol. ii., p. 188.

"To directly serve." *Id.*, *Discourses in America* (1885), p. 107.

"To similarly degrade." J. C. Collins, *Introd. to Tourneur's Plays and Poems* (1878), vol. i., p. xxix.

"To entirely obliterate." H. Van Laun, *Gil Blas* (1886), vol. i., p. 300.

"To formally advocate," "to so enfeeble," "to sharply draw." Rev. A. V. G. Allen, *Continuity of Christian Thought* (1885), pp. 86, 159, 221.

"To profoundly modify," "to seriously modify," "to considerably reduce." Sir R. S. Ball, *Story of the Heavens* (1886), pp. 279, 426, 481.

"To really consider." H. C. Lodge, *George Washington* (1889), vol. i., p. 102.

"To more than counterbalance." T. R. Lounsbury (1891), *Studies in Chaucer* (1892), vol. i., p. 447.

"To successfully carry." *Nation*, 1 Dec., 1892, p. 418.

So far as appears, then, the first use of the locution by an American writer was more than a hundred years after its appearance in the Shakspere First Folio; and not until well into this century did it, so far as the present writer is aware, find its way into formal writings in this country. But, whether used much or little by American writers, an examination of the examples given by Mr. Hall and those given above shows how utterly groundless and absurd was the alarm caused the British Government by the fear lest corruption should, in this respect, creep into the language from this side of the water. How often must our cousins across the Atlantic be reminded that, in the words of Lowell, *our* ancestors "unhappily could bring over no English better than Shakspere's"?

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

BOSTON, January 8, 1893.

"SNIBAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Most of Lewis and Clark's names are absolutely determinable, both etymologically and geographically; a few have hitherto defied conjecture. The worst of them are those that look well, but are not what they seem. One of the most curious cases is the name of the creek in Missouri called by the explorers Eau Beau, translated Clearwater. Nothing could be clearer, apparently; but here is a snag of a singular shape. Elsewhere in the Biddle text the same creek is called Hubert's—and there is always a danger-signal in a case of such different words. I find that Eau Beau is one form, and Hubert's another, of the same name and the same word—a word which is also hidden in "Snibar," present appellation of the creek in question. The curious history is this: Lewis's map of 1806 (never published till November 4, 1887) inscribes Bau-beaux. The Lewis and Clark codices, in manuscript, yield Euebeaux's, Eubert's, Eue-bert, etc. Gass, 1807, prints Du Beau or Du Bois. Pike's map, 1810, has Eabeace. Brackenridge, 1814, Ibar's. An unidentified map before me inscribes Aux Héberts. Maj. Long, 1823, prints Au Barre, with Chenai (misprint for chenal, slough) prefixed. Beck's Gazetteer, 1823, has Chenel Ebert. Wetmore's Gazetteer, 1837, speaks of Schuyte Aber, and has quite a story of an old trapper, one Aber, who came to this creek and supposed it was a slough or cut-off of the Missouri. Here I presume that Schuyte is a misprint for Schnyte, and that a form of German Schnitte, a cut, slice. The doubt is that there was a German in the country before 1804; for with scarcely an exception the names that have reached us were then French, if not Indian or English. I should imagine the person to have been a Canadian voyageur, or coureur des bois. But, whoever he was, and whatever his name, the creek was called after him; and every name above is a form of his name—Eau Beau, Bau-beaux, Euebeaux, Euebert, Eubert, Hubert, Hébert, Du Beau, Du Bois, Eabeace, Ibar, Au Barre, Ebert, Aber—and "Snibar" is the same, with Chenal prefixed. This word is also found as Sniabar and Snybar.

After identification of the words from Lewis and Clark to Long, my attention was called to the other forms, in Beck and in Wetmore, by Mr. A. J. Hill of St. Paul, to whom I wrote. Accepting the chenal element in Snibar, Mr. Hill furnishes two other cases, which would confirm the view here taken, were that required. There is a Snicarty, a bayou of the Mississippi, in Pike County, Ill., otherwise given as Che nail-ecarte in Beck; and a certain Sny Magill in Iowa.

ELLIOTT COUES.

No. 1726 N STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Notes.

DEFINITIVE announcement is now made of Dr. Elliott Coues's new edition of Lewis and Clark's 'Travels,' to be published in this city by Francis P. Harper. It will contain *all* of the original Philadelphia edition of 1814—preface, Jefferson's memoir of Lewis, history of the expedition, maps, plates, and appendices; together with a new preface, bibliography, memoirs of Lewis, Clark, and Sergeant Gass, copious notes (historical, geographical, ethnological, zoölogical, botanical), a new map, new portraits and other illustrations, and a complete index (the first ever made). The edition will consist of 1,000 copies in four volumes (the maps and index making one); 200 copies on hand-made linen paper, the rest half as costly. It will be ready in the spring.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish, for subscribers only, the Works of Fenimore Cooper in thirty-two volumes, octavo, from new type and with new designs by well-known artists. Six volumes will be ready next month.

D. Appleton & Co. announce a 'Dictionary of Every-Day German and English,' by Martin Krummacher, Ph.D., with an outline of grammar and several pages of "travel talk."

Macmillan will speedily publish a collected edition of the poems of William Watson, including his recent volume, 'Lachrymæ Musarum.'

Ginn & Co. have in press Leigh Hunt's 'Answer to the Question, "What is Poetry?"' including remarks on versification, by Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale.

Tait, Sons & Co. will publish directly 'The Parsifal of Richard Wagner,' from the French of Maurice Kufferath.

'Early Maryland, Civil, Social, and Ecclesiastical,' by Theodore C. Gambrall, D.D., of Baltimore, will be published shortly by Thomas Whittaker, who also announces 'The Private Life of the Great Composers,' by John Frederick Rowbotham, with portraits of the fifteen subjects.

Mr. A. W. Pollard, author of 'The History of the Title-Page,' is editing a series of "Books about Books," the first of which will be 'Great Book Collectors,' by Mr. Charles J. Elton and Miss Mary Augusta Elton. Among the later volumes will be one on 'Book Plates,' by Mr. W. J. Hardy, and another on 'Bindings,' by Mr. H. P. Horne. There are to be six volumes in all, of about two hundred pages each, and containing from ten to thirty illustrations. The series is published in London by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. From the prospectus it seems likely to be severely British in its scope, neglecting the French on one side and the American on the other. From Paris we have the news that M. Ernest Thoinan has in preparation an elaborate work on 'Les Relieurs Français (1500-1800),' in writing which he has been aided by the staff of the National Library. In Paris, also, M. Octave Uzanne has published at last his 'Physiologie des Quais.' In the spring the *Century* will begin a series of papers on the art of the bookbinder, to be abundantly illustrated and to give full attention to the development of the art here in the United States. Articles on the subject are also announced to appear during the year in the *Portfolio*.

Many of these books will furnish additions for the second edition of 'A Bibliography of Book-binding,' which Miss S. T. Prideaux has recently published (London : James Bain). To the catalogue of the loan collection of bookbindings exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, two years ago, Miss Prideaux contributed an interesting historical introduction; and there are other papers of hers on the same subject which show that she is a student as well as a lover of the bibliopegic art. This bibliography is fuller than any of its predecessors in French, and it is, we believe, the first serious attempt at a bibliography in English. It lacks classification, being a mere list of titles of books, pamphlets, and articles in periodicals arranged more or less alphabetically. For a subject of this sort, in which the interest is both artistic and historical, the chronological arrangement seems advisable, and so does a separation of the languages in which the entries are written. Despite the higgledy-piggledy appearance of the page, Miss Prideaux's list is useful and welcome. For a British work it is unusually abundant in its American material.

The need of an index to Von Holst's seven-volume 'Constitutional History of the United States' has been so urgent that it is almost ungracious to criticise the eighth volume, containing in 356 pages an Index and List of Authorities, compiled by Mr. Ira Hutchinson Brainerd (Chicago : Callaghan & Co.). The truth is, however, that Mr. Brainerd displays no aptitude for his task, either in pithy selection and abstraction, or in arrangement, or in typographical elegance. His sub-entries are sometimes alphabetically ordered, sometimes not, and sometimes a mixed practice prevails. The alphabetical order is of no value whatever, as a rule, being purely subjective, whereas in an historical index the grouping should be above all topical and chronological. The confusion we have intimated is well illustrated under Zachary Taylor, the first entry being "character as a general," the twelfth, "death," the thirteenth, "presidency"; then, after numerous entries for this period, comes "Mexico, invades," and the war in detail, then more Presidential items, then "Texas, is ordered to protect, anticipating annexation," etc. We deeply regret that a standard work which has suffered so much from inadequate translation, should be so badly served in a hardly less important particular.

The number of articles reprinted as books from the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' justifies the common characterization of that work as a congeries of books. The two latest reprints to come under our notice are the Earl of Selborne's 'Hymns, their History and Development in the Greek and Latin Churches, Germany and Great Britain,' a dainty little volume with rubricated borders (London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan), and Mr. P. G. Hamerton's 'Drawing and Engraving: A Brief Exposition of Technical Principles and Practice' (same publishers). Both (or rather all three) essays have undergone some revision and enlargement, and Mr. Hamerton has to great advantage introduced a large number of cuts, steel engravings, and etchings by way of illustration. In his section on wood-engraving, he ignores the American school, unless his allusive censure be recognition, and he really cannot have seen the highest products of it, or he never would have said that the art "cannot give the delicacy of [the steel line-engraver's] lines." We believe that ninety-nine persons in a hundred would take Kruell's "Webster" for a steel engraving even after examining it; yet it is pure wood-engraving, and not in the least imitative of the sister art. In an appendix Mr. Hamerton has a comment on Mr. Ruskin, apropos of "the law of progress in drawing," and gives graphic proofs of Turner's liberties with landscape as exemplified in his Rivers of France.

Other reprints on our table are Mr. Henry C. Lea's 'Superstition and Force,' in a fourth edition, not much altered, but considerably extended and perfected under certain heads, making it more than ever a standard authority (Philadelphia : Lea Brothers & Co.); the first volume of four into which, for popular acceptability, Mr. Charles Booth has recast his 'Life and Labor of the People—in London' (Macmillan), this portion relating to East, Central, and South London; the 'Letters of James Smetham,' in Globe octavo form (Macmillan); Scott's 'Antiquary,' in Black's Dryburgh Edition (Macmillan), with illustrations by Paul Hardy; and 'Sketches by Boz' in the younger Dickens's reprint of the first editions of his father's novels (Macmillan). Mr. Dickens's Introduction gives interesting particulars about this collection, of which the first sketch appeared nearly sixty years ago; and reminds us that "Boz" (being short for Moses pronounced with a cold in the head) should be sounded with a long *ō*.

In a style consonant with its source is the neat volume of 'Tales of Adventure and Stories of Travel of Fifty Years Ago,' illustrated with twenty plates from "the Annuals" (London: Sampson Low; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). A certain degree of refinement is associated with steel engravings such as were used, to the happy fostering of the art, to adorn the obsolete Annuals of our mothers and grandmothers. The plates here brought together embrace designs by Stothard, Corbould, Wilkie, Cattermole, Prout, Turner, Collins, Maclise, Roberts, Sir T. Lawrence, and others, and in several cases—notably Coleridge's verses on "The Garden of Boccaccio," Barry Cornwall's "On a Lady Playing the Guitar," and Thackeray's on "The Happy Anglers"—we have the poems written to order to the plates. Spain colors largely the prose selections, to which, among others, Scott, Thomas Roscoe, Lord John Manners, Byron, and William Howitt (who writes on Mrs. Landon) contribute. The sum of the whole is not weighty, and gives an idea of the little worth of the neglected residuum; but the collection is well contrived to fix the impression of an outlived age and literary medium. The editor gives a useful list of the Annuals, beginning with the *Forget-Me-Not* (1823-1847), and ending with the *Amaranth* (1859).

Zola's new novel, 'Docteur Pascal,' which brings to its end the long history of the Rougon-Macquart family, will make its first appearance in the *Revue Hebdomadaire*.

The *Festschrift* of the Geographical Society of Berlin, in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, prepared by Dr. Konrad Kretschmer, has just appeared in two sumptuous volumes (Berlin: Kühl; London: Sampson Low & Co.), under the title 'Die Entdeckung Amerikas in ihrer Bedeutung für die Geschichte des Weltbildes.' The first volume (pp. xxiii, 471) contains the text, the opening chapter of which gives an account of the cosmography of the ancients, beginning with the Homeric period, and ending with Seneca's prophecy in his 'Medea.' Then follow chapters on mediæval cosmography, the knowledge of the Atlantic Ocean before Columbus, the geographical conceptions entertained by Columbus's contemporaries, and especially by Toscanelli, etc. An interesting and instructive description is also given of the oldest maps of America to 1520. The second and somewhat larger volume is the atlas, a collection of forty maps, twenty-five of which are now published for the first time. They are admirably done in colors and are exceedingly creditable to the printers, Giesecke & Devrient of Leipzig. Indeed, the entire work is a superb specimen of typography, well worthy of the learned society from which it emanates and of the event which it celebrates. The price is 75 marks.

'Cristoforo Colombo e le sue Ceneri,' by Monsignor Rocco Cocchia (Chieti: Ricci), is another contribution to the discussion of the vexed question of the identity of the bones transferred from the Cathedral of San Domingo to Havana in 1877 with the remains of the discoverer of America. The author, who belongs to the Order of the Capuchins and is now Archbishop of Chieti, was present at the disinterment, and is convinced that the body of Columbus was the one actually removed. He has already published two works on the subject, 'Descumbrimento de los verdaderos restos de Cristóbal Colón' in 1877, and 'Los Restos de Cristóbal Colón' in 1879, and in the volume before us amplifies his former statements without adding anything essentially new.

From the *Athenæum's* report (issue of December 31) of the debates at the Head Masters' Conference, in London, it appears that the discipline in English leaves something to be desired in England as well as with us. There was great unanimity of feeling on the subject, "though every speaker took the opportunity of pointing out that his own school was not guilty of neglecting English."

One may learn something from the December *Macmillan's* concerning the Oxford of the tropics. Crowning a wind-swept plateau on the eastern coast of Barbados, three hundred feet above the sea, stand the impressive buildings of Codrington College, the most venerable pile of collegiate buildings in the British colonial

empire. Founded in 1710 by Christopher Codrington, Captain-General of the islands, it began with seminary buildings merely; the West Indian population being too scanty and ignorant to benefit at once by a college. Hurricanes more than once wrought ruin in what had been completed. The College, actually built in 1742, did not really begin to rank as the Alma Mater of the West Indies until 1829, and it is now in affiliation with the University of Durham. The students of Codrington College devote themselves not only to divinity, but to medicine, surgery, and arts as well, obtaining from the only institution in the West Indies empowered to bestow it a university degree. The beautiful buildings and grounds, the avenue of palms and the rich vegetation, the scholastic quiet of chapel and library, furnish a retreat both noble and dignified. From its walls have gone forth three-fifths of all the present staff of West Indian clergy.

The house of Dietrich Reimer (Hoefer & Vohsen), Berlin, have begun a third edition of Dr. R. Kiepert's "Grosser Hand-Atlas," to consist of 45 maps published in parts of five each in the course of the present year. Part I. shows Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark and South Sweden, Northwestern Africa, North America, Central America, and the West Indies. These sheets are of uneven date as respects engraving, but all have been overhauled and brought down to date, and among those yet to come some will be wholly new for the present edition. Two innovations are to be praised—a bold engraving of the name and number of each map upon the back; and for each a special index of names, which records the population also, and which is accompanied by a body of condensed statistics respecting each country, prepared by Dr. Paul Lippert, Librarian of the Prussian Statistical Bureau. The Atlas, therefore, becomes a gazetteer. Besides the map of this continent, one of the Eastern United States is promised. Of the mechanical execution of the newer sheets it would be useless to speak; they are beautiful specimens of cartography.

A correspondent writes: "In your account of some educational benefactions at the close of the year 1892, in your issue of January 5, you omitted to mention a gift of $125,000 to the medical school of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, by Mr. John L. Woods of that city. Mr. Woods has given the University in all $400,000. During the year 1892 Western Reserve University received in gifts $300,000, among which was another gift from Mr. Woods of $50,000 to the College for Women."

—In the January *Atlantic*, Mr. Sherman S. Rogers pays the last tribute to George William Curtis as the leader of the movement for civil-service reform, whose services in behalf of it, he thinks, "will constitute his highest claim to the gratitude of his countrymen." Mr. Rogers sketches the history of the movement from its source in the resolution of Mr. Jenckes through the Congresses and Administrations of the last twenty years, and describes Curtis as the centre about which the work for reform gathered and went on; and he brings out the fact that it was not so much the political sagacity of Curtis as his elevation of motive and charm of character that won him confidence and leadership among younger men. Mr. Parkman's "Feudal Chiefs of Acadia" opens another episode of the history which he gives life to, and promises a continued topic of interest, and Mr. John Fiske says the word of praise and honor for the historian Freeman with the ardor of an admirer of so varied and generalizing a mind. History is also a third time touched in the study of Cola di Rienzi, which Mrs. Preston and her collaborator add to their series of portraits. In the whole number, perhaps the most attractive piece of writing is Sir Edward Strachey's brief contribution to the eulogy of "Love's Labor Lost," in which mood, substance, and style alike recall days of real culture in literature, and disclose a rare feeling for the values of poetic drama. The paper is neither of criticism nor of scholarship, but springs from pure appreciation of Shakspere's youthful temperament, and delight in it for its own sake—a kind of composition (neither seeking to get nor to give instruction) which is now seldomer met with than in any literary period hitherto, because of the decline of taste.

—In *Harper's*, Mr. Edward F. Waite writes of the history of the pension laws of the country and of their administration with much detail, and endeavors to give a clear view of the present state of legislation and how it came to be what it is. The subject is treated, without any bias, as a large item of the public accounts in respect to which fuller and more exact information ought to exist in the community, with a view to sound judgment of the measures taken and the methods of administering under them; and the article itself is therefore an important one and should receive wide attention. Theodore Child gives a brief general survey of the quarters of Paris occupied by the prolétariat, and one or two scenes from the life led there, by which he brings out the character of the small industrial groups and the manner in which a family pieces out a living in honesty. Mr. Poultney Bigelow describes very feelingly the annoyances of being watched by Russian police spies, and tells why he and Mr. Remington left Russia without doing what they had intended. Mrs. Annie Fields writes pleasantly a few words of reminiscence of Tennyson in which the more cordial side of his nature is illustrated.

—The *Century* contains a paper upon Whittier from the pen of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, which exhibits his personality more frankly and clearly than any other that we have noticed. The extracts from his correspondence, brief as they are, hold out a promise of interest in his letters which is very welcome, and disclose his traits as a man with great attractiveness. Mr. Talcott Williams writes of the "Kindergarten Movement" very elaborately. The topic is one of local interest in this city, and should secure attention from those who have sympathy with the work now being done here in this direction. The younger brother of Millet tells in a simple way the story of the early life of the great artist. His surroundings in boyhood, the character of his parents, and his attachment to the peasant ways in which he grew up are the principal things dealt with, and serve to explain the ground of his nature out of which the special feeling shown in his art came. The letters of Gen. Sherman and his brother during the war continue, and reproduce history as it was when it was current, with graphic effect.

—In *Scribner's* the recollections of Lincoln penned by the Marquis de Chambrun, who was with him during the last visit to Petersburg and saw him then familiarly, are very lifelike, and, though they contain nothing new, are welcome as further illustrations of the man, and especially as being the record of impressions made on a foreigner. The writer was perhaps as much impressed by the way in which the country bore the loss of its greatest man as by anything in Lincoln himself. Mrs. Mario's description of the poor of Naples is a contribution to the chapter of misery now appearing in this magazine, in which philanthropy's mantle of rose-color is put to less use than has been the case with other papers, and the truth of the matter stands out in its nakedness. This is the best way. Other important topics are the Peary Relief Expedition and "The Impressions of a Decorator in Rome."

—That *villa*, 'manor,' a little metamorphosed, is occasionally a constituent of English names of places, was suggested some years ago by Mr. H. C. Coote, in his 'Romans of Britain'; and the suggestion is not unreasonable, to the thinking of the eminent Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, the Rev. John Earle, who has devoted a short article to the matter in the pages of the *Economic Journal*. Of *-well*, in mediæval times *-welle*, and in Anglo-Saxon *-wella*, *-wel*, *-wyl*, 'fountain, or stream of running water,' it is an accepted fact that we have examples in *Ashwell*, *Blackwell*, *Bothwell*, *Bridewell*, *Coldwell*, *Fulwell*, *Hanwell*, *Hartwell*, and *Hawkwell*, to instance a few from among numerous cases. As to the source and the sense of the second member of these words, Prof. Earle raises no question. In *Wiltûn*, now *Wilton*, however, he inclines to find what is equivalent to the rather tautological *villa-town*, with which, in one respect, *Sharpness Point* is comparable; and he would restore *Wellington* as *Wellingatûn*, 'the town of the villa-folk.' Moreover, there are the Essex and Norfolk *Wella*, *Wela* in Yorkshire, the old *Welingaham* and *Wellingewic*, with *Sidwell*, *Eastwell*, etc., in all which, on grounds that are alleged, he is disposed to see the word *villa*, as also in *burhwella*, a term occurring in a land charter. It being, as he states, acknowledged that *-wyl* and *-weil* sometimes stand, in the German nomenclature, for *villa*, it seems by no means unlikely that the Latin word may be "obscurely imbedded" in certain British place-names, also. This view, though at present little better than a probable conjecture, will perhaps, on farther investigation, be clearly demonstrated.

—It is more than twelve years since Thomas Hodgkin issued the first volumes of his work on 'Italy and Her Invaders'; and now he reissues them in a second, enlarged edition (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan), and in a form which seems likely to be final. At the time of their publication we spoke at length of Mr. Hodgkin's volumes, so that it is not necessary for us to review them now; but we can commend again the careful scholarship, the justice, and the clear style in which they are written. The work has already taken the position of a standard for that intricate and often obscure period of history from the fall of the Roman Empire to the coming of Charlemagne. In his revision Mr. Hodgkin has expanded his first volume into two, but we do not observe that he has added any irrelevant matter; on the contrary, the specialist will find here the results of much patient investigation of original sources, and the more general reader will not be overpowered by a mass of petty details. The final chapter of the second volume, in which the author discusses the causes of the fall of the Western Empire, is worthy of any living English historian. Froude might surpass it in style—though in the matter of Froude's style we do not follow the prevailing fashion of laudation—but we should look in vain to Froude for conclusions so sober and

statements so fair as Mr. Hodgkin here presents. To have succeeded, after Gibbon, in giving a satisfactory picture of the stupendous spectacle of the dissolution of Rome is an achievement whose magnitude cannot yet be exactly defined. Gibbon's work describes the decay of the Imperial world-system; Mr. Hodgkin, taking the other point of view, makes more prominent the manifestations of the new forces of Teutonism which were to supersede the failing forces of Rome and to build up a new Christendom.

—Among our larger, but not largest, cities, five show preëminent growth during the last decade. Those five are Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and Denver. These cities, and no others, had so grown as to rank for the first time among the twenty-eight places each numbering more than 100,000 inhabitants. They thus displaced five of the cities which in 1880 had stood in the foremost twenty-eight, namely, Albany, Richmond, New Haven, Lowell, and Worcester. Still, all these ousted cities showed a fair increment. Their relative decline during the decade in the list of cities was as follows: Albany fell from No. 21 to No. 29; Richmond from No. 25 to No. 34; New Haven from No. 26 to No. 35; Lowell from No. 27 to No. 37; and Worcester from No. 28 to No. 32. The decline in relative rank was greatest in Lowell. On the other hand, the advance of Minneapolis was from No. 38 to No. 18; St. Paul from No. 45 to No. 23; Omaha from No. 63 to No. 21; Kansas City from No. 30 to No. 24; and Denver from No. 50 to No. 26. The progress of Omaha, which in ten years outstripped forty-two competitors in the race for population, was altogether unprecedented. All the losses were in the old East—in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Virginia; all the gains were in the new West—in two cities on the Mississippi, two on the Missouri, and one far beyond it.

LANCIANI'S ROME.

Pagan and Christian Rome. By Rodolfo Lanciani. Profusely illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1892.

It is the popular impression that the excavations on ancient sites which have been carried on so extensively during the past twenty-five years, have had for their object the discovery of purely ancient or classical civilizations. Lanciani's new work is a proof that, so far as Rome is concerned, the popular impression is, as usual, mistaken. The book contains six chapters with the following titles: Pagan Shrines and Temples, Christian Churches, Imperial Tombs, Papal Tombs, Pagan Cemeteries, Christian Cemeteries, and an introductory chapter on the Transformation of Rome from a pagan into a Christian city. The main idea of the book is to trace the course of this transformation, and to show that it did not take the world by surprise. "It was the natural result of three centuries. . . . It was not a revolution or a conversion in the true sense of these words; it was the official recognition of a state of things which had long ceased to be a secret." In describing the change, the author's intention is "to mention only subjects illustrated by recent or little-known discoveries, or else to select such representative specimens as may help the reader to compare pagan with Christian art and civilization."

It is almost impossible to overestimate the amount of material which Lanciani had at hand to help in the compilation of this book. Some idea of it as mere magnitude may be gained from two or three concrete examples. Nobody needs to be told what a fertile field for the study of the civilization of an ancient people is afforded by its tombs. In 1887, when the Corso d'Italia was opened, 855 tombs were discovered in nine months. Scarcely less important for the same study in Italy are the *favissae* of temples, the vaults in which were buried by the thousand terracotta or bronze objects which had been hung up on the temple walls as "ex-votos." Periodically, when no space was left for the daily inflow of votive offerings, the priests were forced to have a house-cleaning, and to get rid of the old collection in order to make room for a new one. In the temple of Juno at Veii, there were no vaults, but the stuff was carted away and thrown over the cliff on which the temple stands into the valley below. Thus was formed a regular dump-heap, which, even after two centuries of explorations, was still two hundred feet long, fifty feet wide, and three or four feet deep. From it four thousand objects were taken in a fortnight's campaign in 1889, and twice as many left behind as worthless. Among the objects preserved were models of every part of the human body, as well as entire human figures, alone or in groups, dressed or undressed, some with movable limbs; there were also figures of animals, toilet articles, and sacred utensils of every sort. Still another source of knowledge lies, of course, in inscriptions, and of Christian inscriptions alone we are told that De Rossi, the great authority in this branch, has studied more than 15,000, and that there is still a yearly addition of 500 to the stock.

To pass from mere numbers, among the most important or interesting of recent discoveries on the pagan side are the remains of the temple of Isis, with its *cynocephalae*, obelisk, and the sphinx of the unfortunate Amasis; the shrine of the oath-god Semo Sancus; the tomb of Ecloge, Nero's old nurse, who, with two other women, buried the tyrant's body when all others had deserted him; the prehistoric cemeteries of the Viminal and Esquiline; the tomb of Platorinus, magistrate under Augustus, which once contained also the remains of Caepio, famous in court intrigues under Tiberius; the tomb of the "wonderful boy," Sulpicius Maximus, inscribed with the Greek verses which he extemporized at Domitian's Capitoline games. The account of him reminds one of that other precocious boy, John Evelyn's son, who, at the age of five, "had a stronge passion for Greek," and "wept for sorrow" on being told that Plautus was too hard for him to read. Then, too, we find the record of the discovery in 1890 of the inscription commemorative of the Secular Games—the festival for which Horace wrote the "Carmen Saeculare." Lanciani gives us a full account of this festival, based upon the inscription itself, with its delightful line:

CARMEN·COMPOSVIT·Q·HORATIVS·FLACCVS

It was a line in this inscription that finally settled the question about *Roma Quadrata*, which, we now know, was the name of an altar and not the name of the Palatine city itself. It is probable that Lanciani is right in supposing that the remains of the old altar lie buried deep under the convent of the nuns of the Visitation. We think also that his theory is correct about the disposition made of the enormous mass of earth which Trajan removed to make room for his forum. It was used to cover up a whole tract, serving as a cemetery, and lying between the Salaria and the Pinciana. The level of this tract was thus raised by some twenty-five feet; the upper strata, continuing to be used as a cemetery, contained tombs of the time of Hadrian and later; the lower, tombs of the republic and early empire. Among these later was unearthed in 1885 the mausoleum of the Lucilii.

Turning now to Christian remains, we hear much of the Catacombs. The earliest discovery of catacombs was in 1578, and this is the date of the beginning of Christian archæology. The importance and interest of the Catacombs, with their frescoes, sarcophagi, and inscriptions, are too well known to call for more than mention here. Among early Christian buildings we are given accounts of the origin and remains of private oratories, the "houses of prayer" in which the Gospel was first preached in Apostolic times—famous among them being the house of Pudens, who is mentioned in the Epistle to Timothy; over it was built St. Pudentiana. In connection with his description of this house, remains of which were found in 1870, Lanciani explains how the shape of the oratories, whose general plan was like that of all other Roman houses, may have suggested the form of the modern church. The *tablinum* became the apse, the *atrium* the nave, and the wings of its peristyle the aisles. This theory is attractive, but perhaps it does not take sufficient account of the basilica. Other interesting buildings were the oratories and chapels built over the tombs of martyrs, and the houses of these martyrs themselves, such as that of John and Paul on the Cælian, a full account of which has appeared in the *American Journal of Archæology*. Of a different nature is the author's account of the earliest representations of Christ, of an utterly different type from the modern conception, which grew up in the fourth century. Descriptions of the churches of Rome, in their early and present state, abound throughout the book; more than a page is devoted to this subject in the index. St. Peter's holds, of course, the place of honor, and the account of its development is full of interest. Another interesting section of the book deals with the conversion of pagan monuments, especially temples, into churches. From his experience of twenty-five years of active exploration, Lanciani is emboldened to state that every pagan building which was capable of giving shelter to a congregation was transformed at one time or another into a Christian church or chapel.

Given such material and a man who has had such chances to study it, we should expect a most scholarly and interesting book. Interesting it certainly is; the style is charming, and, in spite of an obscurity here and there, when we remember that the author is a foreigner his mastery of our idiom must be matter for admiration. Further, the excellent illustrations are a great addition to the work, which, with its handsome "Roman" binding, large type, and fine paper, shows that nothing has been grudged which the mere bookmaker's art has to offer. But in method of treatment and in exactness of scholarship we find much to be desired. The author does not in general pursue a subject according to the comparative method, which in the study of a past civilization is the distinctive mark of modern scientific research; rarely, except in the matter of church architecture, does he trace cause from effect or effect from cause. A great opportunity for such treatment was here offered by a city whose history covers almost the whole period of which man has positive knowledge. Origins, survivals, reappearances, and disappearances of customs, methods, and habits are

to be found all along the line, early and late. In this direction the author misses his opportunity, and his work will serve merely as material on which others may build. But probably the book was never intended for serious students; in fact, it bears many of the marks of a "popular" book. Archæologists and many literary scholars will find in it practically nothing that is new to them, but only the old dressed out somewhat more gayly than usual.

But if it was meant for the general reader, we have the right to demand a more than ordinary degree of scrupulous exactness from the author, because his public is defenceless against the prestige which a statement from him carries with it. Now, there are in this book a good many statements in which archæological enthusiasm goes too far, and which will not bear the test of a sober investigation. Thus, at the very outset, the assertion is made that as early as the reign of Domitian the Christian faith had been accepted by various patricians. As examples, Flavius Clemens, the Emperor's cousin, and Acilius Glabrio, consul under Domitian, are cited, and the point is made that the argument does not rest upon ecclesiastical documents, but upon Roman historians and biographers of the time of Domitian himself. Who are these writers? For Flavius Clemens the authority given is Suetonius, who says that he was put to death *ex tenuissima suspicione*. Lanciani translates this "on a very slight suspicion *of his faith*." But the context contains not a word to suggest that his faith had anything to do with his execution. The truth is, that for his case as well as for the banishment of Glabrio, the authority for the charge of atheism is Xiphilinus, a monk who lived ten centuries after Domitian, and who has left us an epitome of Dio Cassius, who was born over half a century after Domitian died. Lanciani cites Xiphilinus without the least warning that he did not live "in the time of Domitian." And even in this writer we read that the two noblemen were converts to the Jewish, not to the Christian faith. For Glabrio's execution we are referred to Suetonius (*Dom.* 10), where it is said that he and others were put to death *quasi molitores rerum novarum*. This expression, says Lanciani, "has a religious meaning in the case of Glabrio, a convert to the Christian faith, called *nova superstitio* by Suetonius and Tacitus." Tacitus, who says not a word about the death of Glabrio, nowhere uses *nova superstitio* of Christianity; Suetonius uses the phrase, but not in connection with Glabrio's death. But the tomb of Glabrio has been found in Rome (he was killed in exile) with the inscription upon it—we are given a plan of the crypt, whose "small oratory at the southern end seems to have been consecrated exclusively to the memory of the ex-Consul." Proof enough, apparently, that he was a Christian; but Lanciani says never a word of the fact that the letters of the inscription belong to the time of the Antonines, and probably refer to a descendant of the Consul. Yet this fact is stated in at least one of the articles to which reference is made in a foot-note on the same page on which the inscription is reproduced. Well may he remark that it is not known when Glabrio's remains were transferred from his place of exile to Rome. The fact is, there is no evidence that they were ever transferred at all.

On the Christian side, another example of unscientific treatment is the discussion of the burial-place of St. Peter. We do not here raise the question whether the saint was or was not buried there; but we do say that if the question was to be treated at all in this book, none but sound arguments should have been employed; any others merely discredit the art of the archæologist. We believe that even the tyro will feel that there is not a single weighty argument in the whole twenty pages devoted to this subject, except the purely negative one that no other city save Rome ever claimed to possess St. Peter's tomb. This is, to be sure, a strong argument, but all the rest are mere traditions. Yet "for the archæologist," says Lanciani, "the presence and execution of St. Peter in Rome is a fact established beyond a shadow of a doubt by purely monumental evidence." "So much the worse for the archæologist, if the argument is here fully set forth," will be the comment of every thoughtful reader. And it is, to say the least, very strange to find unmentioned the fact that, even according to Church traditions, there has been a disturbance of St. Peter's remains. It is no modern story that only half his body lies under the church that bears his name and the other half under St. Paul's. We find this asserted in a fourteenth century MS. appendix to the 'Mirabilia,' and Evelyn heard it when he was in Rome in 1644.

We have already pointed out one instance of inexact quotation from Suetonius. On page 168 Livy is inexactly quoted; on page 175 a statement from Livy is attributed to the 'Monumentum Ancyranum,' which in turn on page 174 is called a copy of the "will" of Augustus. On page 313 it is hardly correct to say that Trajan's celebrated letter to Pliny about the Christians "made persecution a rule of state." On the contrary, the Emperor was evidently quite unwilling to write anything which could be taken as a law of the Empire, for he seems to have thought that the new sect would require different treatment in the different places in which it appeared. He expressly says, "The Christians are not to be sought out." On page 270, Lanciani accepts without question, though it is certainly matter for doubt, the theory that a recently discovered Pompeian fresco represents the Judgment of Solomon. On the next page we have an illustration from one of the well-known frescoes of the Villa Pamfili, which Petersen is said to take as a representation of the same judgment. We have not seen the article in which Petersen suggests this theory, but it seems as unlikely that he would have suggested it without publishing that other fresco, found in the same place, of the child about to be cut in halves, as it does that "Hamlet" was ever played with the part of *Hamlet* left out.

On the subject of the Secular Games, there is absolutely nothing in the newly discovered inscription to prove that the first stanzas of Horace's "Carmen" "were sung when the procession was marching from the temple of Apollo to that of Jupiter Capitolinus, the middle portion in the Capitol, and the last on the way back to the Palatine" (p. 81). Again, in verses 17 to 20 of the hymn there is a prayer to the goddess to prosper the decree of the Senate in reference to the matrimonial laws. The allusion is, of course, to the new laws which set a premium upon wedlock, and which, among other penalties, forbade marriageable but unmarried adults from being present at festivals. But Lanciani thinks that the reference is to the *suspension* of this penalty for the occasion of the Secular Games, because a suspension is noted in the inscription. Moreover, in a foot-note we are informed that this inscription is of such exceptional interest (as, indeed, it is) that it is given *as edited by Mommsen* (our italics) at the close of the volume. Sure enough, we find at the end the inscription, but *not* as edited by the great German. What we are offered is a reproduction by some photographic process of the inscription as it appeared in the *Revue Archéologique*. That magazine professed to be publishing Mommsen's text; how false was its claim may be judged from the fact that in a single reading we noted no less than forty-three deviations from Mommsen, including blunders in numerals, in spelling, in assimilations, omissions of the apex, and insertions of restorations never sanctioned by Mommsen; furthermore, a whole line was omitted in one place and a complete line inserted in another. The inscription, therefore, as here published, is utterly untrustworthy and almost worthless to scholars. It seemed so incredible that Lanciani could have been guilty of such a piece of carelessness that we looked into the matter, and found that both foot-note and inscription were inserted in this country without his knowledge, and without consultation with any Latin scholar. We suspect, also, that the proofs of the book may not have been submitted to his eye, for this would account for various false references in the foot-notes. No man familiar with the classics could let such a reference stand as "Suetonius, Dom. 92"!

BANDELIER'S INDIANS OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Investigations among the Indians of the Southwestern United States carried on mainly in the years from 1880 to 1885. By A. F. Bandelier. Final Report. Part II. Archæological Institute of America. Cambridge. 1892.

With this, the second part of his Final Report, Mr. Bandelier closes the account of his investigations among the Indians of New Mexico, Arizona, and other portions of the Southwest. In it he deals "more particularly" with the archæology of that region, and, satisfactory as is the treatment of this branch of his subject, it is confessedly incomplete in so far as it shows only one side of the shield. To understand the full extent of his work in that quarter, it is necessary to take this volume in connection with his other publications in this same series. Especially must it be studied in the light which Part I. of this Report throws upon the ethnology of the tribes that are found there to-day, or may have lived there at some time in the past; for one volume supplements the other, and both are necessary to enable us to understand the origin of these ruined structures and the development of the people who built them. That this is the only way in which these remains can be satisfactorily investigated is a point upon which we have repeatedly insisted, and our object in referring to it now is to call attention to the fact that Mr. Bandelier's success in clearing up the mystery in which they were supposed to be enveloped is due, not so much to work in the field as to his researches in the library. Undoubtedly these "finds," as they are called, furnished him with a text, and there can be no question as to their number, or the interest that attaches to them from an archæological point of view; but aside from this, no matter whether they consist of the ruins of houses or mere broken arrowheads, they are cumulative in character, and tell us nothing new of the life of the people among whom such work was possible—nothing that we did not know before, or might not have inferred from previous publications. Sweeping as is this assertion, it hardly goes far enough, for we may safely say that all the "digging"

that has taken place in this country since Squier's day has not brought to light one additional fact of the slightest ethnological importance.

But while heartily approving of our author's method of investigation, we are by no means sure that he has chosen the best manner of publishing his researches. To divide the subject as he has done — the ethnology in one volume and the archæology in another—may have enabled him to preserve a certain continuity in discussing the different questions that sprang up in the course of the inquiry; but, on the other hand, the fact that the two lines of investigation, instead of running in parallel planes, are often found united, made it impossible for him to keep the trains of thought separate, and, consequently, there were times when he was obliged to repeat himself. This occurs oftener than is desirable, though it can hardly be spoken of as a fault, since the fact, or rather statement, of whose repetition we complain is not unfrequently an integral part of the text, and, of course, its reassertion is necessary. With this slight comment upon the manner of publication, and with an expression of the regret which all students will feel at the absence of an index, our fault-finding must come to an end; for although exception may be taken to certain statements, yet, as a rule, the points of contention will be found to lie outside of the pale of documentary evidence, and, so far as they are matters of opinion, a difference is permissible. Thus, for example, while it is possible, as we are told (Part I., pp. 182-317 and Part II., p. 581), that the Navajos show a greater aptitude for progress in a material sense than many of the Pueblos, it is by no means certain that this superiority "results naturally from the effects of a shifting life." In fact, so far is this from being the case that the evidence all seems to point the other way. But, even assuming that our author is as faulty in his fact as he is believed to be in the explanation, it would not affect the accuracy of his account of the actual status of these tribes in the scale of progress, nor would it invalidate his conclusion as to the correlation between the phase of development which they had reached and the origin and character of these ruins. This, it will be remembered, was the problem that confronted him, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that he has solved it in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired.

This will not be news to all who know the thorough manner in which Mr. Bandelier does his work, but for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with his methods, it may be well to add that, in the present instance, he has followed the plan of investigation with which his 'Archæological Tour in Mexico' made us familiar. Indeed, he may be said to have improved upon it, for, not content with some years of work in the field and the evidence of the early records, ecclesiastical as well as civil and political, he identified himself with a neighboring band of Pueblo Indians for the purpose of studying their customs, and learning what they had to tell of these ruins and of the people to whom they belonged. In thus appealing to tradition, he draws from the only source of information which he had thus far left untouched, and while its revelations are not always trustworthy, yet, when they are in accord with the testimony of the early chroniclers and the evidence of the spade and pick-axe, they stamp the conclusions to which they lead as final.

An example of the favorable results that follow from the use of these several lines of inquiry will be found in Part I., p. 131, and in Part II., pp. 6-291, where we are told that it was information given our author by a Tehua Indian that led to the identification of the abandoned Piros village of Tabira with the Gran Quivira of the Spanish records. A similar success crowned the effort to account for the hundreds of ruins that are scattered about this region, and to reconcile their number with the statement (Part I., pp. 121–136) that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries "the aggregate population of the Pueblos could not have exceeded 25,000 souls," and was probably never greater. Facts like these were, at one time, thought to involve a contradiction, but an explanation of the seeming difficulty becomes simple enough when we take into consideration the frequency with which these Indians changed their village sites as well as their mode of building. On this point the evidence is clear; and, generally speaking, not only are the reasons for such changes not hard to find, but they do not differ from those that actuated the Indians east of the Mississippi under similar circumstances. In the one region, as in the other, the supply of wood, water, and arable land, to say nothing of the safety of the position and the character of the available building material, were among the factors that decided the style of house and the choice or abandonment of a village site.

Of the civilization of these tribes, when they first came in contact with the whites, our accounts are full and explicit. For all practical purposes, they may be said to have reached the same level of development, though our author finds it convenient to divide them into Pueblos, or rather "land-tilling Indians," and "wandering tribes," like the Apache. This line of separation is, no doubt, marked, but it was neither permanent nor impassable, for instances are on record, within the historic epoch, of "wild tribes becoming villagers and villagers turning to a wandering life." There are also tribes (Part II., p. 582) one part of which was living in villages, while the remainder led a roving existence. Aside from these differences, which are of degree and do not necessarily mean any decided advance in the scale of progress, there was a general sameness prevailing in the culture of these tribes. One and all, they were living in what is known as the stone age, and their arts, industries, manners, customs, religion, form of government, etc., belonged essentially to this phase of development. Variations there were in many particulars, but they were slight, and when found among the sedentary tribes they "appear" to be due to physical causes and influences. Even "the difference between the arts of the savage and Pueblo is," we are told (Part I., p. 186), "marked only in degree, according as the mode of life exacted from man a peculiar development under altered circumstances. The religious system, the general character of creeds and beliefs, appear analogous, if not uniform. So were the system of government and the social institutions. It was language that separated the various groups and kept them apart."

Such, in brief, is the story of these tribes as told in the early chronicles. It is conclusive as to the existence of a uniform stage of development throughout this entire region, though the differences in some of the arts, especially in the manner of building, among these tribes and between them and their neighbors, indicates an improvement in the direction from north to south. The advance was not great, for, in mechanical skill, the houses of the Iroquois and the Alaskan tribes compare favorably with the stone and adobe buildings of the southwest, and such changes as do exist were due to a difference in the building material of the respective localities. Still, there was progress; and though "the transition does not necessarily imply a common origin of the tribes that inhabited these different regions," yet its bearing upon this point (and, we may add, upon the origin of the Nahuatl civilization of Mexico and Central America) cannot be overlooked. Especially is this so in view of the fact that the traditions of the Southwestern tribes speak of "the drift of these shiftings from more northerly regions to southerly climes," and, what is more to the point, "these traditions are to some extent borne out by the evidence of their language." There are other matters of interest discussed in this report of which we would gladly speak did time and space permit. As it is, we content ourselves with again commending these volumes to all who have more than a passing interest in the abandoned pueblos of the Southwest and in the people who occupied them.

In conclusion we must be permitted to acknowledge the obligation which we, in common with all other students of American antiquities, owe to the Archæological Institute of America for the publication of this report. Even if it had never done anything else, the Institute, by this one act, has amply justified its existence.

Books in Chains and Other Bibliographical Papers. By the late William Blades. A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1892. 16mo, pp. xl, 232.

THIS collection of Mr. Blades's minor writings and contributions to journals begins with an introduction and appreciative criticism of Mr. Blades's literary work. "Books in Chains," the most important paper, describes the collections of books in various English churches that have been or still are chained for public use. The chain prevented theft and the lending of books to forgetful borrowers. When books were in manuscript and on vellum, and necessarily expensive, this safeguard was necessary. When books of paper were made cheap by printing, it became possible for the poor reader to buy the books that he had borrowed, and so the method of chaining slowly fell into disuse. Yet there are chained books in some of the parish churches of Great Britain; they are still to be seen in the Laurentian Library at Florence. Mr. Blades thus explains the use of chained books in churches:

"The custom of fastening books to their shelves by chains was common at an early period throughout Europe. When a book was given to a mediæval library, it was necessary, in the first place, to buy a chain, and, if the book was of especial value, a pair of clasps; secondly, to employ a smith to put them on; and, lastly, a painter to write the name and class-mark across the fore-edge. Large collections of chained books were for the use of particular bodies of students; but when religious zeal made many people feel the want of spiritual food, it led to the chaining of single volumes in churches, where any parishioner, able to read, could satisfy his soul. The Bible was, of course, one of the most common, and among others were Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' the various works of Bishop Jewel and other divines."

The paper on the use and development of signatures in books is a favorable example of the careful manner in which Mr. Blades examined every detail of book-making. Until he wrote on the subject, everybody accepted the dictum that signatures to books were first used by Anthony Zarot of Milan, in 1470, or by Koelhoff of Cologne in 1472. It does not appear that any one had taken the trouble to examine early manuscripts to see whether signatures are not older than typography. Mr. Blades, who first investigated the question in a proper manner,

has demonstrated that the chief use of signatures was and is for the binder; that binding is as old as books, and that signatures are as old as binders. In proof of this proposition he cites the signatures in some sixteen manuscript books, now in British libraries, written at various times, between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries. Then come specifications of twenty printed books containing manuscript signatures, and twenty books containing both manuscript and printed signatures. The uncertain steps taken by the early printers in their first attempts to make use of this method for the exact arrangement of the folded sections of a book, are traced with a thoroughness that leaves nothing to be desired.

The "Early Schools of Typography" shows the calm, judicial temper of an investigator who means to present all sides of the subject in the clearest light, but Mr. Blades has arranged a presentation that does not lead us to a wise conclusion. His mistake begins with the assumption that typography is more an outgrowth of old processes than the invention of an entirely new art; that it is the unavoidable development of engraving on wood and of block-book printing. This handling of the subject commits him to the theory that improvement in typography must have been slow and gradual, and that there must have been a rude practice long before the perfect practice of Gutenberg. This begs the whole question. There is no evidence that the successful demonstrator was indebted to an earlier inventor. Reasoning from an imperfect knowledge of some petty undated books attributed to an unknown printer of Holland, once supposed to be Coster (who is said to have printed books between 1423 and 1440), he assumes that these books are the missing links in the chain of gradual development. He has to admit that the legend of Coster is fabulous, and that our knowledge of the date of these books is imperfect and unsatisfactory, for quite as much evidence can be offered to show that they were printed after 1450 as before. Whether it was earlier or later is of small interest. It is more important for us to know that this so-called Dutch school of typography, which he thinks was first, was based on processes that other printers never accepted. It was not "the art that is now used." It had no scholars and no known development, for neither in Holland nor in any part of Europe have been found other books made by rival printers after the Dutch method.

The theory of gradual development in the invention of typography is not more warrantable than it would be if applied to the invention of the steam-engine. We have evidence that the expansive force of steam was understood long before the invention of the steam engine. It is certain that the Marquis of Worcester and others made use of steam for mechanical purposes, but there is no evidence that James Watt was indebted to any experimenter for his form of steam-engine. He worked out the problem alone. He was the first to give us the essentials of the steam-engine as it now is. The judgment of the world is right in giving the honor of an invention, not to the man who imagined its possibility, or even to him who made a feeble application or an experimental use of his invention; the honor is due not to the man who tried, but to the man who did. "It is perhaps possible," writes Lessing, "to show of all inventions that somewhere somebody must have been very near to it. To assert of any invention whatever that it could or should have been invented long ago, is nothing but chicane; we are to prove, incontrovertibly, that it was really invented, or else be silent."

The last paper is a detailed description of the technical faults in a British painting intended to show the invention of typography—the work of a painter who must have thought that technical accuracy was of slight value. It can be read with profit by all designers who are accustomed to construct sketches not from knowledge, but from imagination.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Brainerd, I. H. Index and List of Authorities to Von Holst's Constitutional and Political History of the U. S. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. $2.50.
Brown, W. H. Business Correspondence and Manual of Dictation. Excelsior Publishing House.
Hutton, Alfred. Old Sword Play. Illustrated. London: H. Grevel & Co.; New York: B. Westermann & Co.
Lee, Elizabeth. The Humor of France. London: Walter Scott; New York: Scribners. $1.25.
Littell's Living Age. Vol. 80, Oct.—Dec., 1892. Boston.
Milner, Alfred. England in Egypt. London: Edward Arnold; New York: Macmillan. $5.
Nichol, J. P. Victor Hugo: A Sketch of his Life and Work. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. 90 cents.
Sykes, J. F. J. Public Health Problems. London: Walter Scott; New York: Scribners. $1.25.
The Defence of Prof. Briggs before the Presbytery of New York. Scribners. 50 cents.
Williams, Montagu. Round London, Down East and Up West. Macmillan. $1.25.
Wood, Prof. W. Ideals of Life: A Symposium on the Coming Man. E. B. Treat. $2.75.

AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

BARKER'S PHYSICS.	Advanced course.
REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY.	3 courses.
PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY.	3 courses.
MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY.	3 courses.
WALKER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.	3 courses.
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN'S ASTRONOMY.	2 courses.
BESSEY'S BOTANY.	2 courses.
JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY.	2 courses.
SEDGWICK & WILSON'S BIOLOGY.	

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.

YALE MIXTURE.

Made by MARBURG BROS.

A Delightful Blend of

St. James Parish, Louisiana Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand, "Pickings."

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the UNITED STATES. By THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M.D. 596 pages, 8vo, cloth, $8.50; half morocco, $4.50. By mail, 30 cents extra.

BOERICKE & TAFEL, Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference."—*G. E. Wire, M.D., Supt. of Med. Dept., Newbury Library, Chicago.*

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phos*phite*, not a laboratory or acid phos*phate*. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

EXECUTORS AND OTHERS HAVING Libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser at full value by addressing T. P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., N. Y.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED.

The Campaign of Waterloo.

A Military History. By JOHN C. ROPES. 8vo, $2.50 *net.*

In this volume, which is the result of many years' careful study, Mr. Ropes presents a masterly analysis of the military problems and questions of policy involved in the Waterloo campaign.

ATLAS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

14 maps. 16x22 inches. 4to, $5.00 *net.*

A supplementary volume containing the most complete series of maps of the battlefield ever engraved, showing the varying positions of the three armies during the campaign.

Adzuma: or, The Japanese Wife.

A Play in Four Acts. By SIR EDWIN ARNOLD. 12mo, $1.50.

This play, which was written by Sir Edwin Arnold during his recent residence in Tokio, aims at telling in dramatic form and with faithful adherence to native manners a popular mediæval story of feminine virtue.

The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch.

By CHARLES A. BRIGGS, D.D. 8vo, $1.75.

The field of the Higher Criticism of the Bible has been chiefly the Pentateuch and the book of Joshua. This volume presents the results of Dr. Briggs's studies and is designed for the general public rather than for Hebrew students. The events of the past few months render any utterance on this subject by Dr. Briggs of peculiar interest.

*** *Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

When you build your house, **Stain** the **Shingles;** don't paint them. You would not paint the hardwood finish of the interior, because it would destroy its beauty. It is the same with Shingles. Paint them, and you detract from their beauty; stain them and you add to it. **Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains** are as durable as **paint** and **cost less.**

Send 6c. stamps for wood samples and sketch-book.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.,

71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

TICKNOR & COMPANY

Publish Art, Architectural, Historical, Standard, and Illustrated Books. Catalogues on application. Also the

AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE OLDEST AND BEST

Architectural publication in the country. Interesting articles on Architecture, Sanitation, Archæology, Decoration, etc., by the ablest writers. *Richly illustrated.* Issued weekly. Send stamp for specimen copy to the Publishers,

TICKNOR & COMPANY,

211 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S

SATURDAY BOOKS.

The Dawn of Italian Independence:

Italy from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the Fall of Venice, 1849. A peculiarly welcome work on account of its marked ability and picturesqueness, and as covering an important period in Italian history which has hitherto been inadequately treated. By WILLIAM R. THAYER. With Maps. 2 vols. crown octavo, $4.00.

The Interpretation of Nature.

A book of equal value and interest, treating with full knowledge and admirable candor several important questions related to both natural history and theology, by N. S. SHALER, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, author of "Illustrations of the Earth's Surface," etc. $1.25.

Susy.

A novel by BRET HARTE, narrating in Mr. Harte's characteristic style the adventures and experiences of the young lady who was the heroine of his story "A Waif of the Plains." $1.25.

The Stillwater Tragedy.

A Novel by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. Riverside Paper Series. 50 cents.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CIPHER DESPATCH.

By ROBERT BYR. Translated by ÉLISE L. LATHROP. Illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.25; paper, 75 cents.

A notably beautiful story, eloquent in thought and form. The plot hinges upon a stolen despatch; its characters are well delineated, and the interest is well sustained to the end.

WORTHINGTON CO., 747 B way, N. Y.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

MATTHEW ARNOLD IN THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

"The New York NATION—a newspaper which I read regularly and with profit, a newspaper which is the best, so far as my experience goes, of all American newspapers, and one of the best newspapers anywhere."

THE NATION,

an independent weekly journal, was established in 1865. Its contributors include the most prominent names in literature, science, and art, both in this country and abroad. It is emphatically found in the homes of people of culture and refinement. No intelligent American, desirous of keeping abreast of the best political and literary thought of the day, can afford to be without it. Subscription price, $3.00 a year, post paid.

Address

PUBLISHER OF THE NATION,

208 Broadway, New York City.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 West 23d St., New York,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

The Story of the Tuscan Republics.

By ISABELLA DUFFY. (No. XXXV. in the Story of the Nations Series.) 12mo, illustrated, cloth. $1.50; half leather, gilt top, $1.75.

"The history herewith presented by Miss Duffy is exceedingly complex and in many portions difficult, Miss Duffy knows Florence well, and has given thorough study to other parts of Italy. Her narrative is one that gives real pleasure to the reader, and affords the requisite guidance through the mazes of mediæval Italian history. The volume is packed with information, and is thoroughly deserving of commendation."—*London Athenæum.*

The Story of a Cavalry Regiment.

The Career of the Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers. From Kansas to Georgia, 1861-1865. By WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT, late Adjutant. 8vo, with maps and battle plans, gilt top, $3.50.

Whist Nuggets. Papers about Whist and Whist Players. Compiled by W. G. McGUCKIN. No. XL. in the Knickerbocker Nuggets Series), $1.00.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS: Whist and Whist Players, *Abraham Hayward*—Modern Whist, *London Quarterly Review*—Thirty-Nine Articles of Whist, *Richard Irving Dunbar*—Rhyming Maxims, *William Pole*—The Duffer's Whist Maxims, *Cavendish*—Cards Spiritualized—Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist, *Charles Lamb*—Ladies' Whist, *Spectator*—A Whist Party, *Philip H. Welch*—A Hand at Cards, *G. W. P.*—Metternick's Whist, *Chambers's Journal.*

A Country Muse. New Series, by NORMAN R. GALE, author of 'A June Romance.' 16mo. Limited edition, $1.00.

"Being plain as a pikestaff that Mr. Gale is a poet not merely of promise, but of exquisite achievement—and of achievement in a manner of poetry almost obsolete with us at present; a manner in the best tradition of English poetry at its strongest and sweetest, English love, English pastures—can we make it plainer by comment?"—*London Daily News.*

Alcoholism and Its Treatment. By J. E. USHER, M.D., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London. $1.25.

"Dr. Usher's treatise will be found interesting and suggestive even by readers who have no professional purpose in view."—*London Times.*

Nullification, Secession, Webster's ARGUMENT, AND THE KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS. Considered in reference to the Constitution and Historically. By CALEB WILLIAM LORING. 8vo. $1.00.

Malmorda: A Metrical Romance. By JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE, author of 'Robert Emmet,' etc. 12mo, illustrated, paper, 40 cents; cloth, gilt top, 75 cents.

*** Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Story of the Nations and Knickerbocker Nuggets Series sent on application.

BEST PORTRAIT OF TENNYSON.

The Poet at the age of 70. Etched from life by Rajon. The head in profile, half life size.

Of this Portrait F. G. Stephens, in his biography of Rajon, says: "It is simply one of the finest specimens of modern draughtsmanship."

Unsigned artists' proofs, $18.00. A few early signed proofs on Japan paper, $60.00; on vellum, $75.00. Special illustrated prospectus free by mail. Also, Catalogue No. 9 of high-class Modern Etchings, for holiday presents, with 50 illustrations, mailed on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO.,
Paris, Chicago, and 20 East 16th St., New York.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

UNDER KING CONSTANTINE.

Three Idylls, "Sans peur," "Kathanal," and "Christalan," all of the post-Arthurian days of English chivalry.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & COMPANY,
(INCORPORATED),
182 Fifth Avenue, New York.
LONDON: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER, & CO. (Limited).

Lights and Shadows of the Soul.

By SYLVAN DREY.

"A small collection of short sketches and stories, having an imaginative and literary quality of unusual merit."—*Review of Reviews* (August, 1892).

"They show real [illegible] gifts—feeling, thought, and the power of execut[illegible]ast the members, the details of what might b[illegible]ed in a larger work of art."—*Dr. Titus M. Coan, [illegible]ork).*

"The author has evidently written with earnestness of purpose and for love of [illegible]"—*Literary News.*

CUSHING [illegible]O.,
Price, 60 cents. BAL[illegible]RE, MD.

PERSONAL PREFER[illegible]CES

Of Well-Known Authors.

In the January *Book Buyer* begins a series of interesting answers in autograph facsimile by Brander Matthews, T. R. Sullivan, Agnes Repplier, Joel Chandler Harris, and other well-known writers to twenty questions regarding their personal likes and dislikes, literary and otherwise. *Send ten cents for the January number.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

Bourget's Latest Work.

COSMOPOLIS (Roman). Illustrated. 8vo. Postpaid for $2.50.
CARL SCHOENHOF,
Importer of Foreign Books, Boston.

RARE BOOKS | AUTOGRAPH LETTERS. Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. WILLIAMS, 105 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

CATALOGUE NO. 35 READY.—A. S. CLARK, Bookseller and Newsdealer, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself.

By NATHANIEL HOLMES, author of 'The Authorship of Shakspeare.' 2 vols. Crown 8vo. Price reduced to $3.00.

"My sympathy as a thinker goes with you in the main from beginning to end. This is to be a notable work in the history of American philosophy."—*Francis Ellingwood Abbot, Ph.D.*

"Even in a hurried glance, I see evidence of the wide reading and profound thought which have been devoted to it."—*Horatio Hale, Esq.*

"A work often acute, always expressed with literary skill."—*Unitarian Review.*

"A remarkable example of what modern philosophy can come to when it has undivided sway in the mind."—*Boston Post.*

Sold by booksellers. Sent postpaid by
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds. THE BIRDS OF AMERICA, from drawings made in the U. S. by John James Audubon, F.R.S., 8 vols., and THE QUADRUPEDS OF NORTH AMERICA, by John James Audubon and Rev. John Backman, 3 vols.; together, 11 vols., royal 8vo, half green morocco, gilt tops, the plates mounted on linen guards, bound by Pawson and Nicholson, clean, sound condition. New York, G. R. Lockwood, no date. $250.00.

Congressional Proceedings, 1789-1891, as follows: Annals of Congress, 42 vols., sheep; Congressional Debates, 15 vols., sheep; Congressional Globe, 108 vols., half Russia; Congressional Record, 119 vols., half Russia. Complete set for $250.00.

Finances of the United States, 1790-1891, complete set of the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, 50 vols., half brown morocco, sound, good set, $96.00. Includes Hamilton's Reports on Public Credit, Manufactures, Mint, etc.

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,
Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

Having recently purchased the entire remainder of the last edition of this standard work from the publishers, we are prepared to offer them at greatly reduced prices. The book may be returned within five days from date of purchase if unsatisfactory. We have them in russia, half-morocco, or sheep bindings. They won't last long. Write us for prices.

Leary's Old Book Store,
9 South Ninth St.,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,
Importer of Books and Periodicals,
810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS' ROMANCES.

New Limited Edition of 1,000 Copies.

The most complete and only finely illustrated edition ever issued of the principal romances of this great French writer, newly translated by eminent scholars. Dumas's novels are mainly sketched with a historical background, covering the romantic period of French history, including the time of Richelieu, Louis XIV., XV., XVI., the French Revolution and Napoleon. His **'Three Musketeers'** *and* **'Count of Monte Cristo'** *have become world-famous.*

This edition is embellished with over two hundred superb etchings and photogravures, mainly by French artists, such as **De Neuville, Leloir, Emile Bayard, Flameng, Lefort,** *and others, supplemented by landscapes and portraits from authentic paintings of the sovereigns and their favorites, ministers, generals, etc.*

The manufacture of this edition is perfect.

All of the illustrations will be proof impressions on Imperial Japanese paper.

This edition is printed from entirely new plates, set from new, large type, in a small page with ample margins, and will be complete in **40 octavo vols.,** *bound in English vellum cloth, paper titles, gilt tops. It will be issued by subscription only, at the rate of about 2 vols. per month, at* **$2.50 per vol.**

Prospectus and specimen pages showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES AND SALESMEN WANTED.

BARGAINS.

REMAINDERS OF EDITIONS of English and French Books, comprising Art and Illustrated Works, History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, and Drama, etc., etc., offered at greatly reduced prices. A handsomely printed 64-page catalogue sent to any address upon receipt of 2-cent stamp. J. W. BOUTON, 8 West 28th St., New York.

S. B. LUYSTER,
79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,
Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.

An enormous sale of books in every department of Literature is now taking place at the JACKSON BUILDING, 31 East 17th St., three doors east of Broadway. Librarians of schools, clubs, etc., as well as persons intending to establish private libraries, would do well to call or write to us.

Prices and information given on any book published.

New Clearance Catalogue sent upon request.
BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

Public Library

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1439. THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

FOR FEBRUARY.

The Glass Industry. I. By Prof. C. HANFORD HENDERSON. Traces the progress of glass-making in America during colonial times.

A Marine Biological Observatory. By C. O. WHITMAN. A plea for the extension of the work of research now carried on at Wood's Holl.

The Æsthetic Sense and Religious Sentiment in Animals. By Prof. E. P. EVANS. Contains evidence which goes to show that animals possess at least the rudiments of the finer mental faculties.

Ghost Worship and Tree Worship. By GRANT ALLEN. Shows the probability of the latter practice having grown out of the former.

Other Articles on

MAN IN NATURE; BIRDS OF THE GRASS LANDS (illustrated); SCIENCE AS A FACTOR IN AGRICULTURE; HABITS OF THE GARTER SNAKE (illustrated); NUMBER FORMS (illustrated); TREPANG (illustrated); SCIENCE TEACHING; PREHISTORIC TREPANNING; NEW STAR IN THE MILKY WAY; DISCOVERY OF SEXUALITY IN PLANTS; SERVILITY IN DRESS; SKETCH OF ROBERT BOYLE (with Portrait).

50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

NEW YORK.

D. Appleton & Co.'s New Books.

Seedlings.

By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., F.R.S., etc., author of 'Ants, Bees, and Wasps,' 'Origin of Civilization,' etc., and editor of the "Modern Science Series." With 684 Illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo. Cloth, $10.00.

These volumes contain the results of most extensive observations made at Kew and elsewhere, with a view to solving some of the many interesting problems connected with the germination of plants. The numerous illustrations will be found of the greatest value to botanists in elucidating the text.

The Naturalist on the River Amazons.

By HENRY WALTER BATES, F.R.S., late Assistant Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. With a Memoir of the Author by EDWARD CLODD. With Map and numerous Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, $5.00.

In company with Alfred Russel Wallace, the author in 1848 began an exploration of the Amazons region for the collection of objects of natural history. This volume records the adventures of an eleven-years' sojourn, during which specimens of nearly fifteen thousand species were obtained, and includes descriptions of habits of animals, sketches of Brazilian and Indian life, and various aspects of nature under the equator.

The Great Enigma.

By WILLIAM SAMUEL LILLY. 8vo. Cloth, $4.00.

"An important contribution to the apologetics of theism. . . . This great argument, which involves a critical examination of some of the main currents of modern speculative thought, is presented with rare dialectical skill. A powerful book."—*London Times.*

New Edition of Haeckel's "Creation."

The History of Creation;

Or, The Development of the Earth and its Inhabitants by the Action of Natural Causes. By ERNST HAECKEL, Professor in the University of Jena. The translation revised by Professor E. RAY LANKESTER, M.A., F.R.S. With 46 Illustrations. In two vols., 12mo. Cloth, $5.00.

"The book in its present form con not fail to interest all who have a taste for natural history. . . . It is a sufficient recommendation for it that it is the statement of the views of one of the most learned, experienced, and honored naturalists of modern times."—*From the Reviser's Preface.*

Dictionary of Every-Day German and English.

By MARTIN KRUMMACHER, Ph.D. In Two Parts: GERMAN-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-GERMAN. 16mo, 356 pages. Cloth, $1.75.

In addition to the Dictionaries proper, this volume contains lists of the most important technical terms, proper names spelled differently in the two languages, a sound-notation, an outline of grammar, and several pages of "travel talk" in parallel columns.

Handbook of Military Signaling.

Prepared by Captain ALBERT GALLUP, Signal Officer First Brigade, National Guard, New York. Illustrated. 16mo. Flexible cloth, 50 cents.

This manual has been approved by the Signal Office at Washington, and its use has been prescribed for the National Guard of the State of New York.

Rousseau's Emile;

OR, TREATISE ON EDUCATION. Abridged, translated, and annotated by WILLIAM H. PAYN, Ph.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University of Nashville, and President of the Peabody Normal College. The twentieth volume in the International Education Series. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Rousseau's "Émile" may be regarded as the source of social, political, and educational ideas that advocate a return to nature. It is the most radical work of the kind ever written, and not only gave the primary impulse to Pestalozzi and Basedow, but set on fire all Europe, and probably did more than any other book to bring about the French Revolution. No book is more helpful than this to provoke original thought in regard to the grounds of educational theories.

Charles Darwin:

HIS LIFE TOLD IN AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL CHAPTER, AND IN SELECTIONS FROM HIS LETTERS. By his Son, FRANCIS DARWIN, F.R.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. With Portrait. One volume, 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

". . . It is not merely an abbreviation of the 'Life and Letters' published some six years ago, for it contains new matter, and is altogether a better constructed and more readable narrative. The parts of this volume which will be found especially satisfactory are the brief autobiography found among Darwin's papers, the account of his religious views, which is fuller than anything hitherto published on the subject, and the recollections contributed by his son."—*N. Y. Sun.*

RECENT FICTION.

A Comedy of Elopement.

By CHRISTIAN REID, author of "Valerie Aylmer," "Morton House," etc. No. 108, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

In the Suntime of Her Youth.

By BEATRICE WHITBY, author of 'The Awakening of Mary Fenwick,' 'Part of the Property,' etc. No. 109, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

"Miss Whitby is far above the average novelist."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"'Part of the Property' is a thoroughly good book. . . . It is refreshing to read a novel in which there is not a trace of slipshod work."—*London Spectator.*

From Dusk to Dawn.

By KATHARINE P. WOODS, author of 'Metzerott, Shoemaker.' 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

"Rarely, indeed, does an author attain to such wide prominence in so short a time as did Katharine Pearson Woods on the appearance of her somewhat socialistic novel called 'Metzerott, Shoemaker.' That story, however, with all its absorbing power, gave only the faintest evidence of the real strength that has hitherto remained latent, but which is now so wonderfully developed in her latest story, 'From Dusk to Dawn.'"—*Baltimore American.*

"A thoughtful, acute, observant novel, designed to illustrate the nature and effects of hypnotic influences. The whole treatment is stimulative of thought in comparatively new channels."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"Furnishes the reader with plenty of attractions in the way of humor and ingenuity, but it is also a story with a purpose."—*Hartford Post.*

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO., 1, 3, and 5 Bond St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 57

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

Tammany Apologists 60
Divorce in South Dakota 60
The Egyptian Coup d'Etat 61
Blowitz on Journalism 62

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The Royal Academy's Winter Exhibition 63

CORRESPONDENCE:

The Catholic Indian Schools 64
The "American Sabbath" 64

NOTES 65

REVIEWS:

Woodberry's Shelley.—I 68
Dodge's Cæsar 70
Genoa the Superb 71
La Littérature Russe 71
The Noble Science 72

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 73

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.
A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.
Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.
Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—		
4 insertions	5	per cent.
8 "	10	"
13 "	12½	"
26 "	15	"
39 "	20	"
52 "	25	"
AMOUNT—		
$100 within a year	10	per cent.
250 " "	12½	"
500 " "	15	"
750 " "	20	"
1,000 " "	25	"
1,500 " "	30	"
2,000 " "	33⅓	"

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Advent term, eighteenth year, opens Sept. 21, 1892. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hilliard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 247 Prytania Street.

MRS. F. D. BLAKE AND MRS. L. Polk Chapman's French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 1, 1892. Students prepared for college. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 120–124 West Franklin St.

THE EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. 30th year. Reopens Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL. — PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS
(formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 12th year opens September 21, 1892. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

A FEW BOYS WILL FIND PLEA- sant and refined home in teacher's family. Preparation for college or business. Decided advantages; references. Address TEACHER, care of *Nation.*

MR. JOHN TRIST, A DAILY READ- er in the British Museum, is open to undertake research for Authors or Publishers in America. Address care Capper Entertainment Agency, 62 Strand, London.

THE LATIN PROFESSOR IN A RE- SPECTABLE college desires a new appointment for next year. Satisfactory reasons given for changing.
Address SENECA, *Nation* office.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BU- REAU, 211 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.—The best city schools, colleges, universities, State normals, academies, seminaries, church schools, etc., are among our regular patrons. Also have frequent vacancies for governesses and tutors. Now is the best time to register for fall positions. Send for hand-book, and note what we are doing for teachers. C. J. ALBERT, Manager.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 7 Tremont Place, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vancancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

Two Scholarships for Women.

The Harvard University Examinations

For Women will be held in New York on June 27, 29, and 30, and July 1, 1893. Two scholarships, one of $300 and one of $200, are offered in connection with these examinations.

For information apply to the SECRETARY, No. 32 East 33d Street.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

When you build your house, **Stain** the **Shingles**; don't paint them. You would not paint the hardwood finish of the interior, because it would destroy its beauty. It is the same with Shingles. Paint them, and you detract from their beauty; stain them and you add to it. **Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains** are as durable as **paint** and **cost less.**

Send 6c. stamps for wood samples and sketch-book.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.,
71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

An Account of the Excavations Made by the American School of Athens at

THE HERAION OF ARGOS

in 1892. By CHARLES WALDSTEIN, Ph.D., etc., Director of the School. Folio. Illustrated with eight Plates in photogravure. Price, by mail, $3.15.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

Heath's Modern Language Series.

JUST PUBLISHED:

ANDERSEN'S MÄRCHEN. With Notes and Vocabulary by Prof. O. B. Super. Cloth, 254 pages, 80 cents.

LOTT'S PÊCHEUR D'ISLANDE. With Notes by Prof. R. J. Morich. Paper, 140 pages, 30 cents.

D. C. HEATH & CO.,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer,
851 and 853 Sixth Ave., N. W. Cor. 48th St., N. Y.

FRENCH *AND OTHER FOREIGN* **BOOKS.** *Send for Catalogue.*

Fine Stationery. Sample Book on application.

Kiepert's Atlas Antiquus.

Substantially bound in full cloth. Single copies, postpaid, $2.00.

Leach, Shewell & Sanborn,
PUBLISHERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

BRENTANO'S
124 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

BOOKS of every description, both FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Send for Catalogue.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS supplied with Text-Books, Stationery, and every requisite at reduced rates.

Reading Writing Speaking GERMAN

is taught by an interesting method in GERMANIA, a monthly magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature. $2 a year. Sample copies free. Address: GERMANIA, Manchester, N. H.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Lyons Silk and Wool
SPRING FABRICS.

VRILLÉ, NICOSSÉ, CRISTAL, BENGALINE, ONDINE, VELOUTINE, ARMURE, GLACÉ, FLAMMÉ.

Plain and figured effects in new and stylish colorings,

White for Wedding Gowns, Light Shades for Evening and Dinner Dress.

New Assortments and Styles will be shown this week.

Broadway & 19th st.
NEW YORK.

MT. DESERT.

For rent ($200 for the season of 1893—$100 on execution of lease)—a Swiss cottage, just completed, at Seal Harbor, on southern shore of Island, nine miles from Bar, and four from N. E. Harbor. House has 2½ stories, with balcony on three sides of second. It contains living-room (with fireplace), kitchen (with large store-room), dining-room, two chambers, and bath-room (with hot and cold water). Drains to sea; water from village water-works. Fronts west, with view of water and Sargent's Mt. No other building within 200 feet. Fine trees on high ground (belonging to lot) back of house. If occupants board out (hotel and boarding-house at $8 and $6 per week at 200 yards distance), kitchen and dining-room would serve as chambers. If desired, house would be furnished for boarders for $50 additional. Address W: M. Griswold, Cambridge, Mass.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

ERIE LINES

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN
New York & Chicago,
Via Chautauqua Lake or Niagara Falls. An enchanting panorama of mountains, forests, and streams.
Pullman Cars
Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauqua Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
D. I. ROBERTS,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

Reading Case for the Nation,

To receive the current numbers in a convenient (temporary) form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with *The Nation* stamped on the side in gold. Holds about one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 75 cents.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Mutual
INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, January 24, 1893.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1892.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892.	$3,690,250 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1892	1,472,142 48
Total Marine Premiums	$5,162,393 36
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892	$3,759,193 05
Losses paid during the same period	$1,466,178 06
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$738,617 09

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$7,816,455 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,027,000 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,029,345 26
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,336,622 46
Cash in Bank	276,262 99
Amount	$12,485,685 71

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1888 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1892, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,	George Bliss,	Anson W. Hard,
W. H. H. Moore,	John L. Riker,	Isaac Bell,
A. A. Raven,	C. A. Hand,	N. Denton Smith,
Jos. H. Chapman,	John D. Hewlett,	Thomas Maitland,
James Low,	Chas. P. Burdett,	Gustav Amsinck,
William Sturgis,	Henry E. Hawley,	Joseph Agostini,
Benj. H. Field,	C. H. Marshall,	Geo. W. Campbell,
Jas. G. De Forest,	Chas. D. Leverich,	Vernon H. Brown,
Wm. Degroot,	Edw. Floyd-Jones,	C. de Thomsen,
William H. Webb,	George H. Macy,	Leander N. Lovell.
Horace Gray,	Lawr'ce Turnure,	Everett Frazar,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Wald. P. Brown,	Wm. B. Boulton.

J. D. JONES, President,
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice-President.

KNABE
PIANOFORTES,
UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St.
New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St.
Washington, 817 Market Space.

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans
Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

WATER CLOSETS

You can bar sewer-gas from your home if you use a perfect closet. Otherwise you cannot.
WILLIAM S. COOPER
BRASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MACMILLAN & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

NOW READY.

Collected Edition of the Poems of William Watson.

16MO, CLOTH, $1.25.

Also Limited Large-Paper Edition printed on English Hand-Made Paper. Only 100 copies for sale. $3.50.

*** In addition to Mr. Watson's latest poems, this volume contains all the poems included in the volume entitled 'The Prince Quest and Other Tales,' a small edition of which was published in 1884.

Third Edition of Sir John Lubbock's New Book.

The Beauties of Nature,

AND THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

By the Right Hon. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., F.R.S. With numerous illustrations and full-page plates. Uniform with the new edition of "The Pleasures of Life." Third Edition. 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.50.

"His volume is a perfect storehouse of information, imparted in a style that at once charms and interests. There are over fifty illustrations and twelve page-plates, all admirable, the latter being of uncommon beauty and interest."—*Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.*

A New Book by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke.

The History of Early English Literature.

By the Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE. With Maps. Large 12mo, $2.50.

"It is a comprehensive, critical account of Anglo-Saxon poetry from its beginnings to the accession of King Alfred. A thorough knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon language was needed by the man who undertook such a weighty enterprise, and this knowledge is possessed by Mr. Brooke in a degree probably unsurpassed by any living scholar."—*Evening Bulletin.*

Now Ready. Large 12mo. Cloth, $2.60.

A Review of the Systems of Ethics

Founded on the Theory of Evolution. By C. M. WILLIAMS. 12mo, cloth, $2.60.

Social Life in England,

From the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660–1690. By WILLIAM CONNOR SYDNEY, author of 'England and the English in the Eighteenth Century.' 12mo, cloth, $2.50.

"He has succeeded in delineating the every-day life of the time in a singularly graphic manner. The latter half of the book deals with life in London, all phases of which are realistically painted; but on these chapters we must resist the temptation to dwell. All are as entertaining as they are edifying to the student of sociology."—*Critic.*

Now Ready. Uniform with Fitch's 'Lectures on Teaching.'

A NEW BOOK BY S. S. LAURIE.

The Institutes of Education.

Comprising a Rational Introduction to Psychology. By Dr. S. S. LAURIE, author of 'Occasional Addresses on Educational Subjects.' 16mo, $1.00.

"Our greatest living writer on education."—*Journal of Education.*

England in Egypt.

By ALFRED MILNER, late Under Secretary of Finance in Egypt. 8vo, $5.00.

"A more diffuse and elaborate work would not have been so useful as this volume, which is conspicuous for lucidity and orderliness of treatment and exposition. The literary style is also distinctly better than it would have been if it had been overlaid with a veneering of finish. His book is an important contribution to the literature of a subject which, from the dawn of history, has never ceased to interest mankind."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Sketches of Life and Character in Hungary.

By MARGARET FLETCHER. With Illustrations by ROSE DE QUESNE. 12mo, cloth, $2.25.

"Miss Fletcher's modest account of her travels in Hungary will be found genuinely entertaining, and presenting often quite new views of a highly attractive and interesting people."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

New and Cheaper Edition. Now Ready. Globe 8vo, $1.50.

Letters of James Smetham.

With an Introductory Memoir. Edited by Sarah Smetham and William Davies. With Portrait. Globe 8vo, $1.50.

"His style is full of charm. He possesses a wonderful gift of description. His letters are full of the most brilliant word pictures. He has also a remarkable humor, fresh, bright, natural, and even delicate and kindly. His flow of thought is full and steady. . . . Beyond the personal interest, however, there is a literary one, and few men have bequeathed to the world a richer epistolary legacy than the painter, James Smetham."—*New York Tribune.*

In the Key of Blue,

And Other Prose Essays. By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS, author of 'Our Life in the Swiss Highlands.' 12mo, cloth, extra gilt, $3.50.

Now Ready. Mr. H. A. Jones' New Play.

Uniform with "Saints and Sinners."

The Crusaders.

An Original Comedy of Modern London Life. By HENRY ARTHUR JONES, author of "The Middleman," "The Dancing Girl," "Saints and Sinners," etc. 16mo, cloth, gilt, 75 cents.

Echoes of Old Country Life.

Being recollections of Sport, Politics, and Farming in the Good Old Times. By J. K. FOWLER. With Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $2.50.

"One of the most delightful volumes of reminiscences that have appeared during the last few years."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Now Ready. A New and Enlarged Edition with Portrait.

Wanderers.

Being the Poems of WILLIAM WINTER. New Edition. Revised and Enlarged. With a portrait of the author, reproduced from a drawing by J. N. MARBLE. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

*** Also a limited large-paper edition, printed on English hand-made paper. Price, $2.50.

"The poems have a singular charm in their graceful spontaneity."—*Scots Observer.*

A Paradise of English Poetry.

Arranged by H. C. BEECHING. 2 vols., large 12mo, bound in buckram, $6.00.

New and Cheaper Edition.

The Life of Jesus.

Critically examined by Dr. DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS. Translated from the German Edition by GEORGE ELIOT. 8vo, cloth, $4.50.

A new book by the Bishop of Durham.

The Gospel of Life.

Thoughts Introductory to the Study of Christian Doctrine. By BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, Bishop of Durham. 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

A new book by the late Dean Church.

Cathedral and University Sermons.

By R. W. CHURCH, Sometime Dean of St. Paul's and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

NEW NOVELS.

Now Ready. 12mo, $1.00.

A Born Player.

By MARY WEST. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

F. Marion Crawford's New Novel.

Don Orsino.

A Sequel to 'Saracinesca' and 'Sant' Ilario.' By F. MARION CRAWFORD. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

*** The three volumes in box, $3.00.

Under Pressure.

Scenes from Roman Life. By the Marchesa THEODOLI. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"Full of the passionate glowing imagery of that beautiful land of the olive and myrtle. The Marchesa Theodoli is to be congratulated upon this literary venture."—*St. Louis Republic.*

The Last Touches.

By Mrs. W. K. CLIFFORD, author of 'The Love Letters of a Worldly Woman,' etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.

"We have nothing but praise for the insight and observation that are apparent in every page she writes."—*Athenæum.*

The Novels of Charles Dickens.

New Edition, with all the Original Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 each.

Just Published.

David Copperfield.

With 41 illustrations.

Ready.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS.	BARNABY RUDGE.
OLIVER TWIST.	SKETCHES BY BOZ.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.	DOMBEY AND SON.
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.	CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

The Dryburgh Edition of the

Waverley Novels

To be completed in 25 volumes. Illustrated with 250 wood engravings, specially drawn by eminent artists.

Subscribers' names are now being received by all booksellers and by the publishers. Each volume will be promptly delivered monthly as published.

Just published Vol. 4. $1.25.

Rob Roy.

Ready.

WAVERLEY.	GUY MANNERING.

THE ANTIQUARY.

*** Large Paper Limited Edition, on Hand-Made Paper. For prices apply to the booksellers.

Adventure Series. New Volume.

The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth,

Mountaineer, Scout, Pioneer, and Chief of the Crow Nation of Indians. Written from his own dictation by T. D. BONNER. New edition, edited, with preface, by CHARLES G. LELAND ("HANS BREITMANN"). Illustrated, large 12mo, $1.50.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

The Week.

It is now, as we write, the 25th of January, and the second session of the Fifty-second Congress is more than half over. Practically nothing has been accomplished during the eight weeks since the Senators and Representatives met, and nothing more than the passage of the regular appropriation bills is expected during the five weeks that remain before the 4th of March. No important action on any great question of public policy is longer anticipated by anybody. The reason nothing will be done is because we still maintain an absurd system by which a Congress does not meet for its first session until more than a year after its election, and meets for its second session after the election of its successor. The result is, that during the second session there is an entire absence of a sense of responsibility to the people when, as is now the case, the election has gone against the party which was in control of the Government. Overwhelming as was the defeat of the Republicans last November, they still control, and will control until the 4th of March, the Presidency and the upper branch of Congress. Consequently no measure advocated by the successful party can become a law if it is not approved by the beaten party. The Republicans are practically unanimous in refusing to allow the will of the people regarding the McKinley Law to be executed during this session. While they are not so unanimous as to the silver issue, it is obvious that the majority of them do not mean to have the Sherman Silver Law repealed this winter.

The story has got abroad that the Silver-Purchase Act is doomed. It is believed not only in Europe, but in Asia, that America will soon stop buying silver. As a consequence, our securities have begun to advance both there and here, and India has begun to agitate the silver question more than ever. A committee of the India Council, of which Lord Herschell is Chairman, is holding almost daily sittings and taking testimony from every quarter, and is apparently as far as ever from reaching any decision. The cultivators of the soil in India have begun to make themselves heard, and they are, as might be expected, opposed to any change in the monetary standard. Their taxes are payable in rupees, and they have been gaining in this particular while the rupee has been falling. Their produce is sold for gold and their rents are payable in silver. The loss falls on the Government, and on the Government's creditors, in so far as the claims of the latter are payable in rupees. The cultivators say that they are the people of India—that the Government's creditors are mostly Europeans who have no permanent residence there, or middlemen and dwellers in cities, who are only an imperceptible part of the population. They say also that any step which should amount to a change of the standard of value would demonetize more silver in the form of ornaments than in the form of coin; that the country people have always been in the habit of putting their surplus in this form, knowing that it could be turned into money at any time. To take away this right, they say, would be an act of injustice. At all events, the common people would never be able to understand the reasons for it. Hence very grave consequences of a political nature might be apprehended. The silver party in India contend that nothing can be done but to stand and take the consequences, even if America stops its silver purchases altogether. It is plain that our purchases and accumulations are driving all civilized countries by sheer terror to the single gold standard. We have pushed Rumania and Austria there, and it is not doubted that when Russia resumes specie payments, she will do so on a gold basis. No country wishes to be caught with a large amount of the white metal when the United States stops buying. The longer we continue to buy, the worse will be our own condition as well as that of our neighbors.

President Andrews of Brown University, delegate to the Brussels Conference, spoke at a public dinner in Boston last week. His words were very cheering to bimetallists. He predicted the early adoption of the silver basis by the nations of Europe. He thought it most likely that Austria would take it up first—as soon as she gets fairly rid of it—and Italy next, she having got rid of it ten years ago. Then France, Germany, and Great Britain would come along in due order. These countries got rid of it in 1874, 1871, and 1816 respectively. The United States, Mr. Andrews thought, would be the last to come in, but the United States might hasten the steps of the other laggards by stopping the purchase of silver bullion. We had been doing the difficult work of holding up the price of silver for the benefit of Europe, and had received no benefit ourselves. The American delegates to the Brussels Conference were fully persuaded of this fact. These views as to the early triumph of bimetallism must be the peculiar possession of Mr. Andrews. The suggestion that the United States should stop buying silver in order to bring Europe to her senses is, however, very acceptable. Opinions may differ as to the effect of such a policy on Europe, but there can be no doubt as to its effect on the United States. It would remove the only drag on the nation's prosperity, the only cloud on the financial horizon. The relief to business interests would be so great that, after six months, there would be no silver party in the United States. Probably even Mr. Andrews would see things more clearly than he does now.

The election of a regular Democrat as United States Senator from California gives that party three of the four seats which it needed to gain in order to control the upper branch of Congress, with the help of Vice-President Stevenson's casting vote; New York and Wisconsin furnishing the other two. A single more Democrat is all that is now needed, and Wyoming seems pretty sure to furnish him, with a fair chance of another from Montana, and possibilities of a third from Kansas. In any event, it is now certain that the Republicans will not control the Senate, for Mr. Stewart, who will come back from Nevada, can no longer be counted as a member of that party.

Tammany has succeeded in its purpose of retaining its grip upon the Quarantine at New York at the expense of the health of the entire country and at the cost also of the success of the World's Fair. The bill which the House passed on Monday is nothing more nor less than a Jenkins bill, and is mere waste paper, so far as making any real change in the control of Quarantine is concerned. It leaves Jenkins supreme at the port of New York; and national quarantine at all other ports than that of New York would be an absurdity. As the matter stands now at Washington each house has passed a bill of its own and the two are totally irreconcilable. The Senate bill, which was passed by a unanimous vote, placed the control of quarantine partly in the hands of State officials and partly in the hands of the national Government, but the national Government was given full authority to overrule and supplant State officials at any port whenever, in its judgment, the conduct of the latter was inefficient or unsatisfactory. The House has refused to pass this bill, and has passed instead one which leaves the State officials in complete control, and stipulates that none of the powers which it confers upon the national Government "shall be construed to warrant a Federal official in relaxing State rules." This is, as we have said, nothing less than a Jenkins bill, and it would make matters no better than they are at present to pass it.

Congressman Fellows has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of a great many things connected with the Monroe Doctrine and the Panama Canal, the most important and pertinent being

an inquiry as to the disposition of the $2,400,000 which the Paris investigation shows was spent in this country. It is Col. Fellows's opinion, apparently, that this money was spent in suppressing the Monroe Doctrine, or the usual proclamation and assertion of the same at the seat of the United States Government. This is our opinion also. Our curiosity on this point is no less than that of Col. Fellows. We should like very much to know the names of the patriots who allowed their ardor for the Monroe Doctrine to be chilled by contact with the francs and centimes collected from the chambermaids and garçons and small cultivators of our sister republic. We hope that Col. Fellows will pursue this inquiry fearlessly. Let us know who were the betrayers of the Monroe Doctrine. Col. Fellows has shown his usual discernment by plunging at the very core of the problem. He wants to know whether this Monroe Ddoctrine is infringed by the carrying of foreign goods across the Isthmus of Panama in pursuance of a contract made with some other steamship company than our own Pacific Mail. That inquiry is all right, because it leads up to the profounder question, What is the Monroe Doctrine? And this leads up to the question, Who were the betrayers of that doctrine and how much did they get?

Judge Nelson of the United States District Court for Minnesota has declared the Chinese Exclusion Act of May 5, 1892, unconstitutional. We suppose that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court on appeal, and that an authoritative judgment will finally be rendered by that tribunal. The act requires all Chinese laborers in this country to take out certificates of residence within one year, and provides for the deportation of all who refuse to comply with the requirement within that time. Hardly any cases, however, have been reported where the law has been obeyed, and it is not improbable that the Supreme Court will sustain Judge Nelson's view that Congress had no constitutional power to pass such an act.

Mr. Cleveland showed a characteristic appreciation of the proprieties in making a tedious midwinter journey to attend the funeral of the late ex-President Hayes. The attempt, renewed since his death, to criticise Mr. Hayes for having discharged the duties of the Presidency after he was declared to have been elected, is absurd and unjust. There was nothing else in the world for a man in his place to do. Even if he had believed that Mr. Tilden was entitled to the office, he was powerless to give it to him, since his own refusal to serve would only have put the Republican candidate for Vice-President in the White House. Having simply done his duty in discharging the duties of the Presidency when the office had been duly awarded him, it was right that there should be paid to his memory all of the conventional tributes appropriate on the death of a former President.

Mr. Cleveland is rendering a great service to the community by refusing to submit to the tyranny of the newspapers as exerted through the reporters. This seems a strange thing to say, considering that his resistance consists simply in refusing to allow reporters to stand in the hall of his private house, to watch his doings and those of his family, and in refusing to give information at the door about his visitors and their comings and goings. He insists on his right to privacy, and on protecting his home against the invasion of speculators in the kind of gossip called "news" by some of our contemporaries. He is all the better fitted for this kind of public service, too, by the fact that probably no man in the country has suffered so much from journalistic barbarity as he has. A swarm of reporters followed him into the country on his wedding trip, and encamped in tents or lay concealed in the bushes, armed with field-glasses, around the house in which he passed his honeymoon, like African savages around the lair of a wild beast. It was one of the most shocking incidents in American history. Nothing has happened within the last hundred years, either in war or in peace, so likely to give strangers a low idea of our civilization. He was pursued in the same way into the Adirondacks when he had a cottage there in his vacation during his Presidency. The tormentors lay in wait for him and his wife in the surrounding woods, like the Iroquois or Pequots in the last century. They have dug up the hatchet against him again, now that he has been reëlected and become once more a public man.

Senator Saxton has introduced a bill amending the Corrupt Practices Chapter of the Penal Code in several important directions. The sections forbidding undue influence of all kinds for the purpose of inducing any person either to vote or to refrain from voting, are extended so as to include the offence of bribing voters to refrain from registering. Any one offering inducement of any kind to keep another's name off the registration list is pronounced guilty of an infamous crime, punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, and in addition forfeits any office to which he may have been elected at the election with reference to which the offence was committed, and becomes incapable of holding any public office under the Constitution and laws of this State for a period of five years after conviction. All this penalty, except disqualification for office, is inflicted under the law at present for all persons found guilty of bribery or undue influence of any kind. In adding disqualification for office Mr. Saxton imitates one of the most effective features of the English Corrupt Practices Act. His amendment makes the increased penalty apply to all cases of undue influence, including that of inducement to refrain from registering. The old penalty of imprisonment remains for voters who accept such inducement.

The New York Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower court convicting James Hughes, a typical "Labor" leader, of the crime of extortion, and sentencing him to a year in the penitentiary. Hughes was Master Workman of the Cutters' and Trimmers' Branch of the Knights of Labor, and took $1,000 from a firm of clothing-dealers in Rochester, as he said, for defraying the expenses of raising a boycott which had been declared against the firm on account of a dispute between the firm and its employees regarding the apprenticeship question. It was established that he devised and put into operation a scheme for destroying the business of this firm, "because they did not at once obey his commands in respect to the number of apprentices they should employ; and when they submitted to his dictation and apologized for seeking to do their own business in their own way instead of his, extorted money from the firm as the price of forgiveness"—a proceeding which he called "soaking" the manufacturer. It is a great gain to have such a criminal convicted by a jury, and then to have its verdict sustained by the highest court.

The tide of immigration to this country set in so strong during the early part of 1892 as to promise a larger flood for the twelve months than during 1891, which latter year had never been exceeded save in the phenomenal period of 1881, 1882, and 1883. During the first six months of last year the arrivals at our ports aggregated 353,961, against 325,307 in the same period of 1891, and the last six months seemed likely to show a corresponding gain. But the cholera scare and the embargo policy adopted a few weeks later changed the situation completely. During September the arrivals at this port numbered only 21,824, against 41,954 in September of 1891; and though there has been a partial recovery during the last quarter, the total for the second half of the year was nearly a third less than in the second half of 1891. For the whole year 1892 the immigrants numbered 543,487, while during 1891 there were 590,666. There was a falling off of about a tenth from the United Kingdom and Italy, a still greater one in the case of Russia (from 73,177 to 52,267) and Poland (from 31,285 to 26,889), a slight gain from Sweden and Norway, a trifling reduction in the German contingent, and unimportant changes in most other countries.

Mr. E. R. L. Gould of the Department of Labor, and Resident Lecturer at Johns Hopkins University, has just brought out a pamphlet of considerable value called "The Social Condition of Labor." It is based upon investigations which Congress, in 1888, ordered Commissioner Wright to make into the comparative cost of producing certain tariffed articles in this country and Europe, and the comparative cost and scale of living of American and European workingmen. The figures thus far tabulated relate only to the industries connected with the production of coal, iron, and steel, and Mr. Gould's pamphlet is a convenient summary and interpretation of the mass of statistics given in the bulky volume published by the Government. Absolute precision cannot be claimed for the results. The investigation in Europe was much hampered, and the returns finally secured are not as full or as representative as is desirable. All the American manufacturers of steel rails, with a single exception, refuse to state their cost of production. Yet pretty full information was obtained from 454 American and 164 European establishments in this group of industries, while 2,490 "budgets" of American and 770 of European workingmen were secured and the wages of several thousand of laborers tabulated. From the data thus gathered certain general inferences can be drawn, even if they are not accurate in all details.

One inference of great economic interest is the same as that previously established by the preliminary report of Commissioner Wright and the investigations of Mr. Schoenhof—that, though the rate of wages is higher in the United States, "the labor cost of manufacture is not correspondingly greater." Another important point is, that the income per family in Europe is not so much less than in America as is the income per workingman. His low wages are supplemented by the earnings of the other members of his family, which are relatively higher in Europe than in the United States. "Hence it is quite false to say," observes Mr. Gould, "as political 'pauper labor' conjurers are so fond of doing, that low wages to the husband must necessarily mean a correspondingly low standard of life to the family." Of great significance for the present discussion of the "degradation" of American labor by immigration are the figures showing how rapidly the foreign laborer rises to the wages and the standard of living of the native. Workingmen of British and German origin actually earn more in this country than those of American birth; and the other nationalities, even the Poles, Italians, and Bohemians, are swiftly closing up the gap. Mr. Gould's main objection to the latter classes is that they save too much of their wages, and "esteem economy more highly than social betterment." Habits of saving, in fact, seem to be almost sinful in the eyes of this Johns Hopkins lecturer. He lays down the principle that "a parsimonious people are never progressive, neither are they, as a rule, industrially efficient." This puts him in line with the "making work" theories of labor agitators, and is an endorsement of the great Powderly's practice of always smashing his bottles so as not to take the bread out of the mouth of the honest glassblower.

The death of Phillips Brooks strikes down the greatest figure left to the American Church. He long ago rose above his own denomination, and made his large personality a part of broad and progressive Christianity everywhere. Men felt that the fact of his being an Episcopalian was a mere accident, and that his generous nature would have made its own sect, or, rather, absence of all sect, wherever he had found himself placed. Indeed, one may go further, and, echoing Sumner's cry that he was a man before he was a Commissioner, say that Phillips Brooks was a man before he was a clergyman. Certainly he could never have been the clergyman he was had he not been the man he was. It was prophesied by some who assented to his election as Bishop with reluctance, and by others who looked upon it with dismay, that his massive humanity would soon be trimmed down to fit the traditional proportions of the episcopal bench. But his term as Bishop of Massachusetts, all too short, was yet long enough to show the falsity of such predictions. What he had been as rector, preacher, lecturer, he continued to be as Bishop—a lover of truth and simplicity, a hater of shams and conventions. His personality and his fame will doubtless remain unique in the history of American Christianity. Not a great thinker, with no taste for theology, without the arts of popular eloquence or vulgar success, with not even a talent as an ecclesiastical organizer or administrator, he stood for years as the great exemplar of sterling manhood in the pulpit. He has left little to perpetuate his fame except the deep impress of his personality on many lives; but they will long make his memory fragrant, and he himself would surely have chosen that form of remembrance as his greatest reward.

That the Briggs case would be appealed to the General Assembly was plainly foreordained from the foundation of the world, and the great effort made, since his acquittal by the Presbytery, alike by conservatives and liberals, to hush the matter up just where it stands, only serves to show how serious is their fear that the unity of the denomination is imperilled by pushing the trial to the bitter end. Even the *Observer* has advised the prosecution to stay their hand, and all manner of influence was brought to bear upon them from other quarters to the same end. But their decision to go on with the case represents what is not only the undoubted wish of the Church as a whole, but also the only logical and practical thing to do. It is simply impossible that there can be any peace in the Presbyterian Church until its highest and final authority has decided whether a Presbyterian minister can hold the views of Prof. Briggs. There may not be peace then, but even division of the church would be less intolerable than would be a condition of things in which the denomination would be left without any clear test of orthodoxy or ministerial good faith.

The Khedive of Egypt, who is making the present trouble in that country, is a youth of nineteen who was taken from school last year in Vienna to succeed his father. The wonder is, therefore, that he has not before now got at loggerheads with his British guardians. All his natural surroundings—that is, the old Turco-Egyptian Mussulman aristocracy—are naturally hostile to the system of government which the English have introduced, namely, the system of equality before the law, pure justice, strict financial accountability, and stern military discipline. They formed, before the arrival of the English, a sort of Tammany Society for the whole country, which spoiled and larruped the taxpayers and divided the money among the members. They therefore hate British ascendancy, just as Croker and his "organization" would hate the rule of "business men" in this city. They have, of course, done what they can to prejudice the Khedive against the English occupation, and have been greatly helped by the French, who are playing a very childish part in the matter. They refused to join in the occupation of Egypt when invited to do so, and they were chagrined when England occupied it alone. They have been ever since trying to tease her into evacuation, though unable to deny the enormous benefit which English rule has conferred on the Egyptians, and unable to say what would or could take its place, or what would happen if it came to an end. Moreover, no better way of prolonging it could be devised than egging on the little Khedive into revolt, for England cannot of course withdraw under a threat of force from either him or France. M. Ribot put this very well in a speech on the foreign policy of his Government when he first took office, in which he said he had not used "a *mise en demeure*" (an ultimatum) against England, because France herself would not submit to such a threat. France is, in fact, in no position to use or threaten force in the matter. Germany always hangs over the French imagination as a cloud, and, in the event of a Franco British collision in the Mediterranean, Italy would be almost certain to throw her weight in the scale, and a disaster to the French arms would be as fatal to the republic as it would be to a monarchy.

TAMMANY APOLOGISTS.

THERE appeared on Sunday, in an unexpected quarter, the New York *Tribune*, one of those curious appeals to Tammany men to "rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things," which every now and then make their appearance in the local press, and must hugely amuse "the organization." Says the writer:

"Its leaders are not dull or foolish men; if they were, the power they now hold would not be in their hands. Some of them are substantial citizens who have property and extensive business interests; and private as well as public motives would naturally prompt them to do what they could to realize the magnificent possibilities of New York. If they only take large views, and look beyond the day and its passions and prejudices to the long future, they can make for themselves a name which will live, and for the city a measure of prosperity such as few imagine."

The notion that Tammany men thirst for glory and desire to make an impression on posterity by great public benefactions, well illustrates the hopeful, kindly side of the American character. Tammany men know all about it, and rely on it more than on anything else to keep them out of the hands of the police. Over and over again during the last twenty-five years, just as the long-suffering public was beginning to lose patience, a few respectable men have stepped forward and expressed the conviction that, bad as Tammany was, what it most needed was kindness and forbearance; that if people would only trust it, and rely on its better instincts, it would yet do great things for the city. One more trial, and "our word for it," etc., etc.

What these hopeful eulogists forget is, that although the leaders of Tammany change, the organization does not. Kelly may succeed Tweed, and Croker may succeed Kelly, in the chief command, and a swarm of "Mikes" may succeed a swarm of "Barneys" and "Jerrys" in the minor offices, but the nature and objects of the society and the nature of the bond which keeps it together do not change. It is still, as it was in Tweed's day, an association for the seizure and management of the public revenues of the city for the pecuniary benefit of the members. Why people suppose it to have other objects in view, we cannot imagine. It never makes any pretence of political aims, in the proper sense of the term, or of any devotion to architectural or other arts. If it were to set up to-morrow in good faith as an association for the improvement of municipal government, it would be disbanded before the next election. Nothing would kill it more effectively than to have the leaders respond to the *Tribune's* appeal to "take large views and look beyond the day and its passions and prejudices to the long future," and declare that they were going "to make for themselves a name which will live." It would fill the Boys with rage and disgust.

There could hardly be a better illustration of Tammany's frankness in dealing with the public than its action on the Quarantine Bill now before Congress. The country, outside of Tammany, is almost unanimous in its desire to have the Quarantine turned over to the Federal authorities. Boards of trade, chambers of commerce, medical societies, leading sanitarians are almost unanimous on this point. We have not seen a single argument against it, on either administrative or hygienic grounds, from any organ of intelligent public opinion. The Tammany delegates in Washington, however, fight the plan with intense bitterness, on the simple ground that the organization has the patronage at New York and wishes to keep it. Croker's brother-in-law, a young deputy coroner, gets $12,000 a year out of it and perquisites. They do not pretend that he is competent. They cannot pretend it seriously in the teeth of the Chamber of Commerce report on him. They do not argue about the danger to the public health, or to the Exposition, in case the present system is maintained. They answer very much as the English coal-miner answered the clergyman at the close of an open-air sermon: "What you say, sir, may be all true, but we don't care tuppence about it." Their business is to take care of the "organization." "The organization," as Croker said of "Mike" Daly, "approved of putting Jenkins there," and that's an end on 't. We cannot recall any other incident in the history of Tammany which reveals more clearly the selfish, anti-social, and purely commercial character of the society. It may therefore prove useful in opening the eyes of the Democratic party to the danger of acting under the domination of the organization in dealing with national concerns.

There is one other consideration which we should like to put clearly before the Tammany apologists of all parties. It is this: When you come forward, as you do every now and then, to declare, as the *Tribune* does on this occasion, that if Tammany would only give us "the cleanest and best streets, the most perfect wharfage system, the finest Police and Fire and Health Departments, the most beautiful parks, the most complete system of rapid transit, the most commodious and elegant public buildings known in any city on earth," you would forgive it everything, do you not ignore, much as the French did when they accepted Louis Napoleon, the existence of such a thing as a public conscience? That there is such a thing in a modern city containing 458 churches and synagogues, 141 public schools, and 147 banks, you will hardly deny. Society could not hold together, especially in a large city, without it. Well, if there be a public conscience, how can we accept these beautiful buildings, fine streets, and magnificent wharves at the hands of men who, to the best of our knowledge and belief, make a business of abusing a great public trust—that is, who systematically convert funds derived from the taxation of the poor to their personal use and behoof? Has the chief city of the Union, in the four-hundredth year of Columbus, come to such a pass that it has to depend for its monumental glories on a huge system of compounding with thieves? Did the Roman plebs ever sink lower than this? They surrendered their liberty to great soldiers and statesmen in return for the spoils of foreigners. But it is gravely proposed—we hear it every now and then—by our local moralists that we should surrender our liberty to our own thieves in return for a moderate restitution of our own goods.

Suppose this city were a hotel which the Big Four were conducting, under a private trust for the benefit of widows and orphans, and they were to pay the elevator man $8,000 a year, and the furnace man $5,000, and the hall boys $2,500, and they were to employ street rowdies as porters, and put the office in charge of discharged convicts, to make what they could out of it, and give a carouse every Saturday night to a huge party of gamblers and brothel-keepers, would you shut your eyes to these doings because they set a good table, and the rooms were made comfortable, and the furniture was gorgeous and in good repair? Of course you would not. You would say, "These men have no right to waste the property of the poor in this way. We do not care how splendid the hotel is. They are thieves, just the same, and must be ousted. We will not accept favors or place or commissions at their hands. We will not associate with them, or encourage them, or connive at them, or attend their banquets or orgies. Our one duty towards them as American citizens is to expel them from the trust. Their money is the money of the needy. To be liberal or efficient with part of it while they waste or appropriate the remainder is to add insult to injury."

In short, as *Harper's Weekly* remarked last week: "It is not by Tammany, nor through Tammany, nor with Tammany, it is only over Tammany that the way lies to any reform in the city government." Therefore the sooner we stop excusing it and being hopeful about it and giving it trumpet calls to glory and duty, the better for the city. The work of reform consists in exposing it, and in getting the anti-Tammany majority, which undoubtedly exists, to vote against it.

DIVORCE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

BISHOP HARE of South Dakota is heading a movement for changes in the scandalous divorce laws of that State, and thereby adding to the list of public services associated with his name. We call those laws scandalous, though in some respects they are more commendable than the divorce legislation of other States. For example, the grounds for divorce defined in the statute are only six, and none of them trivial, and there is no mischievous clause, as in some others, allowing divorce to be granted in "the discretion of the judge."

But some of the provisions are wide open to the grossest abuse, and many of the actions for divorce brought within the past two years have been a travesty not only on justice but on decency.

The law requires but ninety days' residence in order to gain the right to sue for divorce in South Dakota. No other State or Territory allows so short a period; six months being the lowest limit elsewhere, and from one to five years being the rule. Moreover, the courts have held that a man may comply with the statutory requirement, and be "in good faith a resident of the State," by simply staying at a hotel as a transient guest, impatiently waiting for his decree of divorce in order to take the first train home again. Then, too, absolute service of summons on a respondent is not required, publication in a South Dakota newspaper being held to be certain to fall under the eye of an accused wife or husband living in Florida or Maine. And the action, once begun, may be hurried to a conclusion in a little more than two months.

One does not need to take a high view of the sacredness of marriage, or a low view of divorce, to pronounce all this demoralizing and shocking. Some 400 suits for divorce were begun in South Dakota in 1892, and large numbers of them were instituted by people who sought out the land of divorce made easy for that express and single purpose. Many cases of flaunting shame are recorded—rich profligates consorting openly with the women whom they are to marry as soon as the decree of the court makes them free to do so, scattering money with lavish hand in the shops of jewellers and florists, and even endowing local charities, enriching hotel proprietors and unscrupulous lawyers. Even when matters are not so outrageous as that, the breaking up of the whole idea of the family, and of the most ordinary notions of decency in human intercourse, is often most disastrous. Where, out of savagery, could such sights be witnessed as are said to be common in Sioux Falls hotels, where a divorced husband may be seen introducing his new wife to his old one, who, in her turn, presents her new husband, while the bewildered children involved in this scandalous mixture wander about in disconsolate uncertainty as to their identity and relationships? This is the very chaos of marriage, and it is no wonder that the respectable citizens of South Dakota are moving against such demoralizing exhibitions in self-defence. Their own homes are imperilled by the very presence of these destroyers of the home.

Not the least painful feature of the whole business is the jocular treatment of the scandal in the newspapers. We are told of the jealousy of Chicago at seeing her great divorce industry transferred to Sioux Falls, of Dakota "boom" literature ranking the facilities for divorce alongside those for the growth of wheat, with much more of what a news association that offers to write for editors when they are ill or on a holiday, calls "satirically humorous" writing. This is as much like the crackling of thorns under a pot as is the laughter of French journalistic jokers over the hideous Panama corruption. The South Dakota Legislature ought to understand that Bishop Hare and those working with him speak for the whole country when they cry out against these laws that encourage what is practically polygamy. One thing is certain, that if any State continues to glory in the shame of such divorce laws, so administered, the movement for Federal legislation on the subject, to take the whole affair out of its hands, will speedily grow irresistible.

Such a movement has already gained considerable headway. The New England Divorce-Reform League, organized in 1881, became a National League in 1885. Under its prompting, Congress directed the Commissioner of Labor to collect the statistics of marriage and divorce throughout the whole country. This was a long step towards uniform if not national legislation on the subject, and it seems certain to be followed by others. The loose statutes of a few States continually nullify the more stringent legislation of others. How intolerable it is that citizens of New York, for example, should be able to set the laws to which they are subject at defiance, by temporarily removing to another State. If the various States do not amicably agree to put a stop to such practices by harmonizing their divorce laws, the need of a constitutional amendment, such as was proposed by Senator Dolph and Congressman Springer in the Forty-ninth Congress, putting the whole matter in the hands of Congress, will become imperative.

Meanwhile Bishop Hare and his fellow-petitioners deserve every encouragement in their efforts to get the South Dakota Legislature to repeal the worst features of the existing divorce laws. They are moderate in their demands. They do not seek to embody the church idea of marriage in civil legislation, but ask only that the period of residence required of a suitor be extended, and the residence made bona-fide; that personal summons on a respondent be made essential, and that the process, once in court, be marked by a suitable deliberation. In other words, they simply petition the Legislature to give the State—what it now sorely lacks—a reputation for ordinary decency in its divorce laws.

THE EGYPTIAN COUP D'ÉTAT.

THE *coup d'état* of the English in Egypt, by which the Khedive was given twenty-four hours to dismiss his new anti-British Ministry, is mainly interesting as a full revelation of the policy of the Gladstone Ministry touching the Egyptian occupation. Nobody denies that the British Government, when Egypt was occupied, and since then, made pledges which, if faithfully fulfilled, would, by this time, have led to the evacuation of the country. What the supporters of the occupation say is, that the British Government, when they made these pledges, were deceived as to the nature of the task which they had undertaken. They supposed that all they had to do was to overthrow the rebellion of Arabi and set the Khedive on his legs, and put the governmental machine once more in working order. They found, after taking possession of the country, that the governmental machine was utterly rotten, and could not be put into working order, and, what was more serious, that the revolt in the Sudan had not only taken from Egypt an immense province, but had created on her southern frontier an enemy with whom she could not cope, and by whom, if left to herself, she would probably be speedily overrun.

The task which devolved, therefore, on the British was not simply the creation of a new administrative system and the reform of taxation, but the creation of an army able to fight the Sudanese. To quit the country before these things are done would involve one of three things—a relapse into anarchy and barbarism such as prevailed under Arabi; the conquest of the country by the savage and fanatical Sudanese, which would be a spectacle such as Europe has not witnessed since the fifth century—namely, the devastation of a large and flourishing and civilized province by a horde of savages; or the occupation of the country by some other European Power in place of the English. This European Power would probably be France. Turkey would like to occupy it, and maintains that she owns Egypt; but France would forestall Turkey. England, therefore, naturally says that if Egypt cannot stand alone, and some European government has to take charge of the country and defend it, she is herself the one to do it, as she is in possession already, and is making her occupation a civilizing process, and has a very strong commercial as well as political interest in the prosperity of the country.

The only European Power, barring Turkey, which objects to this view is France, for various reasons, of which the principal are: simple jealousy of England, and chagrin over Freycinet's refusal to join in the occupation when first proposed by England; remembrance of the large part played by Frenchmen and French capital in the making of the canal, and in the industrial development of Egypt generally; and sensitiveness about French supremacy in the Mediterranean. The result has been constant pressure from France on England during the past five years to get her to fulfil her pledges by evacuating, and increasing difficulty on the part of England in finding logical excuses for her refusal, and increasing doubts on the part of the English Liberals as to the wisdom of continued occupation. Is Egypt worth the risk of incurring French hostility? is a question which has of late been becoming more and more pro-

minent in British politics. But the return question, Do you really propose to evacuate under French pressure—that is, to march out as the French march in?—is just as hard to answer. Even the most Radical stomach in England turns at this thought, for there can be no question that when the English go, the French must come in, or let the Sudanese hordes come down to Cairo and reduce the country to a howling waste.

This danger from the Sudan is making more and more impression on sober-minded British politicians. The volume just published giving Father Ohrwald's account of his 'Ten Years' Captivity in the Sudan' makes it clear that the fanatical, and, as the world now knows, extraordinarily martial population which now holds the country above Assuan, longs to take possession of Egypt by a Mussulman crusade, and fully believes in its power to do so if the English could be got out of the way. In spite of the crushing defeat inflicted on them in 1889 at Toski, they still threaten the frontier, and every year witnesses attacks on the Egyptian outposts which show that sleepless vigilance is still a condition of Egyptian security. The Egyptians have been moulded into very respectable troops by British officers, and they stand up against the Sudanese now in a way which would have been thought impossible immediately after the experience of Hicks Pasha and Baker Pasha in 1883–4. But nobody believes that they would maintain their fighting qualities without British leadership. In the very last affair, two or three weeks ago, they were badly cut up by a small force of the dervishes, and attack on a larger scale is among the every-day possibilities of the situation. The dervishes are poorly organized and armed, but their movements are swift, and intelligence from the desert in which they form for the attack is hard to get. They subsist on very little, and their desperate valor and strong expectation of Paradise make up for all defects of organization. In fact, Egypt cannot defend herself, and has never done so since the days of the Ptolemies.

It is plain that Lord Rosebery has, for the present at least, no question as to what England should do. He has given notice to the Khedive that he will stand no insubordination, and notice to France that if England is to leave before she herself thinks proper to do so, she must be expelled by force—a job which France is in no condition to undertake. On the other hand, the sober-minded commercial men in England are by no means satisfied with the situation. Egypt requires 3,000 English troops to-day, and may any day call for 10,000, and, in the present condition of Europe, French enmity is an unpleasant cloud on the diplomatic horizon. The *Economist*, which represents this class, puts the whole matter in a nutshell when it says:

"Meanwhile, the English are governing very well for the people, though not to the contentment of the governing class, and, as the *Economist* has always maintained, with an unrewarded expenditure of energy, and at the cost of an undue strain upon their strength, which is distinctly lowered both by the locking up of their troops and by the permanent hostility which the occupation excites in the French Foreign Office."

BLOWITZ ON JOURNALISM.

M. DE BLOWITZ, the well-known Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, discusses in the last number of the *Contemporary Review* the great question, "Can a young man be taught to become a journalist?" The reasons why he discusses it are two in number. One is, that the question "whether journalism can become 'a normal career' has always haunted, and, I may say, besieged," Blowitz himself. In this condition he cannot reasonably be expected to remain without a struggle to be free. The second reason is, that the absence of journalism from the category of "normal careers" constitutes, in the opinion of M. de Blowitz, "a strange anomaly, an effect tremendously out of proportion to its causes," and "a real danger for the future, which is daily becoming more impressive."

This "strange anomaly" and "real danger for the future" he describes as follows:

"Moreover, as I say, this state of things is daily becoming more impressive. From moment to moment the ranks of journalism are being augmented by the arrival of those who, having knocked vainly at other doors, think to enter there as into a career in which chance is the only master. Often those who have elsewhere seemed to fail come to journalism and succeed in it, as much to their own surprise as to that of others. By this I do not mean that these men were dried fruit, useless and incapable, who enter journalism only because they could do nothing else; nothing of the sort. I mean that for the most part they are men who have a feeling that they are superior to every normal or established disciplinary system, whom, in fact, discipline chafes, to whom the hierarchic or bureaucratic idea is an intolerable bugbear, who cannot make up their minds to follow another's lead along a path to be traced slowly step by step. They leave the slower and more regular professions to enter journalism, much as formerly mercenaries engaged themselves to this and that foreign army, quite willing to fight at random on the morrow against an enemy whose very existence, the night before, was unknown to them.

"Once become journalists, they change their newspaper, as formerly they changed their profession or career. They jump from grave to gay, from the political journal to the journal of satire; they become at will reporters, chroniclers, art critics, literary reviewers, not seeking in any way to study the course of events, the drift of the time, but, on the other hand, fitting all contemporary ideas and events to the measure of their own personal temperament, so that an event or problem, thus treated according to the fancy of a journalist, appears tragical or comic, without any sort of regard for its real character. Instead of describing it as it is, and establishing the principle which it illustrates, they scatter abroad confusion, and produce in the public mind a condition of uncertain kaleidoscopic eclecticism which is the negation of all really authoritative opinion, and the destroyer of all conviction. By the reciprocal action and reaction of journalist and reader, confusion of ideas becomes more and more marked, and so soon as this chance journalist creates a sort of special public, he becomes convinced of his own authority, elaborates into a doctrine the fancies at first only lightly thrown upon the paper, takes himself absolutely *au sérieux*, becomes at one and the same time his own temple, god, and prophet, and thus adds a capricious and false note to the general discord of chance human opinions."

He illustrates all this by the condition of French journalism, and then produces his remedy, in answer to the question, "Can a body of journalists be created whose professional education, established training, and certified aptitudes will reassure the [alarmed] public conscience?" Not only, says he, can this be done, but "it *must* be done," and he proceeds to show how.

He and six friends met and drew up a scheme of journalistic training, which was as follows: The youthful candidate is in the first place to have a "call" to be a journalist, the existence of which should be proved by his wishing to be a journalist. Having proved his "call," the youth is to produce the first regular degree given by the colleges of his country. He has also to show himself "seriously grounded in two languages besides his own." They then take complete possession of the wretched man for a period of five years, and they put him in the hands of professors "to teach him the history and literature of each of the historic divisions of Europe, to initiate him into the origin and tendencies of the spirit of his most remarkable contemporaries in every country," and also to give him a

"general idea of the political constitutions, the ethnological and climatic conditions, the products, the geographical situation, the means of communication, the armed forces, the budgets and public debts of every nation. He would be given the documents necessary for consultation. He would be taught to draw both landscapes and the human face. He would learn to box, to ride on horseback, and to use a revolver; but the science of arms, so called, would be rigorously interdicted, because a man obliged to support his arguments by weapons, or who indulges in personalities which place, so to speak, arms in the hands of his foes, is neither a journalist nor worthy to be one. Finally, such a pupil would undergo a graduating examination, and if he failed in any way to satisfy his instructors, he would remain another year; after which, for three years more, he would spend in succession some months at school or college in other lands, so that the remaining three years should be used up by his presence at foreign schools of journalism, and travel in countries where these schools are established, as well as in countries where they might not yet exist."

There is a good deal more of this sort of thing. At last the poor fellow, if he has survived, gets his journalistic certificate, but even then his troubles are not over, for after he begins to write he is to come under the eye of a "paper called the *Judge*, in each capital, edited by the most competent and authoritative hands, sustained by all, speaking in the name of all, written in a clear and pure style," the sole function of which would be to watch the graduates, and point out every morning the errors and blunders committed by them on the previous day; but they, of course, would not be permitted to answer back.

The article is very amusing reading as an illustration of the good Blowitz's estimate of himself, for there can hardly be a doubt that he thinks he would make a very good editor of the *Judge*. But it also reveals in a lamentable manner his want of constructive power, because he makes no arrangement for giving the

journalist, after he has trained him, the quasi-monopoly which the members of other "normal professions" enjoy. The public, for instance, will as a rule only employ doctors who have a medical degree; can only employ lawyers who have been admitted to the bar, and will only listen to clergymen who have graduated from theological seminaries. Therefore, M. de Blowitz should have provided that no newspapers should be permitted to circulate except those of the certificated editors, or have guaranteed in some way that the public would not listen to the young fellows who refused to accept the special instruction of the professors touching "the history and literature of each of the historic divisions of Europe," etc., etc., and revelled in ignorance of the "origin and tendencies of the spirit of their most remarkable contemporaries." If these abandoned persons got all the "sales," what use would the trained journalists be to mankind?

The fact is, that M. de Blowitz has prepared his curriculum for the wrong person. It is the newspaper reader and not the newspaper writer who will have to pass through it, if journalism is to be reformed on the Blowitz lines. There should be legislation providing that nobody should read newspapers until he had obtained a State certificate not only of fitness to receive the highest order of journalistic instruction, but of a positive and overmastering desire for it. This public once created, nobody need give himself any trouble about producing the right kind of journalists. The demand would produce them, just as Blowitz describes them, on horseback and armed with revolvers, and stuffed full of the humanities and all the "'ologies." Until the public is reformed as aforesaid, the bad journalists will, we fear, hold the market, and oppose their "fakes," "scoops," and "beats" with considerable success to the learned essays of the prigs whom Blowitz and his friends propose to let loose. They have as yet only one pupil, who is now on his travels and sends them in promising "reports" on the countries he visits, but Blowitz is silent touching the commercial value of them.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY'S WINTER EXHIBITION.

LONDON, January 10, 1893.

THE winter exhibition is the Royal Academy's atonement for the summer show. It still has last May's sins of incompetency to answer for, and again the Old Masters and the great English painters of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century have been pressed into service; again the result is a collection of no small interest.

The Academy may be hopelessly unjust where contemporary work is concerned; it can afford to be generous with the art of the past. This year, as usual, every nation is represented, and every school. In general character, the assortment of old masters offers no novel or unlooked-for features. It differs only in the particular examples which now give it chief distinction. What these are can be pointed out in a few words; but to me the most important section of the exhibition is that considered of least value, which represents three English artists, less well known, but with a more immediate relation to a recent art movement threatening to increase in influence every day. The three are Blake, Samuel Palmer, and Edward Calvert.

But, to begin with the old men, the Italian work is the least satisfactory. The primitives suffer from comparison with last year's display, when the Academy was used as showroom for the Dudley collection before its dispersal by auction. Color glows here in a little head of a boy by Bellini, character is stamped there upon a portrait by Piero della Francesca, but the authenticity of both these canvases is now being questioned by the critics, who would rather quarrel over the origin of a picture than enjoy its beauty. Of the later schools, the Venetian alone is to the fore in point of number, but the Giorgiones and Titians, the Tintorettos and Veroneses, leave one cold and sceptical. The one Italian who stands out, supreme and incomparable, is Moroni. His "Titian's Schoolmaster," as the portrait is called, has been loaned from the Duke of Sutherland's collection, and it is one of the painter's masterpieces, rivalling, if not excelling, the famous "Tailor" in the National Gallery. It is very simple in treatment and quiet in color. The elderly, gray-haired man is sitting, a book in his hand; his dress is black, relieved only by the white collar, and the background is gray; but in this gray there is marvellous depth and richness, just as in the pose and face there is strong individuality, and the whole composition has that distinction which none but Moroni himself, Velasquez, and one or two other masters have been able to impart to their portraits.

It seems almost too obvious a truth to add that of these few masters Rembrandt is among the most distinguished, and in the present exhibition he and some of the other Dutchmen, as well as the Flemings, have more justice done to them than the Italians. There are several fine portraits by Rembrandt, lent by the Queen, Earl Brownlow, the Glasgow Corporation, and Captain Holford. But more remarkable, because examples of subjects more rarely treated by him, are two Scriptural landscapes, one, especially beautiful in color, from Buckingham Palace, and a stunning study of a man in armor, as impressive in its solemnity as a whole as it is what, were he a modern, we should call clever in the rendering of the metal, its sheen and reflections. The Van Dycks are also unusually good, more particularly a "Burgomeister Triest" and an "Earl of Warwick," proofs of what a fashionable painter, the productions of whose studio too often savor of the commercial workshop, could do at his best. Two De Hooghes are interesting, as his work ever is, in showing his preoccupation, more than two hundred years ago, with the problems of light which now exercise artists; and an example of Terburg, his favorite model in her favorite fur-trimmed silken jacket, reminds one, but not so effectively as those in Berlin and Dresden, of his anticipation, in color scheme and arrangement, of Whistler. If I say that there are also an excellent Metsu, a delightful study of dogs' heads by Snyders—a relief after his regulation extravagant heap of fruits and game—and an opulently vulgar but tremendously skilful "Daughter of Herodias" by Rubens, I have completed the list of the work of foreign schools which calls for special attention.

The old masters among British painters are once more to be seen as is possible only in Great Britain. There are Sir Joshuas, Gainsboroughs, and Romneys, Constables, Turners, and Cromes, in addition to many of their lesser contemporaries. Most noteworthy of all is a superb Romney, with something more in it than the beauty he knew so well how to give his sitters. It is the portrait of "Lady Russell Holding up her Child to the Glass," but the subject has been made by him the excuse for a lovely composition and a lovelier scheme of color. The curves of the old-fashioned round glass are repeated in the Chippendale table upon which the child stands; the red in a somewhat too conventional curtain is carried out through all the shadows; but most delightful is the simple, straightforward manner in which the child, whose face is seen solely in its reflection in the glass, is modelled. One wonders how, with such a master to study, British painters of children could have degenerated to the level of Millais's Bubbles and Burton Barber's Mustard Pots. I will pass over the other Romneys and British work of the same and a somewhat later date, just mentioning John Frederick Lewis, whose water-colors are apt to be overrated, but who is seen to unexpected advantage in two oil-paintings of the Eastern subjects he affected; and I will come, without further delay, to the three men about whom the interest of the show centres.

Blake, like Rossetti, like Burne-Jones, is an exotic who holds a place apart in the history of art. He, too, was a poet, who was able to express his poetry with graver and brush in beautiful lines and color, but whose artistic knowledge was elementary, whose technique in paint was abominable. In his most successful efforts he was great, despite his shortcomings; in his failures he was irretrievably and disgracefully bad. But his worshippers, to whom his subjects and his mad symbolism have supplied reams of copy, cannot discriminate between the good and the atrocious. They accept all that he has been pleased to leave them as if his drawings did not present the same well-nigh unaccountable inequalities as his poetry. The lengths to which their blind worship has carried and still carries them should serve as warning to the faddists who just now will not listen to a word of criticism against Burne-Jones. Were it not for the notorious Academical indifference to art, one might think that the present collection of Blakes had been hung as a timely lesson. For if proof were needed to establish the folly of upholding him as a master, it could be had in the illustrations to the 'Divina Commedia,' to which Academicians have consecrated an entire room. These were the task of Blake's extreme old age. It is true that Gilchrist thinks they exhibit no symptoms of age or feebleness, that the power of mind and eye and hand is in no wise dimmed; true that Swinburne awards them a place of much prominence among the late labors of Blake. But I do not think there is an artist who would not declare them forlornly childish, better fitted for the waste-paper basket than the walls of an important gallery. In one or two is a faint suggestion of beauty in the lines of figures sweeping through space, in the decorative idea of the composition. But, as a rule, they are deplorably crude in drawing, while in them the horrible monsters of Dante's hell dwindle into mere nursery bugaboos or pantomime creations, and the color is that of a toy paint-box. Now that mysticism in art has come into fashion, there is danger of a revival of the Blake cult; it is well to be prepared by taking, at the outset, the common-sensible es-

timate of his work, not only in its strength, but in its limitations.

There is as little question that Blake influenced Samuel Palmer as that the latter has been unduly and unwisely exalted by his admirers. He has fallen a victim to the zealous critics—those experts, as Whistler calls them, who are so careful and conscientious in "establishing, with due weight, unimportant reputations—discovering the picture, by the stain on the back; testing the torso, by the leg that is missing; filling folios, with doubts on the way of that limb; disputatious and dictatorial, concerning the birthplace of inferior persons; speculating, in much writing, upon the great worth of bad work." Palmer, it is the correct thing to say, offers you in his productions all that is most romantic in art. What one really finds is great straining after effect in subject and treatment, little observation, and no spontaneity. He was better qualified technically than Blake, but was without the latter's genuine poetic feeling. His water-colors refuse to be overlooked: the violent hues scream at you from across the room, but every time he has but the same trick of deep blue shadows and lurid skies, the same melodramatic device, to show you. His drawings are less offensive, chiefly because they are in black and white, but they are not the result of study of nature, and their archaic methods become the most aggressive affectation, though in fairness it should be admitted that, at this little game of sham primitiveness, he is far more accomplished and plausible than many of his modern successors.

Edward Calvert was a much bigger man than Palmer, even if his reputation be less widespread. Indeed, he is hardly known in his own country. Some of his designs have been, for the last year or two, on exhibition at the British Museum, but I fancy that his appearance now at the Royal Academy is his introduction to the majority of his countrymen. The fact is, he has not yet been discovered—he has not yet attracted the notice of those exploiters, "sombre of mien and wise with the wisdom of books, who frequent museums and burrow in crypts; collecting, comparing, compiling, classifying, contradicting," even if he be more worthy of the honor than Blake and Palmer. If I have named him with them, it is because his subjects, at least, are in sympathy with theirs to a certain extent. He, too, nominally sought his motives in an unreal world; but while Blake's inspiration was the supernatural, while Palmer tended to the theatrical, Calvert simply borrowed classical titles for his delightful arrangements of figures and landscapes which did not actually exist or come together in quite the same way in nature. His pastorals were Greek, his shepherds Arcadian, his gardens were consecrated to Cythereia, his groves sacred to Artemis. It is curious that in his engravings and black-and-white drawings, of which there are several examples, he is as affected and morbid as Palmer himself. The world would not be the loser had this part of his work been totally forgotten. It is in his painting that he must be studied. Nothing is more striking than the individuality of his style. The quiet key in which he works may at times recall Puvis de Chavannes; the way he puts in his little figures faintly suggests Monticelli; his composition may be likened to Mason's best designs; but the results he produces are not in the slightest degree similar to theirs. His charm is in the refinement of his methods rather than their vigor, in his decorative power and not his realism. In lovely low-toned landscapes or old marble temples, he places youths and maidens clothed in pale blue or crimson draperies, while in the distance goats, climbing a mountain path, tell white against the intense summer sky, or, on a high hillside, black cattle at pasture are silhouetted against the brilliant afterglow. Had Theocritus been a painter, he might have given us just such idyls and pastorals on canvas. One, the largest, oblong in shape, is more beautiful than the others. It is called "Arcadian Shepherds Moving their Flocks at Dawn," and, of all the Calverts I have seen, this is the masterpiece. His soft silvery grays are in harmony with the early morning hour; over the pale shadowy hills the white sheep make an unbroken curving line, and the observation of nature is just, as the decorative use made of it is perfect. Of course, during his lifetime, Calvert was unrecognized by the Royal Academy. On looking at this small group of about twenty of his pictures, one cannot but wish that he had been allowed such a legitimate channel for his undeniably great talents as Puvis has found in France, for example.

N. N.

Correspondence.

THE CATHOLIC INDIAN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Agreeing entirely with your conclusion as to the Indian schools, as expressed in your editorial entitled "The Government and Sectarian Schools," I yet venture to call attention to a fact which you perhaps have not sufficiently emphasized, namely, the reason why our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens are less willing than the Protestants to surrender Government support in their Indian schools. This is not merely because their schools are more numerous than all the Protestant schools put together, but because the public schools which it is proposed to substitute for them are not in all cases secular or undenominational schools, but are often actively and even aggressively Protestant. That this is the case must be plain to every one who will read the very valuable report of "The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian," held in 1892, to which you refer. For instance, the Rev. James M. King, D.D., who made the main speech on "Sectarian Contract Schools," says frankly that the Catholics object to the Government schools "because they have the Protestant Bible and Gospel Hymns in them." He adds naïvely: "This is the essence of partisan politics"; and then goes on to exhibit his own conception of comprehensive politics by saying, "In this Columbian year it becomes us to remember that our civilization is not Latin, because God did not permit North America to be settled and controlled by that civilization" (p. 63). Can it be reasonably expected that any sincere Catholic will accept schools conducted in this antagonistic spirit as "non-sectarian" schools?

Mrs. A. S. Quinton, who followed Dr. King, went still further into particulars, and showed that some Government schools were already, to all intents and purposes, distinctively Protestant schools.

"The Church," she says, "will look after the religious schools, *and the religious culture in the Government schools.* [The italics are my own.] . . . Among the Moquis, just coming down from their ledges in Arizona into civilized homes, a Government school is to-day illustrating the fact that Government schools are Christian schools by the presence of Christian teachers. Superintendent and Mrs. Collins are as distinctly Christian teachers *as you ever met with in any denominational school.* At the very first exhibition I attended at that school they came forward and recited the Golden Texts of three months; I do not know many white Sunday-schools where that could be done. Their hymns and recitations of Scripture were *just such as we should wish for our mission schools.*" (P. 67.)

After reading this, can any one doubt what Mrs. Quinton means by the Church's "looking after the religious culture in the Government schools"? In view of such descriptions, it does not seem strange that the Protestant sects should be willing to abandon their own separate schools—for why should they keep them up?—or that the Catholics should wish to retain theirs. The curious thing is, that those who believe in sustaining, at the public expense, what they themselves describe as being practically "mission schools," should still believe firmly that they themselves are unsectarian and that only the wicked Catholics are sectarian! Or rather, it would seem a curious thing, if a similar inconsistency had not existed in the older States for many years and only very gradually yielded to more liberal views. Horace Mann describes some of the Massachusetts public schools as being, in his day, as essentially sectarian as any Sunday-school; and I well remember when, during the Know-nothing excitement, a child was excluded from a Worcester public school under my charge—though against my protest—for refusing, under her father's direction, to read in the Protestant version of the Bible. If it has taken a long series of laws and rulings to establish religious freedom in the public schools even of Massachusetts, there is no reason why it should be born full-grown in the Indian Territory. There is certainly no evidence that it exists there now.

T. W. H.

Cambridge, Mass.

THE "AMERICAN SABBATH."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Many of the arguments in favor of closing the Chicago World's Fair on Sunday which were presented before the House Committee at Washington last week, reflect perfectly the widespread confusion prevailing, even among intelligent persons, as to the claims of Sunday observance upon Christians. Indeed, it is not going too far to assert that the vast majority of American laymen at least still believe that the Mosaic commandment, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," somehow enjoins the observance of Sunday. Half of them will scarcely believe that Sunday is not mentioned in the Bible at all.

The writings of the ante-Nicene Fathers show beyond controversy that in the early Church Sunday and the Sabbath were never confused. The Apostolical Constitutions (ii., 59; vii., 23), the Epistle of Barnabas (c. 15), Ignatius (To the Magnesians, c. 9), Irenæus (Against Heresies, iv., 8), Justin Martyr (First Apology, c. 67), and Tertullian (Against Marcion, iv., 12, and Against the Jews, 4), all distinguish carefully between the Sabbath and the Lord's Day. And, later, Augustine says (55th letter), "Of all the ten commandments, that relating to the Sabbath is the only one in which the thing commanded is typical. . . . We are not commanded to observe the day of the Sabbath literally by resting from bodily labors as it was observed by the Jews. . . . The Lord's Day, however, has been made known, not to the Jews, but to the Christians, by the resurrection of the Lord, and from him it began to have the festive character which is proper to it (*ex illo habere coepit festivitatem suam*)." Some of the Fathers, indeed, demand the observance of

both Sunday and the Sabbath—a doctrine which the Synod of Laodicea (ca. 375) formally condemned; but not one of them grounds the obligation to keep Sunday on any text having reference to the Hebrew Sabbath. The Sabbatarian error first appears in the writings of Alcuin, and it never secured a firm foothold in either the doctrine or the practice of the pre-Reformation Church. Roman Catholicism to this day regards Sunday as a church day, like Good Friday or Assumption.

The doctrine of the Protestant Reformers was the same. Luther, Melanchthon, Zwingli, even Calvin (Institutes, bk. ii., c. 8, sect. 28-34), all protested, as have Continental Protestants from their day to ours, against the idea that Sunday was a Sabbath. In England, too, the dominical view of Sunday originally prevailed. Tyndale, the translator of the New Testament, shortly before his martyrdom, declared Sunday a day ecclesiastically ordained and nothing more. The doctrine of the Church and the whole course of legislation in England down to the beginning of the seventeenth century bear witness to the same fact. Of English statute law regulating Sunday observance before the time of the Puritans there is little, and what there is commonly mentions Sunday in connection with other church holidays, and prescribes the same conduct, enforced by the same penalties, for them all. Sunday recreation is in no case forbidden. On the contrary, Sunday in ante-Puritan England was a favorite day for ceremonies and festivities. William Rufus, Henry I., Henry II., Richard I., Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III. were crowned of a Sunday. Fairs (being originally institutions of a half-sacred character) and markets commonly took place on a Sunday, and, as they frequently do in Germany to-day, either in the churchyard itself or in convenient proximity to the church where the buyers were assembled. Here, too, Sunday tournaments were held. And Sunday plays were acted, though in violation of the Canon Law, within the church itself. But, considerations of place apart, there was no reason why a play should not be acted on Sunday as well as on any other day. A glimpse of an English Sunday in 1573 is given in Thomas Cartwright's 'Reply to the Answer made of Dr. Whitgifte against the Admonition of Parliament' (Whitgift's Works, iii., 384):

"In all their [the churchmen's] order of service there is no edification according to the rule of the apostle, but confusion. They toss the psalms in most places like tennis-balls. The people, some standing, some walking, some talking, some reading, some praying by themselves, attend not to the minister. He again posteth over it as fast as he can gallop, for either he has two places to serve, or else there are some games to be played in the afternoon, as lying for the whetstone, heathenish dancing for the ring, a bear or a bull to be baited, or else jackanapes to ride on horseback, or an interlude to be played; and if no place else can be gotten it must be done in the church."

In the year 1595 appeared, under the title 'Sabbathum Veteris et Novi Testamenti,' a book written in English by Nicholas Bownde, whose doctrines were destined to work a great change in English Sunday observance. Bownde's almost forgotten book deserves to be reckoned among the most influential works ever printed. It formally advocated for the first time the doctrine of substantial identity between Sunday and the Sabbath which had begun to make itself felt among the Puritans. With Puritan skill in misinterpreting the Bible, and with Puritan rigor in applying his misinterpretations to life and conduct, Bownde argued the obligation of Christians to observe Sunday as the children of Israel were commanded to observe the Sabbath. The ground was prepared for the seed he sowed. The concurrent testimony of authorities so diverse as Heylyn, chaplain to Charles I., Thomas Rogers, writer of the preface to the Thirty-nine Articles, Thomas Fuller, and David Neal, the eulogistic historian of the Puritans, proves that Bownde's doctrine spread with unexampled rapidity. In the words of Heylyn, it "carried a fair face and show of piety," and soon became "the most betwitching error, the most popular deceit, that was ever set on foot in the Church of England." To call Sunday a "Christian Sabbath"—a *contradictio in adjecto*—and to keep it as if it were a Hebrew Sabbath, soon became the characteristic mark of a Puritan.

The Sabbatarian controversy was the first doctrinal strife that arose between the Church and the Puritans. Their previous discussions had turned entirely upon points of ritual or of church discipline. In 1599 Archbishop Whitgift ordered Bownde's book to be burned by the common hangman, and Lord Chief Justice Popham forbade the reprinting of it. None the less the Sabbatarian doctrine spread among the Puritans. Rogers tells us:

"It was preached in Oxfordshire that to do any servile work or business on the Lord's day is as great a sin as to kill a man, or to commit adultery. It was preached in Somersetshire that to throw a bowl on the Sabbath day is as great a sin as to kill a man. It was preached in Norfolk that to make a feast or a wedding dinner on the Lord's day is as great a sin as to kill a man. It was preached in Suffolk that to ring more bells than one upon the Lord's day to call the people unto the church is as great a sin as to commit murder."

By 1630, according to Green's estimate, nine-tenths of the English people were Puritans. About that time some churchmen and Catholics, who had not accepted Bownde's doctrine, appealed to the Crown, complaining that they were hindered in their accustomed and legal liberty of Sunday recreation by Puritan magistrates and neighbors. In 1632, Charles issued in response the famous and much-belied 'Book of Sports.' But neither the King nor the swarm of dominical writers who hastened to defend his deed, could stay the political tide which was sweeping Puritanism towards the Long Parliament and the Commonwealth. At the Restoration, Sabbatarianism occupied in the hearts of Englishmen, churchmen and Nonconformists, Britons and Americans alike, a position from which it has never been dislodged. Such, briefly sketched, is the history of the Puritan, alias the "American," Sabbath.

H.

January 16, 1893.

Notes.

The Cassell Publishing Co. are about to issue a new edition of the works of William Hale White, author of 'Mark Rutherford' and translator of the 'Ethics' of Spinoza; 'On Sledge and Horseback to the Outcast Siberian Lepers,' by Kate Marsden; a 'Diary of the Salisbury Parliament, 1886-1892,' by Henry W. Lucy, with designs by Harry Furniss; a volume of essays by Zola, 'The Experimental Novel.'

Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish 'The Survivals of Christianity: Studies in the Theology of the Divine Immanence,' by Dr. Charles James Wood.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, announce 'Select Speeches of Daniel Webster,' edited with notes by Prof. A. J. George; and 'Select Masterpieces of the Middle Ages,' edited in modern German by Prof. Carla Wenckebach of Wellesley College.

Of the number of out-of-door books that have been left by the passing season, few have any distinction. The most consist of collected papers out of journals or magazines, and endeavor to combine the varied interests of the amateur in nature-observation and in sentiment and literature. Thoreau, the Nestor of this literary fashion, is represented by the fourth and perhaps the last of his posthumous "Seasons," 'Autumn' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), edited by H. G. O. Blake, and exhibits his qualities just as before. It is, possibly, unfortunate for his reputation that he has latterly been known by these successive issues of inferior work to the prejudice of his own "books." Mr. Bradford Torrey's 'Footpath Way' (the same publishers) is a true naturalist's book, and catalogues much of its author's painstaking observations on the birds and flowers of his New England haunts; but the more important papers have been noticed by us on their original appearance in the *Atlantic*, and nothing remains except to note the more permanent form in which they now appear. Dr. W. C. Prime's 'Along New England Roads' (Harpers) is collected from a correspondence of more than forty years in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and represents the countryside as it is seen from a carriage in drives that wind among or radiate from the Berkshire Hills. There is an infusion of human interest in the narrative that lends a genuine character to the rugged landscape and reinforces the spirit of the whole. Occasionally, too, one meets with a curious relic of history, as in the statement that the "smock marriage," or marriage *en chemise*, was celebrated in Vermont in 1789, under the theory that obtained in England, that such a ceremony relieved the husband of responsibility for the wife's debts before marriage. 'Field Farings: a Vagrant Chronicle of Earth and Sky,' by Martha McCulloch Williams (Harpers), is very closely confined to the sentiment of landscape, and on the whole renders nature in a very diluted color-wash, but with appreciation of the pleasures of the varying seasons to the eye and touch.

Mr. Richard Jefferies's 'Toilers of the Field' (Longmans) is much more than an out-of-door volume, though several of the papers it contains are only descriptions of the aspects of nature-change. All are collected papers, partly from early publications, partly from his last days, and the volume has the weakness of a posthumous work. The main part, however, is a study of the habits, condition, and character of the agricultural population in certain counties of England, and is of the highest interest and value to any one seeking competent information in respect to that class of laborers. The story is one, principally, of almost brutal life, with its slight alleviations of health and rough enjoyment, and occasionally a touch of charity. It is a shameful story, and sets forth the condition of life in which these people are born, and which their prayer-book teaches them to pray to be content with, with the fervor of a humane man and the frankness of an economist; and the horizon of misery is widened beyond "the London poor" to the state of a nation, so that one can infer what the lowest strata of toilers are in England at large. The volume is thus one more of the "documents" of the social system which are having silent effect in many quarters, and which help towards an understanding of the

social movement in the minds of the comfortable classes here.

Whether Mr. Albee's 'Prose Idyls' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is to be reckoned as an out-of-door book may be doubtful, but it is not more doubtful than any other classification of it. The style is singularly affected, but the substance is perhaps more remote from anything natural in heaven or earth. "Having finished his morning's allotted task, the writer of beautiful books bethought him to walk awhile and cool his flagrant brain"—that is the mode of expression. If the curious latter-day form of literature known as "Pastels in Prose" had been practised by our grandfathers, one would have looked on these "idyls" as much belated "pastels," but they are rather premature than antiquated in their general suggestion. Some are meant to be satirical, some poetical, some didactic, but their predominant quality is "queerness"; they remind one of the "come-outer" genus, and bear perhaps a relation to the seminal days of transcendentalism. They belong with Emily Dickinson's verses—the "sports" of literary decadence.

In Mr. George H. Ellwanger's 'In Gold and Silver' (Appleton) three out of the four papers are devoted to out-of-doors; fox-hunting and trouting being the special tags on which the particolored threads of nature and sentiment are made to depend and compose into patterns of rhetorical device. The opening paper contains the praise of rugs, and in particular of one rug which should have come from the 'Arabian Nights.' The volume is prettily illustrated, and it is also published in a limited edition on Japan paper.

The thing that "scientific criticism" would be, could it get itself born, is illustrated by Joseph Jacobs's 'Tennyson's In Memoriam; an Appreciation and a Study' (London: David Nutt). The preface is a revised issue of the *Academy's* obituary notice of Tennyson, which shows how unfit the writer was to practise the method of "appreciation" which he calls the "Oxford" style; the remainder is on the "Cambridge" plan, of which his friend Prof. R. G. Moulton, now of Chicago, is the exemplar, and reduces the theory to practice with only *in extremis* for its period. A tabulation of the false rhymes, a chart of the argument, an identification of borrowed or suggested passages, a summary of what the poem tells us of Arthur Hallam, an inquiry as to the precise date of the several divisions, and similar matters compose the "study"; and when all this apparatus has been laboriously accumulated, that is the end. The poetry is left to take care of itself. If anatomy is psychology, this may be literary criticism; but, to our apprehension, it is mistaking the great poem for the paper it is printed on, and criticising it as a study in pulp.

Dr. Leon Kellner, already favorably known to students of English for the elaborate syntactical study prefixed to his edition of Caxton's 'Blanchardyn and Eglantine' (Early English Text Society, 1890), has recently published a short text-book called 'Historical Outlines of English Syntax' (Macmillan). The book is a genuine contribution to a neglected department of English philology, and ought to be useful not only to teachers of historical grammar, but to teachers of composition and rhetoric. The classification is sensible and not too subtle, the discussion of idioms is interesting and enlightening, and the examples are abundant and well chosen. In a treatise dealing with so difficult and complicated a subject, there are of course many propositions which are merely tentative, and these the author has not always distinguished from established facts; but in general the book is to be commended as careful and scientific. Perhaps Dr. Kellner is a little too fond of appealing to "psychology"; but much is to be forgiven the pioneer.

We are late in noticing 'Harper's Chicago and the World's Fair,' by Julian Ralph, a book written in a jaunty journalistic style and containing a good deal of information about what has been called "The White City," and the other which might, not unfairly, be called the black city. A great deal may be learned about the architecture and sculpture of the Fair from these pages, but, when they were written, the painting of the Fair was not yet in existence. It is a pity that the illustrations of the sculpture should deal so largely with the worst examples.

Place aux dames. After Mr. Hamerton's 'Man in Art' comes M. Marius Vachon's 'La Femme dans l'Art' (Paris: J. Rouam & Cie.; New York: J. W. Bouton). The book need not be taken very seriously as a contribution to art criticism, but it is a rather amusing compilation of all sorts of information about the artistic treatment of the female face and figure, from the Egyptians to modern times (though the French school is the only modern school discussed), and also about the famous women who have influenced the arts, either as patrons or models, and those who have achieved reputation as artists. It is a thick quarto, in paper covers, well printed, and illustrated with 400 cuts from various sources, some good, some bad, and most mediocre.

It seems sometimes as if the series of reprints from *L'Art* called "Les Artistes Célèbres" (Macmillan) would be better entitled "Les Artistes Obscurs," so often does it deal with second-rate talents. One of its latest issues is devoted to Les Hüet, and its wealth of illustrations fails to give any reason for occupying one's self with those mediocrities.

The twenty-second volume of M. Jusserand's excellent series of "Grands Écrivains Français" is the Life of J. J. Rousseau by M. Arthur Chuquet (Paris: Hachette; New York: F. W. Christern). In compacting a critical biography of Jean Jacques into 200 pages, M. Chuquet has achieved what is almost an impossibility. His success is due largely to his resolute refusal to argue controverted points. He sets forth the biography, first of all, in a chapter sixty-five pages long, relying on his own authority and wasting no space in discussion. In ten briefer chapters he considers Rousseau's chief works, and sums up his influence and his characteristics as a writer. His attitude is admiring, but sane, and his study of one of the most complicated figures in the history of French literature and one of the most interesting is an honest piece of work. The next volumes promised in the series are 'Mérimée,' by M. Auguste Filon, one of the clever critics of the *Revue Bleue*, and 'Alfred de Musset'—not by M. Jules Lemaitre, to whom it was at first assigned, but by the lady who signs herself Arvède Barine.

M. Ernest Legouvé bears his eighty years bravely. It is not so long ago that he published his delightful 'Soixante Ans de Souvenirs,' and but a year or so since he issued his plays in a uniform edition with prefaces. Now he has gathered into a volume called 'Épis et Bleuets' (Paris: Hetzel; New York: F. W. Christern) nearly a score of brief essays, most of them autobiographic, and all pleasant reading. Perhaps half of them have to do with the theatre in one form or another, and these are by far the most interesting. M. Legouvé tells us of the great comedian Régnier (whose pupil M. Coquelin was), and of his aiding Jules Sandeau in dramatizing "Mlle. de la Seiglière." He describes M. Delaunay, the eternal lover of the Comédie-Française; studies the successive typical servants of the stage; takes up one of the commonest accusations against his old collaborator, Scribe, and turns it into a eulogy, and utilizes one of the fables of La Fontaine to give a course of instruction in the art of reading aloud in a single lesson. The only fault to find with the book is the publisher's and not the author's: it is a stiff and ungainly volume, harsh with gilt edges, and padded with obviously extraneous illustrations.

The historical appendices to the Bulletins of the Boston Public Library are a recent innovation much to be commended. The January issue follows its list of magazines and other serial publications taken at the Library (filling thirteen pages) with facsimiles of two most interesting Revolutionary documents, viz., the original paroles of honor respectively of the British and the Hessian officers captured at Saratoga and first cantoned in Cambridge and vicinity, where the paroles were signed. The pieces are large, and have been very skilfully copied. Gen. Burgoyne heads the British, and Gen. Riedesel the Hessian list.

We have received the first number of *Ethische Kultur*, a weekly paper published in Berlin by F. Dümmler and edited by Prof. Georg von Gizycki, under the auspices of the German Society for Ethical Culture, yet not as its organ. No one could have been chosen to give expression to the spirit of that Society better qualified than Prof. Gizycki, whose writings are not unknown on this side of the water, and whose estimable character is in keeping with the highest moral and spiritual aspirations of the time. The special feature of this initial number, besides the editorial profession and Prof. Friedrich Jodl's definition of ethical culture, is the beginning of an authorized translation of W. Kingdon Clifford's 'Ethics of Belief,' by Lily von Kretschman. Moral tales, and biographical sketches of men eminent for moral worth, are a part of the intended miscellany of this journal.

Historical scholarship never, we believe, launched a more solid and scientific periodical than *Toscanelli*, whose prospectus we have already given, and of which the first number is before us (Florence: Loescher & Seeber). The cover bears a feeble design, but the typography is of a high order, and the paper of the best, while the contents (in French) augur invaluable contributions to our knowledge of Columbus and his contemporaries from hitherto inedited sources. The editor, G. Uzielli, has the laboring oar in this number, and by good right devotes himself chiefly to Toscanelli, for he is engaged upon a Life of this great precursor and prompter in the revival of geographical discovery. Vespucius receives the next largest share of attention. His family is illustrated by two new documents from the hand of his father, a notary, confirming the birth-year of the navigator as 1451, and proving that he was in Paris in 1478–1480 with a kinsman, Guido Antonio Vespucci, who was ambassador to the court of Louis XI., to seek assistance for Florence after the conspiracy of the Pazzi. Guidantonio's despatches are apparently in the handwriting of Amerigo, of which a facsimile from a newly found MS. is given in *Toscanelli;* hence it is inferred that the latter was an attaché of the embassy, which, says Sig. Uzielli, was certainly the origin of the chain of events that led up to the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. in 1494, and to the subsequent ruin of the Italian republics and of Florence in particular. Under "Nouvelles Diverses" we find con-

temporary manuscript mention, of great importance, of the arrival at Florence in March, 1493, of the news of Columbus's discovery, by Pietro Parenti. But there is too much in *Toscanelli* to summarize. For Columbian studies it is indispensable.

In his *Mélusine* for November-December, 1892, M. Henri Gaidoz has a curious paper on the familiar Catholic image in which the Virgin is shown with her heart pierced with seven swords ("Notre-Dame des Sept Douleurs." He gives two broadsides having this representation—one modern, in color, such as are still hawked about in France, and one older (say two centuries), in which the disposition of the swords, radiating beyond the shoulders of the Virgin, connects this symbolism with that of the ancient Assyrian goddess of war, Istar, prototype also of Artemis ,and Diana. M. Gaidoz would have the copying very direct from some Assyrian cylinder, in the case of the Virgin, and he instances many appropriations of pagan cameos to Christian uses—a Jupiter for St. John, Athena and Poseidon for Adam and Eve, Venus for the Virgin, etc. The cult of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and of Mary is of French origin.

The Munich *Medicinische Wochenschrift* (No. 46) has a timely paper "On Cholera," by the eminent Bavarian epidemiologist, Prof. Dr. von Pettenkofer, with an account of his own experience in taking into his stomach a dose of bicarbonate of soda mixed with a strong and perfectly fresh "bouillon-culture," containing about a milliard of very lively comma-bacilli. His heroic experiment seems to prove quite conclusively that the mere presence of these bacilli in the human viscera is not sufficient to produce cholera, but that other pathogenic conditions are necessary to this result. The dreaded bacilli are comparatively harmless unless they are favored by a local and an individual predisposition to the disease. These factors are still, to a great degree, unknown quantities, to the investigation and determination of which epidemiologists should now devote their chief attention. Pettenkofer denies that cholera is contagious, and asserts that all measures based upon the theory that it is—such as quarantine and other methods of isolation—are not only perfectly futile, but positively pernicious. There is no epidemic against which individuals and communities can, by a rational system of sanitation, more effectually protect themselves than cholera; and nothing is more absurd than the panic with which otherwise intelligent persons are seized at every rumor of its approach.

The principal paper in *Petermann's Mitteilungen* for December is an account of that still undeveloped part of the Brazilian State, San Paulo, watered by the River Parapanema. Its attractions for the settler appear to be a mild climate, sufficient rainfall, and a soil suited to the growth of vegetables, rice, corn, tobacco, cotton, sugar, and wine. It is urged, however, that the cultivation of coffee, to the exclusion of the food-products, should not prevail as in other parts of the State. The chief drawback is the presence of Indians, who oppose the intrusion of the whites in ways very similar to those of the natives of North America a century and a half ago. In this number the editor gives his usual summary of the geographical literature of the year. The total number of notices of works and important papers in the scientific journals is 1,170, as against 2,092 for the previous year. The loss is largely in works on Africa, which have fallen off from 542 to 166. More than a third of the whole number relate to Europe; Asia and America have 183 and 180 respectively, while Africa sinks to the fourth place.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for January opens with an account of a recent ride through Persia, of which the most noteworthy passage is that referring to the absorbing interest in Teheran in the question as to the "present relative strength of England and Russia." The other papers are on the physical conditions of the waters of the English Channel, and the distribution of aquatic plants and animals. In the latter, Mr. H. B. Guppy explains the great similarity of fresh-water flora and fauna, as compared with the diversity of terrestrial organisms, by the uniformity of the conditions in which they live. They are not affected, as are land plants and animals, by differences of "soil, humidity, nocturnal radiation, wind, and many of those complex agencies that give endless variety to climate and terrestrial life." In confirmation of this he cites the fact that the temperature of the Thames, one warm August day, varied only two degrees (64° to 66°), while the temperature of the air in the shade varied twenty-two degrees (50° to 72°). The obituary for 1892 contains notices of an unusual number of men distinguished for their services to geographical science, as Dr. H. W. Bellew, Gen. Sir Lewis Pelly, Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, Capt. William G. Stairs, Prof. Freeman, John MacGregor, M. Henri Duveyrier, M. Paul Crampel, and M. Joseph Martin.

The recent discovery, at the Lick Observatory, of a new comet, through the agency of the sensitive plate, forms another striking instance of the service which photography renders to astronomy. On October 12, Mr. Barnard made an exposure, four hours twenty minutes in duration, on the Milky Way near Altair; and upon developing the plate an indistinct, darkish line or hazy trail made its appearance. The reality of it was subsequently verified by visual observation, this being the first comet ever discovered by photography. It will soon be vain for these oft-times elusive visitors in our solar system to attempt to escape the untiring photographic plate, when once a competent battery is exposed to the action of their light—frequently faint, and in this instance mainly actinic. Caught by such unimpeachable record, a comet may go its nebulous way and yet be for ever after a subject of study, though its path may never, perhaps, lie our way again.

—Students of sociology who recall the mention in these columns last December of the valuable original work in geology by Miss Florence Bascom, a pupil and assistant of Prof. George H. Williams of Johns Hopkins University, will be glad to know that it is officially admitted (not announced) by the University authorities that Miss Bascom will receive, at the annual commencement in June, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The woman whose good fortune it will be thus to secure practical equality for both sexes in the distribution of Johns Hopkins honors, is a daughter of Dr. John Bascom, at present acting Professor of Political Economy at Williams College, Massachusetts, and formerly President of the University of Wisconsin. It was at this co-educational institution that, between the years 1882 and 1887, Miss Bascom received her B.A., B.S., and M.A. degrees. After teaching for several years, in 1891 she, under careful and friendly advice, applied for permission to pursue the full course—lectures, laboratory, and outdoor work—of a graduate student in the geological department of Johns Hopkins. Both the Faculty and the Board of Trustees acted favorably on her application, but it was stipulated that Miss Bascom should not be enrolled as a student on the University register, should pay no tuition fees (which might inconveniently establish a precedent), and of course should not compete for any scholarship, fellowship, or other prizes, some of which rewards the previous character of her work showed to be easily within her reach. At the final examination in May, Miss Bascom will present for her doctor's theses some of the results of her original work during the past two years, which work has already secured for her the Faculty's unanimous endorsement, as being a "fit person for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy," and the Trustees' final authorization to "continue her studies leading up to a degree." The manner in which Yale and the University of Pennsylvania have offered women post-graduate instruction forms a suggestive contrast to that in which a University whose bold inception and early prime mark an era in educational evolution has provided a few select women students with advanced instruction. But although Johns Hopkins is still publicly in the attitude known in political circles as "hedging," she will chronologically distance her two rivals in the presentation of a Ph.D. degree to a woman.

—Capt. Willard Glazier's pretended discoveries at the head of the Mississippi aroused the Minnesota Historical Society, which has had a detailed survey and map made of the region about Lake Itasca, and an exhaustive summary prepared of the history and exploration of the great river. This work has been executed by Mr. J. V. Brower, and, as published, constitutes vol. vii. of the Minnesota Historical Collections ('The Mississippi River and its Source'). It is copiously illustrated with maps, portraits, and views. The principal map represents in considerable detail, on a scale of three inches to a mile, the region about the head of the river, from Lake Itasca southward to the summit of the divide. It shows the region to be composed of an alternation of irregular hills and marshes, and dotted with scores of small ponds, many of which have no apparent outlets. This region, half of which is under water, is drained into Lake Itasca by numerous water courses. Mr. Brower finds the ultimate source of the river to be in a partially enclosed basin containing many ponds, lying directly south of Lake Itasca, and distant from its head about three miles. For all practical and popular purposes, therefore, Lake Itasca may continue to be known as the source of the Mississippi. The history of the exploration is confined to that of the main river, as commonly accepted, and is full and even voluminous. Mr. Brower credits De Soto with the first discovery in 1541, and thus disagrees with most writers on the subject, who identify the Rio del Espiritu Santo, which appeared on the maps many years earlier, with the Mississippi. Considering the conditions of the case—among them the fact that earlier explorations had been effected by coasting along the shores, that the mouth of the Mississippi is, as seen from the Gulf, a very obscure feature, and that the Rio del Espiritu Santo is represented on these early maps as flowing, with other smaller streams, into a bay shaped not unlike that of Mobile—it seems probable that Mr. Brower has reached a correct conclusion. It may be added that Dr. Walter B. Scaife has recently published a similar conclusion in his 'America: Its Geographical History.' Another good result has followed from Capt. Glazier's geographical "raid," at least indirectly. The State of Minnesota has

set apart the region about the head of the Mississippi as a State park.

—The unwary should be warned that Hannah Lynch's translation of Perrens's well-known 'History of Florence from 1434 to 1531' (vol. i., London: Methuen & Co.) is not a satisfactory English rendering. In fact, neither the publisher nor the translator deserves much credit for it. The latter does not often miss the general sense of the original, and sometimes her version is passable, but such passages as the following (which might easily be furnished by the dozen) show that her conception of English idiom is of the very slightest: "The tide brought back the Medici, and the ebb carried them away, until what time the spirit of liberty ceased to repel them, and they definitely took root upon this tortured *a*round [*sic*], in the shadow of the imperial pikes and guns. Here again documents about for a long while past" (p. viii.). "It was plotted in Rome among two very distinct parties—Romans and Florentines" (p. 292). Exasperating, too, are the curious blunders in regard to proper names. In most cases in which Perrens courteously prefixed M(onsieur) to the names of contemporary Italian writers, the translator has followed his example. The unsuspecting reader finally begins to wonder why so many Italians had Christian names beginning with "M," and suddenly realizes that "M. Cipolla," for instance, stands for Sig. Cipolla. The translator's knowledge of Italian, moreover, must have been slender and easily confused by the French text before her, as the following errors (not a twentieth part of those which might be cited) will bear witness: Lorenzo de' Medicis (throughout), Rinaldo des Albizzi (throughout), Rinaldo de Albizzi (p. 23), Guarino de Vérona (p. 177), Giovanni de' Ravenna and Guarino de' Verona (p. 181), "balie" (p. 285). Nor is the proofreading above reproach. It is certainly unpleasant to read Italian history in bad English, especially when the proper names are a mixture of French, Italian, and English.

—We have received from J. W. Bouton a sumptuous volume, the first of five to be published by the Société de l'Art Français, under the title of 'La France Artistique et Monumentale.' The society has been formed, we are told in the introduction, to uphold the art of fine book-making, which has languished of late in the hands of publishers. Its protest against such a desertion has taken shape in this series of volumes on the great monuments of French art, edited and written by men who are distinguished in the literature of art. M. Henry Havard is the editor; the contributors are MM. Eugène Müntz, Louis Gonse, Ch. Yriarte, and others well known. It is not a work for the scholar, but for the cultivated amateur, and for him it is exceedingly well done. It shows us the churches of Rheims, whose cathedral, though marred like all others, remains perhaps the best type of the great thirteenth-century church; the church of Brou, more familiar in name than in form, and known to all readers of Matthew Arnold; the palace at Avignon, home of the Papal court during its "Babylonian exile," and alive with memories of Clement VI., of Petrarch, and of Rienzi; the Château of Pau, cradle of Henri IV.; the Park and Château of Versailles; the Hôtel Carnavelet, and the Bagatelle in the Bois de Boulogne. The story of these is told and their artistic aspect sketched with French clearness and animation. For the second volume are promised the Louvre, the Châteaux of Amboise and Fontainebleau, Mont St. Michel, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, and the civic buildings of Angers. The book-making is the very best—a paper only too heavy (two hundred pages making a volume nearly two inches thick), and a page distinguished by a happy proportion of letterpress, leading, and margin. The full-page heliogravures and the woodcuts in the text are as fine as modern art can make them. We have not seen any better presentation of so difficult an interior than that of the Galerie des Glaces at Versailles, or a more charming out-door view than that of the fountain of France Triumphant in the garden; nor have we seen mediæval sculpture, whether of figures or of architectural detail, more beautifully rendered in a way than in the cuts after M. Boudier, for instance, on pages 2, 15, and 17.

—The death of Albert Delpit, which occurred at Paris on the 4th instant, calls for some brief notice, not so much on account of any great literary eminence which he achieved as for certain half-personal reasons. He was an American by birth, and his work was better known here than that of some other novelists of the same rank, inasmuch as a great part of it had the advantage of appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Delpit was born at New Orleans on January 30, 1849. He went to France when he was about ten years old, and received his education at the Lycée of Bordeaux. Almost immediately upon his graduation he began to write, chiefly in the reviews founded by the elder Dumas, whose Secretary he was for a time. Soon after the war of 1870, in which he had fought bravely and won the cross of the Legion of Honor, he published his first poem, "Les Chants de l'Invasion," which received from the Academy a Montyon prize. Later in life he was given the Vitet prize for the *ensemble* of his work. He wrote a dozen or more novels and nearly as many plays, but achieved no very striking success save in "Le Fils de Coralie," which may be said to have made his reputation as a dramatic author. Delpit was always more or less of the school of Dumas. At least, it was action that he loved rather than analysis or reflection, and his mind was in no degree sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought of the psychologists. And yet he was not without sympathy with younger men and schools, as was shown by his fierce polemic with Brunetière over the question of Baudelaire's bust, in consequence of which he left the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He was of a fiery temper in private as well as public life, and two of his duels—with M. de Borda and with M. Alphonse Daudet—are still remembered.

—Some months ago we adverted briefly to Mr. Charles Johnston's study of the races of northeastern India, in which region he claims to have discovered, with much besides which is curious, that a very considerable element of the population is unmistakably Indo-Chinese. In the January number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* Mr. Johnston prosecutes the record of his novel researches in a paper entitled "The Yellow Men of India." Of these he finds three centres. The first is in Kocch Behar, a part of the northeast of Lower Bengal; the second is in the Santal Parganahs; and the third is in the northern half of the Eastern Ghats, a section of the Madras Presidency. As to physical peculiarities, language, religion, and customs, the inhabitants of these three regions exhibit a very close family likeness; and they are also, in common, diligent and skilful cultivators of the soil. Those among them who dwell nearest to the Hindus by whom they are surrounded, have become more or less assimilated, in various respects, to their neighbors; but the bulk of them are, in all probability, much what their ancestors were several thousand years in the past. And in the kindred of those ancestors, long ago converted to Brahmanism, Mr. Johnston is confident that he sees the original Vaiçyas, one division of the *ârya-vâcho dasyavah* of Manu, "men of non-Aryan race, speaking Aryan tongues." For further particulars we must refer to the essay, of which we have been obliged to content ourselves with stating meagrely the bare conclusions. The factual grounds on which those conclusions are based, and likewise the minute characterizations given of the "Yellow Men," are instructive reading. For instance, we are told that the unalloyed natives of Kocch Behar are so far gone as gynecocrats that all their property is vested in the women. Again, among the Savaras of the Eastern Ghats, a wife may leave her husband whenever she pleases, and the husband is powerless to prevent her from doing so—a great improvement, in point of expeditiousness, on divorce courts.

WOODBERRY'S SHELLEY.—I.

The Complete Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley. The Text newly collated and revised, and edited with a Memoir and Notes, by George Edward Woodberry. Centenary Edition. In four volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1892.

A NEW edition of Shelley would not necessarily deserve more mention than a description of the paper and typography with which it is issued; but the work which is here announced presupposes the labor of years, and, in some sense, the preparation of a lifetime. It is, perhaps, the rarest sort of tribute which a man of letters can lay upon the monument of a great genius; for it represents an amount of painstaking drudgery in details which few can understand and appreciate, and which can be lightened and illuminated only by a special loyalty and devotion. This solace and pleasure undoubtedly Mr. Woodberry has felt in the course of his labors. If any one now living has a right to undertake the care of an edition that is worthy of the poet, Mr. Woodberry may claim that right; for he adds to the research and accuracy of editors like Rossetti and Forman and Dowden the delicate sympathy and insight of a mind which belongs to Shelley's own spiritual family.

Shelley was born on the 4th of August, 1792. In January, 1822, he wrote to Hunt, "My faculties are torpid and shaken to atoms; and if 'Adonais' had no success and excited no interest, what incentive can I have to write?" The scorn and indignation which the 'Adonais' expressed for the tribe of critics was not felt entirely on behalf of Keats, genuine and generous as was the sympathy of Shelley. In that lament he confesses that "in another's fate he wept his own." The generation which adored Byron and admired Moore's melodies was not quite ready for Shelley—there was no one to listen to his piping; he had fallen on evil days, and had prepared for himself a repute which he was far from deserving. Hence it was that towards the close of his short life he could write the melancholy lines we have quoted. He never felt the warm and vivifying sunshine of fame in which Browning and Tennyson spent most of their days. He never could have anticipated that, before the century was out, his works were to be treated as classics, the fragments which he had slighted or flung aside would be carefully gathered together, and ela-

borate editions, in which every word and rhyme of his were weighed, would be published in rapid succession. The bread for which he starved is now laid by pilgrims every day upon his grave; his memory it is which keeps the warder's bell tinkling all day long at the gate of the green cemetery below the pyramid of Caius Cestius.

If Shelley has now attained the rank of a classic, he reminds us of the Greek and Latin classics in this respect, that his text has needed editing more than that of any of his contemporaries. He was not careless in composing; but he wrote at a white heat, and he published immediately. His works were for the most part printed at a distance from the author, and carelessly printed. Revision, when it was undertaken in later editions, proceeded under difficulties. Hence an unusual number of passages which are doubtful or obscure in grammar or in meaning; hence, too, unusual opportunity and necessity for the functions of the editor. Mr. Woodberry's intention has been to "summarize the labors of more than half a century on Shelley's text, and on his biography so far as his biography is bound up with the text." He has besides made use of all the original sources that were accessible; and among these he offers, for the first time in an edition of Shelley, the variorum readings of the Harvard College manuscripts, which he had already edited in a separate publication. He adds, from the printed books in the collection of Mr. C. W. Frederickson of Brooklyn, an interesting paragraph restored to the preface of 'Hellas'; and in the Notes, some extracts from unpublished letters of Shelley. His object has been to furnish the general reader with a complete and authentic text, and the student with a view of its sources, variations, and emendations. The Notes, derived from the letters and from Mrs. Shelley's introduction, supply the history of each poem. For these various purposes, it is fair to say that no other edition can be matched with Mr. Woodberry's. Mr. Rossetti, while performing for the first time the services of a careful editor, took some liberties in his revision and emendations. Mr. Forman's work represents a reaction against these and a more literal adherence to the originals, an adherence which Mr. Woodberry does not always support in matters of punctuation or of spelling. Such spellings as knarled, desart, and extacy—such archaisms as eyne and treen, except so far as they made rhyme—were freaks of no significance and of no poetic value, in which Shelley's own usage varied. On the other hand, Mr. Woodberry has judged it no part of his editorial functions to correct grammatical errors (except in rare and obvious cases), nor to make or adopt metrical corrections. In these points, which involve the idiosyncrasy of the poet, he has been very wisely more conservative than his predecessors, while his choice of readings shows a trained judgment and a delicate ear for his author's subtle melodies. And hence he is willing to leave Shelley to himself in cases where Rossetti and Forman have thought it necessary to amend the metre. Here is one instance from the 'Prometheus Unbound' (Act II., scene v., 95):

> "Realms where the air we breathe is love
> Which in the winds on the waves doth move,"

where Forman and Dowden insert *and* after *winds;* on this Mr. Woodberry remarks: "The emendation corrects a faultless line merely to make it agree with stanzaic structure, and, like all metrical emendations in a poet so accustomed to irregular and original melody as Shelley, is open to the gravest doubt." The same principle leads him to retain, in the fourth act,

> "Purple and azure, white, green, and golden,"

where again Forman and Dowden tame the line to rule by inserting *and* before *green;* and again in the little poem to the Aziola, Mr. Woodberry is satisfied with

> "music
> Unlike, and far sweeter than all,"

where Forman would double *far*, to produce a mathematically accurate line. These are a few samples of Mr. Woodberry's fidelity and of his fitness for his task, which, indeed, requires a craftsman's ear for rhythm. In this matter Shelley was not only a law unto himself, but a teacher of melodies to others of his guild. He discovered new sources of rhythm and music in a language which Spenser had already moulded to the poet's use.

The complete conspectus of various readings in the foot-notes and at the close of each volume furnishes the student and lover of Shelley with all the apparatus he can desire. The taste which governed the editor's work is shown in such notes as that on the lines from "Evening —Ponte al Mare, Pisa"—

> "The chasm in which the sun has sunk is shut
> By darkest barriers of enormous cloud,
> Like mountain over mountain huddled"—

where our editor reverts to Mrs. Shelley's reading, 1839, and defends *enormous* against *cinereous* of the Boscombe MS., adopted by Rossetti, Forman, and Dowden. The variation of a single manuscript, he urges, does not prove that it was the poet's deliberate choice, while *cinereous* simply adds a trait of color, instead of the cumulative effect of mass to which the description has been ascending, and for which the epithet *enormous* prepares the way.

The brief memoir condenses skilfully the immense mass of material that has accumulated with reference to Shelley's life and character, and traces his personal history, with justice, albeit with those gentle touches which may be expected from a friend who is a literary artist. It is quite right that this should be so. Mr. Woodberry has little room for comment or discussion, but he sets forth all the facts in an order which is very favorable to his subject. He paints a portrait that is slightly idealized, and he gives his sitter the benefit of every doubt, of every softened light and shade. He might as well confess that he is in love with that fascinating face which looks from the title-page; and really this is the best attitude for the biographer. He does not forget his good sense, as Prof. Dowden sometimes does in his most laborious and valuable biography; he has none of Prof. Dowden's *Schwärmerei* of manner; yet he is not very far from his conclusions. To our mind it is easy to draw from Prof. Dowden's facts a different set of impressions. The weakest spot in Shelley's character is, plainly, in his relations to women. "The excess of ideality in him," says Mr. Woodberry, "disturbed his judgment of women." This is surely a very tender way of summing up his illusions and disillusions from Miss Hitchener down to Emilia Viviani; in these matters he lost his head for the time, he said, and acted absurdities. He found in feminine friendships, intimate and platonic, that freshness of inspiration, that renovation of emotional experience, which is so valuable to the poet and so trying often to the poet's wife. He was no sensualist, however. The only part of his career which is open to serious criticism is that which has to do with his first marriage, and the fate of his first wife, Harriet Westbrook.

The facts of that tragedy would seem to be a sufficient commentary on Shelley's theory of marriage, and to require no further moralizing. One would think that all would agree frankly that in his youth he committed one great error which is largely atoned for by the rest of his life. One would think it superfluous to prove that it was an error, and superfluous to preach from such a text. The singular fact, however, is that Shelley himself never professed any contrition for this fault; in his letter to his second wife, written immediately after the suicide, he apparently lays the blame on the Westbrook family and their treatment of Harriet. In a letter to Southey, written much later, he solemnly exonerates himself from any share whatever in the blame. The denial is striking, but it really only shows the state of mind he himself had reached. The readers of Harriet Westbrook's latest letters to Mrs. Nugent (published in the *Nation* June 6 and 13, 1889) will not agree with him; they will not agree with his remark, quoted by Mr. Woodberry, "that she had a heart of stone." In an earlier mood he could write to Hogg of his married life, "I am the happiest of the happy"; and to Godwin, "My wife is the partner of my thoughts and feelings"; and to Sir James Lawrence, "Love seems inclined to stay in the prison." It might have stayed in the prison all his life long, we believe, under a more fortunate star. We cannot agree with Mr. Woodberry's inference when he writes, on the testimony of Hogg: "On the birth of her child her intellectual sympathy with him seems to have ended. Afterwards she neither read nor studied." As if the last word were said of a girl of eighteen who had just become a mother; as if, indeed, Hogg does not refute himself immediately by offering us a letter in which Harriet expresses some sentiments that are really charming in their artless nobility.

The fact is undoubtedly that the Westbrook family were vulgar and scheming; that Eliza Westbrook was a meddler and a mischief-maker in Shelley's household. It is quite clear, on the other hand, to any one who reads Harriet Westbrook's letters, that she was far from sharing either the vulgarity or the sordid designs of her family. "She was," as that cool observer Peacock says, "well educated. She read agreeably and intelligently. She wrote only letters, but she wrote them well. Her manners were good; and her whole aspect and demeanor such manifest emanations of a pure and truthful nature, that to be once in her company was to know her thoroughly." She was, in short, what Shelley wrote of Mrs. Williams, "an extremely pretty and gentle woman, apparently not *very* clever. I like her very much." He continued to like Mrs. Williams, and addressed to her his best love poems. He might well have continued to love his first wife. Apart from the mischievous influence of her sister, she had, as women go and as society is made, some reason for coldness and for jealousy of her husband's philandering with the Hitcheners and the Boinvilles. The household tangle required commonplace virtues for its unravelling—commonplace constancy, patience, and firmness—firmness to rout the intruder, patience to retrieve the affection of his young wife. Firmness and patience, for this emergency, Shelley did not possess, or did not choose to exercise. "He disdained to struggle with the sinister influence of his mother-in-law" (says Mrs. Shelley, who thus transforms Eliza Westbrook, in her novel of 'Lodore'), "he did not endeavor to discipline and invigorate the facile disposition of his bride. . . . He yielded her up at once to the world and to her parent." This is exactly true; and yet

many a plain man has found lasting happiness in precisely the course of conduct which Shelley disdained. This much, we think, must be admitted, by all who have followed the history of Harriet Westbrook, that, while she had her husband's love, she resisted and scorned temptation; and if she had retained it, she would not have found occasion, in her desolation of heart, to go astray and to yield to that weakness for suicide which she so often professed.

This much must be admitted against Shelley, that he had a roving fancy, that he had given his wife occasion for coldness, that he dropped her of his own free will, led by another passion, and finally that he had no ground of unfaithfulness against her. The true and valid defence against this black list of errors is his youth, and the fact that he did not accept the binding character of the marriage contract. It is a great deal to say for him, that if he had accepted the ordinary view of marriage, he would certainly have avoided this ugly blot upon his life, for he was truly conscientious in carrying out his principles. Yet it was a sight for Mephistopheles to smile at—this young moralist and reformer following, with some misgivings, the phantom of duty and of a great social principle down the flowery paths of desire; and it is a touch of Sophoclean irony and pathos when we read in Harriet Shelley's artless letters to Mrs. Nugent, "Godwin's children were to come to us; *but our evil genius has stepped in and forbid that happiness*"; and again, "We have seen the Godwins. Need I tell you that I love them all?" She was no mate for Shelley. Possibly not. Where, indeed, could he find his mate? Not even in Mary Godwin herself—not even in the author of 'Frankenstein.' Even with her, Mr. Woodberry can speak of Shelley's loneliness, of misunderstandings, and can write: "It is plain that he felt a lack of perfect sympathy between them; a certain coldness and something like fault-finding with him because of his persistent difference from the world and its ways. He was pained by this and made solitary." And Mr. Woodberry fancies that the fault was Lady Shelley's, and so interprets those tender self-reproaches with which every good woman torments herself over the irrevocable. May we remind Mr. Woodberry that not with impunity did Semele wed an immortal?

DODGE'S CÆSAR.

Cæsar: A History of the Art of War among the Romans down to the End of the Roman Empire, with a detailed account of the Campaigns of Caius Julius Cæsar. With 258 illustrations, consisting of maps, plans of battles, cuts of armor, etc. By Theodore Ayrault Dodge, U. S. A., retired. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo, pp. xx., 790.

THIS is the third in Col. Dodge's series of Great Captains, the preceding ones, on Alexander and Hannibal, having already taken established rank among English histories of ancient wars. The author has adhered to his original plan of making each work illustrative of an epoch in the progress of the military art. A brief concluding chapter gives a sketch of the Roman Army organization and methods after Cæsar's time, but the work is distinctively a critical history of Cæsar's campaigns. These are considered with reference to the permanent problems of strategy and tactics, judging Cæsar's grade as a commander by modern standards.

Col. Dodge enlivens his criticisms by occasional reference to similar situations in our civil war. The constant practice of throwing up field fortifications at each change of position of an army in campaign, which was developed in the latter half of our great struggle, had such striking points of resemblance to the Roman method that a comparison could hardly be omitted in any current study of the great Roman general. It led in both cases to defensive tactics in actual conflict, associated with aggressive strategy on the larger theatre of operations. The advantages and disadvantages were essentially the same in ancient campaigns as now; but the method was both then and now an evolution from the existing circumstances, including the organization of armies, the character of the men in the ranks, the nature of the weapons and armor in use, and the physical features of the country. Change any of these and the system must be modified.

The recent archæological researches begun in France by Napoleon III., and so admirably carried out and narrated by Col. Stoffel, have made the study of Cæsar's Gallic campaigns incomparably more instructive than ever before. We are enabled in most cases to identify the fields of battle, and in many to trace the lines of encampment and measure the very ditch and rampart over which the combatants made their attack or defence. The topography of a field is made plain to us, and we pass from hill to hill, or follow a charge down a slope, with a satisfactory comprehension of the reasons which determined the time and place of the manœuvre. We have not such full assistance in the later campaigns of Africa and of Spain, for the aid of Cæsar's own matchless commentaries is wanting, and we are made to realize how much less misleading is the natural egotism of a great man than the loose and incompetent descriptions of an inferior historian.

Col. Dodge has made full use of all modern aids in research, and, as in the case of Hannibal's wars, has made personal inspection of the ground. He is able to make the creditable boast that, with the exception of Col. Stoffel, he is the "only writer on this subject who has followed Cæsar entirely around the Mediterranean basin." Having done this intelligently and industriously, with a mind prepared for the work by war service in our own campaigns when pick-axe and shovel were used as only Cæsar had used them, Col. Dodge was exceptionally well fitted to give freshness to the old story, and to make the soldier of to-day understand and profit by the double task of fighting and of digging which the great Roman imposed upon his legionaries.

In his general estimate of Cæsar as a soldier, the author feels and fully states the wonderful equipoise of qualities which made the Roman not only great, but in some ways "the foremost man of all the world." When Col. Dodge analyzes particular campaigns or battles, he criticises freely, as is his right, but he seems sometimes to give too little weight to the reflection that Cæsar's choice of means and methods of itself raises a probability that the choice was wise. With all the industry we are capable of, we cannot perfectly reconstruct the situation in which he found himself or the reasons that weighed heaviest in his decisions. While, therefore, the critic is quite right in showing the apparent flaws in the great man's judgment, the shrewdest critic may well express himself with hesitation when he doubts the conduct of such a captain. Col. Dodge sums up two elements of Cæsar's military character by saying he was "by turns Quixotically bold and a very Fabius for lack of tactical enterprise." He carries the favors of fortune, for which the great Roman was proverbial, beyond even the popular estimate when he says Fortune "saved him a thousand times when his schemes deserved to come to naught," and that "foolhardiness which in others Fortune would leave to the punishment which ought to follow, in Cæsar she would favor." Indeed, "foolhardiness" is so often attributed to him that the iteration comes to jar upon the reader's nerves, and to force upon us the reflection that it should read *hero-hardiness*, since it was usually out of a case of apparent desperation that Cæsar wrought his most brilliant results.

The truth seems to be that Cæsar was so conscious of his ability to handle an inferior army more rapidly and ably than any opponent he met, that he felt fully justified in venturing with a smaller force into what looked like a *cul de sac*. He saw the points of the game with lightning quickness, and when he seemed to be sacrificing everything, like Morphy at chess, he had only lured his antagonist to his ruin. Why didn't Pompey overwhelm him at Dyrrachium? Because he was not quick enough. Was Cæsar then wrong in calculating on Pompey's hesitation and his own speed? Not a bit. Why was he not destroyed by Ptolemy's army at Alexandria? Because he knew how to fortify himself in a quarter of the city where he could laugh at his enemies and wait till his reinforcements came. Was it only because the goddess had become his slave? No, it was simply that he himself was a terrible combination of brains and courage. For such a man risks were only stimulant, like mountain air to his lungs; but his intellect was still so calm that he never took a single ounce of risk more than he could carry; that, and not "luck," was the reason why he always triumphed.

But we are told his battle tactics were often as weak as his strategy was strong. We know, however, that nobody could show more nobly than he the physical hardiness of the common soldier. "The day he overcame the Nervii" he carried and defended the standard himself where javelins flew thickest and sword-strokes were heaviest. So at Thapsus; so at Munda. On all these occasions he turned the tide by his personal example and valor. When, then, he manœuvred for position and delayed to join battle, we are not authorized to call it lack of enterprise or timidity. We are rather incited to inquire what were the circumstances which made such a master hesitate. The answer seems to be found in the results of the Roman system of discipline and tactics. If his opponent would accept battle only when an entrenched camp was close at his back, behind the parapet of which he could easily retire; if, again, Roman legion against Roman legion, the firm line with interlocked shields and strong helmets could fight three, four, and even five hours, hand to hand, without decisive advantage, as was not infrequently the case, this hustling and crowding and striking, with an expenditure of strength and of wind as great as if each man were continuously swinging a blacksmith's forehammer, reduced the combatants to a physical condition where one might truly say it was a matter of luck which should outlast the other. Here brains did not count, or counted for little, and the great man might well regard this as a last resort, to be accepted only when every strategic manœuvre had been tried and every device to make his adversary attack had been exhausted. Lee learned this lesson in the summer of 1864. Was he the less a general for learning it, and would he have been wiser to continue his tactics of 1862-'63?

The Roman tactics of this period gave the defence a great advantage. Barbaric Germans or Gauls, not understanding it, could be lured into charging up the hill and coming blown and staggering before the waiting legions which hurled their javelins and charged down the slope fresh and strong. The Romans themselves knew better than to put themselves at such a disadvantage, and it was only once in a while that they were exasperated to a point where the line clamored to be allowed to attack, and then Cæsar knew how to double their zeal by great show of yielding only to their hot-headedness.

The system itself had gone to its limit, and on any given battle-field of this sort the great advantage was with the defence; for an army could circle around its enclosed camp on a summit, and face in any direction, much more speedily than could the attacking party move on the outer curve. The oblique attack was practically out of the question, and an attack by wings or concentrically simply resulted in an assault upon the enclosed fort to which the defenders retired. It was time for a new invention; but we can hardly hold Cæsar responsible for not inventing gunpowder. His hesitation, then, was not timidity, nor lack of tactical knowledge, nor epilepsy—it was only thorough self-command, the mastery of his intellect over his own soul.

The book is most abundantly furnished with sketch maps printed in the text, and with one large folding map of the Roman world. The sketch maps are a great help to the reader and most conveniently placed, and yet one would be glad to have two or three maps of provinces in a more careful style of cartography, even if some of those now given were exchanged for them. The cuts of armor and weapons and of ancient war-engines are excellent and authentic. The frontispiece is a photogravure of the bust of Cæsar in the Museum of Naples. Several wood-cuts from other portrait busts are also given. The volume is every way creditable to the publishers as well as to the author.

Genoa the Superb: The City of Columbus. By Virginia W. Johnson. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

GENOA, having held for more than two thousand years an important position among Italian cities, has a history well worth studying, apart from its connection with Columbus, which, on account of the fourth centenary of his birth, has attracted a momentary attention to this great centre of commerce. Miss Johnson undertakes to tell us of the people who have lived in this city of palaces, what its conditions of life are in our nineteenth century, and especially how the traveller from the western hemisphere feels impressed by what remains of its glorious past and what exists of its busy commercial aspect. Her book is, however, chiefly made up of her own highly colored sentimental impressions, interspersed with many interesting facts which have come in her way, and some of which she has culled from the best authors. The table of contents, divided as it is into four sections—Root, Stem, Flower, and Fruit—beguiles one with the expectation of some order of sequence having been observed; but we soon find that these divisions are merely fantastical, and that Miss Johnson follows an impressionist method, describing what she sees from the point of view of an ardent observer of local color, carrying us back to the past on the wings of her reverie, and diverting us with a little history, poetry, and art, according to the flight of her fancy. No wonder, then, that in her introduction she condemns as out of fashion any precise reference to her authorities, and contents herself with mentioning the standard works from which she has derived her information. Her readers, on their part, are too thankful to be now and then relieved from her gushing and hysterical flow of impressions by any consecutive narrative to be "difficult" as to its authenticity.

Of picturesque description there is no lack, and for this there is every temptation in the extreme beauty of the surroundings of Genoa. Our author remarks that Petrarch's words, which we quote, are as appropriate now as then:

"I see in Genoa not only a city of fine aspect facing the sea, filled with precious temples, high moles, and splendid palaces, but I marvel to behold the town surrounded by such suburbs. No coast is more beautiful and odoriferous than the Ligurian shore, which extends to the confines of France. On one and the other Riviera, in fact, the sweet chestnut flowers on the slopes of the mountains, on the hills the always green olive, on the strand the sacred palm and the suave orange; and between rock and rock rise painted loggie and gilded domes. The gifts of Ceres are neglected, but the wines of Monterosso and of Corniglia are superior to that of Falerno, and the fruit of Pallas grows in the limpid Gulf of Luni more abundantly than in the Piræus."

Miss Johnson evolves "brain pictures" from her coign of vantage, a balcony on a fourth story, while gazing down on Genoa in the moonlight, and gives us a bird's-eye view of its architectural features. She describes a children's masquerade party going on at a Jew banker's in a palace opposite, and guides us to the monument to Christopher Columbus erected by Charles Albert of Savoy at the instigation of Pius IX. She discourses, again, of saints and sanctuaries and deserted cloisters; most interesting, because less known, being her account of the Irish monk Columban (not to be confounded with St. Columba of Iona), who founded the monastery of Bobbia above La Trebia, between the mountains of Genoa and Piacenza, with a hospital attached to it. Of Genoa itself and its relations with Rome, its independence as a republic, its commerce, its transactions with the East, Miss Johnson gives us at intervals some data, along with descriptions of the palaces, churches, and picture-galleries of the city; but unfortunately her method is rather to remind those who know than to inform those who read to learn. Her fantastic habit of finding resemblances between flowers and people is certainly devoid of sense. Her chapter on "The Royal Asphodel," for instance, treats of the Emperor Frederick II., whom she compares, without any reason, to this plant. "He was the asphodelia of the Maremma [!] among Italian rulers, attaining a vigorous growth of power with the delicate blossoms of refined tastes and pursuits, and that rank sap of being drawn from the embittered sources of human wisdom and worldly cynicism. What do we really know of the actual character of this stately Emperor? Little or nothing." All through the book there is an abuse of mystic phrases, of attempts at fine writing, and, what is still more irritating, an incessant asking questions of the reader that cannot possibly be answered. One is tempted to retaliate by asking, Might it not be better for our author to make up her mind on certain knotty points before writing her book? The continual mixing in petty events of actual life passing before her eyes while she is narrating some important historic fact is also a quality not to be commended. She has no sense of the relative importance of things.

We will close our criticism by quoting an example of useless questions and vain imaginings from the story of the origin of the Doria family, who have for so many centuries held so prominent a position in Genoa:

"Ardoino, a count of Narbonne, once visited Genoa en route for Jerusalem, after the manner of French gentlemen of his day. He lodged at the house of a 'gentildonna,' a widow of the house of Della Volta, who had two daughters, and one was named Orizia or Oria. We are not vouchsafed satisfactory explanation of the circumstance. Was it a patriarchal phase of hospitality in fashion that the widow received the stranger into her domestic circle? Did he bring letters of introduction from his native France which led to the step? Was she an ambitious matron, with marriageable and dowerless daughters and designs on an eligible suitor? The guest fell ill, and was tenderly nursed by the ladies of the family. Is there no romance in history? The Frenchman recovered, but, during convalescence, at least began to experience an attachment for the fair Oria. Whether the patient was treated or not by a leech as learned as Master Simon of Genoa, who took journeys to distant lands in the interests of botany, and in Candia made the acquaintance of an old woman learned in simples, who accompanied him up the slopes of Mount Ida, we are not informed. Whether or not a monk renowned for his sanctity was induced to quit the laboratory of some monastery of the town, and bring to the couch of the sufferer the golden and white ointments, the cordials and unguents, the herbs of magical properties, hellebore and pimpernel for melancholy, and absinthe and tarragon for fevers, we may only conjecture. Cupid seems to have been the chief doctor on the occasion. Did Oria mingle a subtle love-philtre with the drink of the sick man, secretly obtained from a wizard or a witch famous in her quarter of the town, and thus weave a spell about his awakening senses? Was any other potion necessary to quicken the current of his blood and awaken fresh hopes in his heart than her own captivating presence? Was she beautiful, this Oria? The cavalier was a Frenchman, and we must infer she possessed bright eyes, the bloom of early youth, or some especial grace of tact and distinction of manner," etc., etc.

La Littérature Russe: Notices et extraits des principaux auteurs depuis les origines jusqu' à nos jours. Par Louis Leger. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.

PROF. LEGER is already well known as the author of a dozen works upon the Russians and other Slavic races, and it is only a matter of surprise that he should not have earlier turned his attention to the preparation of a text-book on Russian literature. As he remarks in his preface, there does not yet exist in France a history of Russian literature which is worthy of the name. But it is somewhat singular that he should omit all mention of the very satisfactory volume published in 1874 by C. Courrière, entitled 'La Littérature Contemporaine en Russie,' though he cites half-a-dozen fragmentary collections of Russian writings, ranging in date from 1800 to 1861. Prof. Leger, after a very summary preface intended to furnish the links between the selections that follow, and which contains a just tribute to the Russian language, "that harmonious and supple language, one of the finest tongues which have ever sounded on human lips," begins his review with the Metropolitan Hilarion, whose writings date from the eleventh century. Prof. Leger's method is precisely that of a compendium of literature, and possesses all the merits and all the defects of that method. A brief statement of the dates and facts connected with each author is followed by extracts from his work. Some of these M. Leger has translated himself; others he has taken from the translations of other men, with due acknowledgment.

The novelty of his work is contained in the first 110 pages, that is to say, in that part which treats of literature down to the beginning of what may be called contemporary literature, under Catharine II. The authors whose writings are reproduced have previously figured in works of this sort merely as names, and their writings have not received much more than honorable mention. Many a curious page was indited during the eight centuries which had elapsed since the dawn of learning in Russia, and it is well that the public should be given a taste of their quality in this form. But the student who wishes to get a clear view of the development of literary models and styles under the influence of the political and social conditions, must have recourse to Courrière's book which we have mentioned above. In fact, the two volumes should be consulted together, not separately. What each lacks during this period down to Catharine II. the other supplies. During the modern period, it must be confessed that Prof. Leger has not improved upon his predecessor, Courrière. He contents himself with the very great writers, and those who rank just below them. He makes no mention of very many who are adequately noticed by Courrière, and to whose names, characteristics, and qualities the student requires introduction, if he takes the author's advice and acquires Russian for the sake of reading the originals. It is possible that he will make additions if he ever carries out the intention which he expresses in his Preface, to return to the subject. But, with his catalogue method, his work can never be as satisfactory to the foreign student as is that of Courrière, who makes cause and effect clear, presents a finished picture of Russian literature, and gives an even greater number of popular authors than Prof. Leger without neglecting the giants. Among the curiosities which the latter has selected as illustrating the ideas of the last century are extracts from the writings of Von Vizin, the father of Russian drama, which describe his impressions of France and Frenchmen. It is amusing to find the Russian traveller making upon the French the same criticisms for their barbarism, deceit, and sharpness in bargaining which it is the fashion to hurl at Russians during the present century.

In making the above unfavorable comparisons, we do not mean to have it understood that Prof. Leger's book is otherwise than good, in its way, and desirable for all students of Russian literature. There exists an almost insurmountable difficulty in dealing with the literature of Russia before Catharine II.'s day, because of its rigidly national and religious character, and because of its voluminousness. Any book which should do full justice to that epoch, in description, cataloguing, and presentation of representative extracts, would be so overloaded with matter before arriving at the point where popular interest begins that it would be rejected by all publishers. Consequently, Prof. Leger has abridged as much as possible and with much judgment. M. Courrière solved the difficulty in the opposite way, by treating the old writers and their works as pure history, and giving very few examples of their productions, but with good results as to consecutiveness and interest.

The Noble Science: A Few General Ideas on Fox Hunting. By F. P. Delmé-Radcliffe. A new edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged by W. C. Blew, M.A. London: John C. Nimmo.

None of the British sports—except, perhaps, racing—has been followed at such cost of time and money as hunting, and certainly none has contributed so greatly to the vigor and physical soundness of the English country gentleman. As the famous Mr. Jorrocks says, "It's the sport of kings, the image of war without its guilt, and only five and twenty per cent. of its danger." It is calculated that the 330 packs of hounds in the United Kingdom are followed by 33,000 hunting-men and 99,000 horses, and that hunting causes the annual circulation of about £4,500,000. This large sum yields healthful amusement to a large number of the leisure class, and is the occasional recreation of many whose lives are mainly devoted to hard work. Lord Wellington, it is said, found time, during the active military operations of his Peninsular campaigns, to enjoy following the hounds, and there is no learned or sacred profession in Britain that has not furnished noted performers in the chase. Among the best-known treatises on hunting, one, written by the Rev. W. B. Daniell, forms an important part of his 'British Rural Sports.' Somervile, Beckford, Vyner, and many others have put forth able books on the subject, and Leech gathered his choicest laurels in depicting the scenes and incidents of the field. The half-dozen novels by Surtees which this theme has inspired are of high rank, and may be considered among the best stories of English rural life and character apart from their bearing on the "noble science." The book under notice has been through four editions, the first in 1839, and is meant, with its copious notes, to bring the details and minutiæ of hunting up to the present day.

The introduction is a sketch of the Hertfordshire Hunt, which took its rise in the last century, when the Marchioness of Salisbury, grandmother to the present Marquis, not only kept the hounds, but hunted them for many years, gaining the name of the hardest rider in the field. The management and characteristics of hounds occupy two chapters, and their breeding and treatment may now be said to have reached the stage of an exact science. Mr. Hugo Meynell, the Leicestershire squire whose name is revered by every fox-hunter, and whose grotesque portrait is to be seen at page 16, when he first went into the country he made famous never took out fewer than one hundred couples of hounds. He found, however, after a time, that this great number proved a useless encumbrance, and the model pack now is eighteen to twenty-six couples matched in speed and stanchness. Of a typical bitch he owned, Baneful, Mr. Delmé-Radcliffe says: "To see her swimming a river at the head of the pack, throwing her tongue at every stroke, is, to use a quaint expression of Boxall's, 'enough to make the dead leap from their graves to look at her.'" The proper care of hounds is indeed a discouraging subject to attempt to compass. They are more delicate than human beings, or even fine horses, and, from birth, require the most assiduous attention to their feeding and "walks," *i. e.*, the various farms where they are kept after weaning, until at ten months of age they are put into kennel to prepare for the real business of life. The puppies are likely to be decimated by distemper, their dispositions ruined, or their proper growth and development stunted by want of care on their walks, and withal Mr. Delmé-Radcliffe says that if the master is disposed to be fastidious, there is not more than one in five of the young hounds submitted for inspection as they come to the kennels that will be accepted. Those rejected are killed or otherwise disposed of. After this culling has been done, there is a further rejection of hounds that develop with use various vices and weaknesses, so that the formation of a first-class pack is a work of great trouble and expense. The feeding, exercising, and care of them are hardly less so. One recommendation made would seem rather hard to carry out, namely: as soon as the pack is in kennel after returning from hunting, before being fed, every hound should be immersed in a warm bath of pot liquor; the temperature of which is kept up by continual supplies from the boiling-house. "The advantage of pot liquor over hot water is, that it induces the hounds to lick themselves all over, and the healing properties of a dog's tongue are far superior to any other application for wounds or sores." There are many other interesting instructions as to the "system of kennel" which want of space forbids our noticing.

The chapters on horses and riding to hounds are excellent, and full of useful information even to those who do not hunt. The author is strongly of the opinion that the better bred a horse is, the more manageable as well as the more lasting he is generally found; and that the thoroughbred is naturally the most intelligent and temperate of all horses. Of course, there are exceptions to this, which are all the more noticeable from the fact that the tempers of thoroughbreds are very likely to be spoiled by the training to which most of them are subjected in testing their capacity for racing. The proper training of the horses for the hunting season is a task of time and ability, and is dwelt upon at length. In fact, there is scarcely a point in the care and preparation of horses and hounds and their use in the field that is not carefully and thoroughly considered. One of the recipes given as a specific for the dangers of overreaching, in which not only the fore shoe is torn off by the hind one, but severe wounds are often inflicted on the fore foot, and the horse sometimes thrown, is as follows: "The overreach being caused by the inside edge of the hind shoe, this edge, as well as the outer one, should be well bevelled off, so that the toe of the hind shoe should present only a blunt convex surface." Mr. Delmé-Radcliffe says that during the seven years he had taken this precaution he had not one case of overreach, while before then they were of frequent occurrence. He also advocates the use in all stables of salt-water bandages on the legs of horses in work, wetting them frequently, for the preservation of good legs and the freshening of stale ones.

A story is told (p. 87) showing the partiality of the cloth to the "science" which may be introduced. The Rev. Robert Lowth was being talked over by some of his clerical brethren in presence of his diocesan, and, after his sporting propensities had been thoroughly discussed, it was stated by one of the clergy that he was actually going to ride a match at the county races. "Is he, indeed?" said the amiable old Bishop. "Then I'll bet half a crown he wins." There is also much timely advice to those about to hunt on riding to hounds, and on "hands," that most important element in a good horseman, which is often said to be entirely a gift of nature—like "the hand of a cook for crust"—though the editor thinks good "hands" are to a great extent capable of being acquired.

The book concludes with the biographies of three distinguished heroes of the hunting field —Mr. Hugo Meynell, Mr. C. Loraine Smith, and Mr. John Truman Villebois. It is illustrated with ten hand-colored steel engravings and numerous excellent wood-cuts. It carries throughout its entire contents the spirit of the sport it describes so well, and one feels sure after reading it that the author, to recur to

Mr. Jorrocks, knew well how to "make the foxes cry, Capevi." His readers will heartily join him in the well-known hunting toast on the frontispiece, "Floreat scientia."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adams, J. H. Life of D. Hayes Agnew. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co. $2.50.
Allen, Grant. Blood Royal. Cassell. 50 cents.
Arnold, Sir Edwin. Adzuma; or, The Japanese Wife. A Play in Four Acts. Scribners. $1.50.
Arthur, William. The Tongue of Fire; or, The True Power of Christianity. Harpers.
Beecher, Rev. H. W. Bible Studies. Fords, Howard & Hulbert.
Beeching, H. C. A Paradise of English Poetry. 2 vols. Macmillan. $6.
Biographies of Eminent Persons, reprinted from the London *Times*. Macmillan. $1.25.
Bonsal, Stephen, Jr. Morocco As It Is. Harpers.
Botume, Elizabeth H. First Days amongst the Contrabands. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.
Brett, R. B. Footprints of Statesmen during the Eighteenth Century in England. Macmillan. $1.75.
Campbell, Helen. In Foreign Kitchens. Boston: Roberts Bros. 50 cents.
Carpenter, Edward. From Adam's Peak to Elephanta: Sketches in Ceylon and India. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. $3.50.
Cassidy, P. S. The Borrowed Bride: A Fairy Love Legend of Donegal. Holt Bros.
Chambers, C. Haddon. Thumb-Nail Sketches of Australian Life. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.
Clarke, J. I. C. Malmorda: A Metrical Romance. Putnams. 75 cents.
Cole, Elbert. A New Curriculum. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.
Crump, C. G. The Longer Prose Works of Walter Savage Landor. Vol. I. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Dare, Arline. Both Were Mistaken. G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.
Darwin, Francis. Charles Darwin: His Life told in an Autobiographical Chapter and in a Selected Series of his Published Letters. Appletons.
Davenport, B. R. The Crime of Caste in Our Country. Philadelphia: Keystone Publishing Co. $1.50.
Davis, Prof. N. K. Elements of Deductive Logic. Harpers.
Densmore, Emmet. How Nature Cures: A New System of Hygiene. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Stillman & Co. $2.
Diehl, Charles. Excursions in Greece to Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. London: H. Grevel & Co.; New York: B. Westermann & Co.
Dixie, Lady Florence. Gloriana; or, The Revolution of 1900. Standard Publishing Co.
Dodge, W. P. Three Greek Tales. G. M. Allen Co.
Dod's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland for 1893, including all the Titled Classes. London: Whittaker; New York: Macmillan. $3.75.
Drummond, Henry. The City without a Church. James Pott & Co. 35 cents.
Duffy, Bella. The Tuscan Republics. [Story of the Nations.] Putnams. $1.50.
Embden, Baron Ludwig von. The Family Life of Heinrich Heine. Cassell. $1.50.
Farmer, John. Hymns and Chorales for Schools and Colleges. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. $1.50.
Fitzmaurice-Kelly, J. The Life of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. London: Chapman & Hall; New York: Macmillan.
Forrest, G. W. The Administration of Warren Hastings, 1772-1785. Calcutta: Government Printing Office.
Gale, N. R. A Country Muse. New Series. Putnams. $1.
Geary, Nevill. The Law of Marriage and Family Relations. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $3.
Gilliat, J. R. V. The Loyalty of Langstreth. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co.
Gracian, Balthasar. The Art of Worldly Wisdom. Macmillan. $1.
Gratry, Prof. A. Guide to the Knowledge of God: A Study of the Chief Theodicies. Boston: Roberts Bros. $3.
Griswold, Hattie Tyng. Fencing with Shadows. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co.
Gröber, Gustav. Grundriss der Romanischen Philologie. Band II. Abteilung 1. Lieferung 1. Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner.
Hamerton, P. G. Drawing and Engraving: A Brief Exposition of Technical Principles and Practice. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $7.
Havard, Henry. La France Artistique et Monumentale. Tome premier. Paris: Librairie Illustrée; New York: J. W. Bouton.
Heyse, Paul. L'Arrabbiata. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
Hiram Golf's Religion; or, "Shoemaker by the Grace of God." E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.
How a Woman Earned $25,000. St. Louis: Anna C. Reifsnider Co. 50 cents.
Hunter, Sir W. W. A Brief History of the Indian Peoples. 20th ed., revised. Oxford: Clarendon Press: New York: Macmillan. 60 cents.
Huntington, Rev. W. R. A Short History of the Book of Common Prayer. Whittaker. $1.
Hurst, Rev. J. F. Short History of the Christian Church. Harpers.
Jones, H. A. The Crusaders: An Original Comedy of Modern London Life. Macmillan. 75 cents.
Kitchen, D. B. Dumas's Evasion du Duc de Beaufort. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.
Lee, Sidney. Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. XXXIII. Leighton—Llwelyn. Macmillan. $3.75.
Lees, James. A Complete Guide to the Game of Draughts. F. Warne & Co. 50 cents.
Leland, C. G. Etruscan Roman Remains in Popular Traditions. Scribners. $5.50.
Lewis, Mrs. Harriet. The Haunted Husband. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
Lilly, W. S. The Great Enigma. Appletons.
Lodge, Oliver. Pioneers of Science. Illustrated. Macmillan. $2.50.
Loring, C. W. Nullification; Secession. Webster's Argument. Putnams. $1.
Lubbock, Sir John. A Contribution to Our Knowledge of Seedlings. 2 vols. Appletons.
Lucy, H. W. A Diary of the Salisbury Parliament. Illustrated. Cassell. $5.
Lyttleton, Rev. E. Mothers and Sons; or, Problems in the Home Training of Boys. Macmillan. $1.
Mackinnon, James. Culture in Early Scotland. London: Williams & Norgate; New York: Putnams. $3.
Mahan, Capt. A. T., U. S. N. The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire, 1793—1812. 2 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $6.
Marshall, Emma. New Relations: A Story for Girls. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
McGuckin, W. G. Whist Nuggets. Putnams. $1.
Morton, Frank. Self-Accused. G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.
Muir, Alan. Lady Beauty. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
New Pocket Atlas. Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.
Palgrave, R. H. I. Dictionary of Political Economy Fourth Part. Concourse—Debts. Macmillan. $1.
Parmele, Mary. The Evolution of an Empire: A Brief Historical Sketch of Germany. W. B. Harrison.
Picturesque Chicago and Guide to the World's Fair. Baltimore: R. H. Woodward & Co.
Ropes, J. C. The Campaign of Waterloo: A Military History. Scribners. $2.50.
Ropes, J. C. An Atlas of the Campaign of Waterloo. Scribners. $5.
Ross, Albert. Thy Neighbor's Wife. G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.
Scott, W. F. The Story of a Cavalry Regiment (Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers). Putnams. $3.50.
Shadwell, C. L. The Purgatory of Dante Alighieri: An Experiment in Literal Verse Translation. Macmillan. $4.
Skeel, Adelaide. My Three-legged Story Teller. Philadelphia: R. C. Hartranft.
Smetham, Sarah, and Davies, William. Letters of James Smetham. With an Introductory Memoir. Macmillan. $1.50.
Smith, G. Barnett. History of the English Parliament, together with an Account of the Parliaments of Scotland and Ireland. 2 vols. Ward, Locke, Bowden & Co.
Song Budget Music Series. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.
Southworth, Mrs. E. D. E. N. "Em." Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
Southworth, Mrs. E. D. E. N. "Em's" Husband. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
Spears, J. R. Illustrated Sketches of Death Valley and Other Borax Deserts of the Pacific Coast. Rand, McNally & Co.
Starrett, Helen E. Letters to a Little Girl. Chicago: Searle & Gorton. $1.25.
St. Nicholas, 1892. Vol. XIX. Two parts. The Century Co.
Stokes, Prof. G. T. The Acts of the Apostles. Vol. II. [The Expositor's Bible.] Armstrong. $1.50.
Sumichrast, Prof. F. C. de. Sand's La Mare au Diable. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.
Sweet, H. A Manual of Current Shorthand. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Sweet, Henry. A Short Historical English Grammar. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Whitby, Miss Beatrice. In the Suntime of Her Youth. Appletons. $1.

AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

BARKER'S PHYSICS.	Advanced course.
REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY.	3 courses.
PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY.	3 courses.
MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY.	3 courses.
WALKER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.	3 courses.
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN'S ASTRONOMY.	2 courses.
BESSEY'S BOTANY.	2 courses.
JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY.	2 courses.
SEDGWICK & WILSON'S BIOLOGY.	

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the UNITED STATES. By THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M.D. 596 pages, 8vo, cloth, $3.50; half morocco, $4.50. By mail, 30 cents extra.

BOERICKE & TAFEL, Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference."—*G. E. Wire, M.D., Supt. of Med. Dept., Newbury Library, Chicago.*

A GRAND COMBINATION.

YALE MIXTURE
FOR THE PIPE.

A Delightful Blend of St James Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

Marburg Bros.

Letters of Credit.

We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.
CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phos*phite*, not a laboratory or acid phos*phate*. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

"*In criticism, the event of the year 1892 has been the enlargement of* THE DIAL, *and its transformation from a monthly to a semi-monthly magazine.*"—Chicago Tribune.

THE DIAL.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

"THE DIAL *has been well conducted from the start, with a serious purpose, and with much learned and intelligent collaboration, and we have had frequent occasion to praise it and to wish it a long life.*"—The Nation, New York.

THE DIAL

Has been established twelve years (since May, 1880), as a monthly journal devoted to Literary Criticism only; but lately (September 1, 1892), by its change to semi-monthly publication, and by enlargement of its scope so as to include the broader interests of Literature, of Education, and of Higher Culture generally, it has entered upon a new career of influence and prosperity. An efficient editorial staff, and a list of contributors representing the faculties of some *thirty* universities and colleges, including many of the foremost American scholars and specialists, guarantee the high quality of THE DIAL'S contents, and justify the distinctive position accorded it as the foremost "Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information" in America. Its elegant typography and paper especially commend it to people of taste and refinement, and combine with its carefully prepared contents to make it at once an agreeable literary companion and an indispensable practical aid to all who would keep abreast of the rapidly moving literary current of the time.

"*The look and bearing of* THE DIAL *is refinement itself. . . . Seriousness, fearless care, and a right instinct in letters help to make* THE DIAL *the best review we have.*"—The Independent, New York.

THE DIAL is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. Terms (including postage), $2.00 a year, in advance. Single copy, 10 cents. Address

THE DIAL, 24 Adams St., Chicago.

A VERY SPECIAL OFFER.

In pursuance of a policy looking to the material enlargement of its field during 1893, and as a direct and effective way of introducing it to a new constituency, the publishers of THE DIAL have decided to make the following offer:

They will send their journal for two months (four numbers) to any responsible person (not already a subscriber) who will signify a desire for it and will enclose six 2-cent stamps for postage. This offer is of course intended only for those likely to be *interested* in a *high-class literary journal*, and who feel that such a journal, if of the character represented, would really appeal to them. It is desired that such persons everywhere shall have opportunity to see THE DIAL, and to see it often enough to become acquainted with it and really judge its merits, which cannot be done from a single sample copy. Hence, in place of our usual offer, "a sample copy sent on receipt of ten cents," we now say, *Four sample copies, covering two months, sent prepaid on receipt of twelve cents for postage.* We would be glad if applications would, when agreeable, mention the profession or occupation of the sender; but this is not obligatory, nor is there any obligation whatever beyond a genuine intention to give the journal a fair examination.

College professors and teachers generally, clergymen and other professional men, literary students and book-lovers—in a word, all persons who possess literary tastes and desire to keep in touch with literary events, may properly and profitably avail themselves of this unique offer.

"THE DIAL *seems to me to preserve a higher critical standard, as regards literature, than any other American journal with which I happen to be acquainted.*"—Edmund W. Gosse, London, England.

AMERICAN STATUTE LAW

VOLUME II.

Corporations, Private, Business, and General.

BY F. J. STIMSON.

The first volume of Mr. Stimson's work, which appeared in 1886, has long since established itself as a permanent aid to the practising lawyer and the jurist. A Supplement appeared in 1889, and the second volume, just issued, will immediately be followed by an *entirely new edition* of the first volume, brought down to 1893, and including all later legislation. Of this book

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE of the U. S. Supreme Court said: "*Its great value becomes more apparent as it is used.*"

JUSTICE BRADLEY said: "*It has a permanent value.*"

JUSTICE O. W. HOLMES of the Mass. Supreme Court said: "*I have followed Mr. Stimson in his work with entirely exceptional interest and admiration.*"

THE N. Y. NATION: "*Few practising lawyers will find it possible to dispense with this excellent guide.*"

THOMAS ERSKINE HOLLAND, writing from Oxford, England, says: "*How invaluable to the study of comparative law is Mr. Stimson's otherwise also invaluable Digest of the results of the legislative activity of the United States.*"

LORD COLERIDGE, Chief Justice of England, DR. KÖNIG, of Berne, and MR. BRYCE, who used the work throughout the preparation of his American Commonwealths, wrote in similar terms.

The second volume, now ready, is of almost greater use to the practising lawyer, as it contains what has never before been attempted—the COMPLETE GENERAL CORPORATION LAWS OF ALL THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Vol. II. Price, $6.50 net. Price on Vols. I. and II. together to be announced later, or obtained on application to the Publishers,

THE BOSTON BOOK CO.,

15½ Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

February Atlantic

Contains, besides other articles, papers by

FRANCIS PARKMAN
The Feudal Chiefs of Acadia. II., III.

GEORGE E. ELLIS
Count Rumford.

JULIUS H. WARD
White Mountain Forests in Peril,

RICHARD HOVEY
Thomas William Parsons.

MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD
Old Kaskaskia.
A Serial Historical Story of Illinois.

WILLIAM EDWARD MEAD
Books and Reading in Iceland.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN
Penelope's English Experiences. II.

S. R. ELLIOTT
The Courage of a Soldier,

HORACE DAVIS
Shakespeare and Copyright.

MARGARET COLLIER GRAHAM
Alex Randall's Conversion.

ALBERT GILLETTE HYDE
The English Cambridge in Winter.

LOUISE HERRICK WALL
Under the Far-West Greenwood Tree.

With Poems, Reviews, Contributor's Club.

$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Beecher's Bible Studies.

Readings in the Early Books of the Old Testament (*Genesis to Ruth*), with Familiar Comment; given in 1878–79. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. Edited from Stenographic Notes of T. J. ELLINWOOD by JOHN R. HOWARD. 438 pp. 8vo. *Garnet cloth*, $1.50.

"A prophet foretells . . . because he sees more clearly than his fellows the nature of truth, the movements of Providence, and so the tendencies and probable fruition of events. Of these principles a remarkable and interesting illustration is [here] afforded. . . . These sermons to a considerable extent anticipate the results of modern criticism, and at the same time indicate the method in which those results can be practically employed . . . for spiritual ends."—*Editorial in the Christian Union.*

Roland Graeme, Knight.

A Romance of Our Day. By AGNES MAULE MACHAR. Cloth, $1.00.

"A kind of living panorama that is vital, vivid, and suggestive."—*Boston Budget.*

"The most inveterate novel reader will find the book entertaining, while those who look below the surface will find, perchance, some grain for thought, as well as a delightfully told story."—*Public Opinion, Washington, D. C.*

Four Hundred Years of American History.

General Introduction by JOHN LORD, D.D., LL.D., author of '*Beacon Lights of History.*' Concise History of the American People (1492–1892) by Prof. J. H. PATTON, Ph.D. 2 vols. 8vo. *Cochineal cloth, paper label, gilt top.* $5.00.

"A panoramic view of the nation, from its origin, through its wonderful progress, to its present standing among the nations of the world. . . . We take great pleasure in commending it for general reading and reference, for use in colleges and schools, and for all the purposes of a complete and accurate history."—*New York Observer.*

*** *All Booksellers.*

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT, New York.

Magazine of American History, vols. 1–22 (1877–1889); 5 vols. in half brown morocco, gilt tops, uncut, 1 vol. in cloth, balance unbound, all sound and clean. $85.00.

War of the Rebellion, 1861-'65; compilation of official reports, Union and Confederate; complete set to date, 80 vols., 8vo, cloth, and 8 atlases, unbound. $50.00.

Littell's Living Age; complete set from vol. 1 to 191 (1844–1891), newly and uniformly bound in half American Russia. $265.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,

Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424–6 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Books Bought.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Send for my Price-Lists.

WALTER R. BENJAMIN,

28 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

EXECUTORS AND OTHERS HAVING Libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser at full value by addressing T. P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., N. Y.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

CATALOGUE NO. 35 READY.—A. S. CLARK, Bookseller and Newsdealer, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

NOW READY. THIRD EDITION. 8vo, $4.50.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER.

Revised and Enlarged, and with New Preface,
More fully explaining the Nature of the New Organon used in the solution of its problems.

"The book is worthy of careful study, and is a genuine contribution to sociological science.... The book is a most excellent one."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

"The ability of Mr. Crozier consists in a remarkable clearness of detail vision, singular acumen of distinction—the power, so to speak, of seeing through millstones, of being in a manner clairvoyant....This accurate and subtle thinker. . . ."—*Academy.*

"This is the most remarkable and important work of the last twenty years. It is not too much to say that Mr. Crozier can enter the lists with men like Carlyle, Comte, Herbert Spencer, and John Stuart Mill, all of whom he treats sympathetically, and hold his own."—*The Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A.*

"The book of a very able man . . The testimony which we are compelled to give to the high ability of this ambitious work is completely impartial . . Full of original criticism....Great literary faculty....A book far less superficial than Mr. Buckle's."—*Spectator.*

"No one can rise from the perusal of this work without the conviction that its author has established a claim to stand high among the most profound and original thinkers of the day. . . He has set himself an ambitious task, and he has very narrowly indeed escaped entire success....Will repay perusal and reperusal."—*Knowledge.*

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 15 East 16th Street, New York.

School Trustees,

Principals,

Teachers,

And others interested, are invited to consider the advantages offered by the *Nation* as an advertising medium. School advertisements are printed in a uniform typography, with the address in the first line, classification being made by States, alphabetically, unless especialy ordered displayed on other pages.

The *Nation*, in its special field of political and literary criticism, is unlike any other periodical, American or foreign. At least 10,000 copies are circulated weekly, but these figures do not accurately represent the number of its readers. It is taken by reading clubs and literary associations in a large number of places, and may be found on file in every library of importance in the country. There are probably few weekly periodicals whose columns offer so favorable an opportunity for reaching an audience interested in educational matters.

Advertising rates, 15 cents a line each insertion, with the following discounts: 5 per cent. on 4 insertions, 10 per cent. on 8 insertions, 12½ per cent. on 13 insertions, 15 per cent. on 26 insertions, 20 per cent. on 39 insertions, 25 per cent. on 52 insertions.

The *Nation* is sent free while advertisement continues.

Orders may be forwarded through any responsible advertising agency, or directly to

THE NATION, 208 Broadway, N. Y.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

Having recently purchased the entire remainder of the last edition of this standard work from the publishers, we are prepared to offer them at greatly reduced prices. The book may be returned within five days from date of purchase if unsatisfactory. We have them in russia, half-morocco, or sheep bindings. They won't last long. Write us for prices.

Leary's Old Book Store,
9 South Ninth St.,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,
Importer of Books and Periodicals,
810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

S. B. LUYSTER,
79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,
Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

RARE BOOKS | **AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.** Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. **WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,** 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Huxley's 'Origin of Species,' 'Vertebrated,' 'Invertebrated' Animals, 'Lay Sermons,' Critiques,' 'Addresses,' 'Physiography,' 'Crayfish,' and others. PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

NEW BOOKS.

Through Christ to God.

A Study in Scientific Theology. By JOSEPH AGAR BEET, D.D. Demy 8vo. Pp. 373, $1.50.

Dr. Beet, one of the most eminent of living theological teachers, gives in this volume "(1) a statement in part of the Gospel of Christ and of his teaching about himself and God, and (2) an argument proving that this statement reproduces correctly the actual teaching of Christ, and proving that his teaching is true." He thus combines what the Church believes (systematic theology) with the "why" of belief (apologetics). The statement is crystal clear, and the argument fair and convincing. That the author has not assumed the infallibility of the Bible or of the Church gives the volume especial fitness to the needs of the present day. For its argument is not affected by theories of Church order, or by recent "higher" Biblical criticism. It reveals an independent and real foundation of the Christian hope, and must be of interest and use, not only to students and preachers, but to all intelligent men and women who desire to know all they can about the great realities of the Christian religion.

Mexico in Transition.

By WILLIAM BUTLER, D.D. 1 vol., 8vo, illustrated, $2.00.

An inside view of the internal condition of "our nearest neighbor," by an experienced observer. His exposition of the life-and-death struggle for political and religious liberty in Mexico has grave lessons for all loyal Americans.

Quest and Vision.

By W. J. DAWSON, Editor of *The Young Man.* 1 vol., 12mo, 90 cents.

Seven essays upon literature and life, discussing problems of intense interest in the brilliant style for which the author is famous in England and America.

The Church of To-morrow.

By W. J. DAWSON. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

The author is still young and imbued with the intense human feeling of our times. His opinions are suggestive and expressed with courage and ability. "The Socialism of Jesus" and "The Democratic Christ" are characteristic essays in this volume.

HUNT & EATON,
150 5th Ave., New York.

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED, SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE.
Every Instrument Fully Warranted.
CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
174 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. | *92 Fifth Avenue, New York.*
218 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.·H.·UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN·BRASS·AND·BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

BARGAINS.

REMAINDERS OF EDI-NS of English and French Boo[ks] comprising Art and Illustrated Works, History, Biography, Travels, Poetry, and Drama, etc., etc., [offer]ed at greatly reduced prices. A handsomely printed 64-page catalogue sent to any address upon receipt of 2-cent stamp. J. W. BOUTON, 8 West 28th St., New York.

Public Library

TICKNOR & COMPANY

Publish Art, Architectural, Historical, Standard, and Illustrated Books. Catalogues on application. Also the

AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE OLDEST AND BEST

Architectural publication in the country. Interesting articles on Architecture, Sanitation, Archæology, Decoration, etc., by the ablest writers. *Richly illustrated.* Issued weekly. Send stamp for specimen copy to the Publishers,

TICKNOR & COMPANY,

211 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.

An enormous sale of books in every department of Literature is now taking place at the JACKSON BUILDING, 31 East 17th St., three doors east of Broadway. Librarians of schools, clubs, etc., as well as persons intending to establish private libraries, would do well to call or write to us.

Prices and information given on any book published.

New Clearance Catalogue sent upon request.

BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

Owing to an unexpectedly increased demand, the second edition of

"CALMIRE"

has been out of print about two weeks. The third edition was sent to England The fourth will be published in a few days (12mo, $1.50).

Few anonymous books have received as extensive criticism, and few books of any kind, as diverse. Some critics have condemned it for sailing under false colors, calling it a treatise on morality under the guise of a novel. Perhaps if the basis of its morality had been more on popular lines, the alleged deception would not have been regarded as so reprehensible. The author, however, did not intend any deception at all. He writes to the publishers: "I tried to sugar-coat my prescription because I had no idea that those I hoped to help would take it unless I did. But I very much doubted whether that made the book a novel; and, you remember, I declined to have it called a novel on the title-page, included in a novel series, or even bound as novels usually are. That it is a novel, however, seems to be settled by the critics, and it is the only point on which they are unanimous."

They are not unanimous, however, for the SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN *says that it is* "not a novel at all," *while the* BOSTON ADVERTISER *declares it* "by far the most powerful novel that has appeared within the year" ['92]; THE INDEPENDENT *says it is* "the greatest novel in many respects that has appeared within the decade," *and the* BROOKLYN EAGLE *says it is* "perhaps the greatest novel of discussion ever written."

Nevertheless the REPUBLICAN *backs up its opinion by saying that it is* "as heavy and dull as November," *while the* CATHOLIC WORLD *also accuses it of* "unmitigated dullness"; *and* HARPER'S MONTHLY *says it is* "tedious." *On the other hand* LIFE, *which is not generally fond of stupid things, says it is* "a remarkably fine story," *and contains* "a situation which is dramatically conceived and solved sensibly"; *the* BROOKLYN EAGLE *says:* "Through its phenomenal display of general knowledge runs an excellent love story, and much powerful dramatic incident, description, and characterization"; THE INDEPENDENT *says it* "has that charm of blended romance and realism, that captivating verisimilitude, and that nameless power to haunt one with its shame-tinged sorrow and happiness which testify unmistakably of genius"; *and the* BOSTON HOME JOURNAL *perhaps accounts for all the discrepancies of opinion by saying:* "No thoughtful person—and it was evidently written for none other—will begin it without becoming deeply interested in following it to the end."

Perhaps the contradictions between the critics are still farther accounted for by the fact that the unfavorable criticisms of the book's literary quality have all come from those who disapproved its theological character; nevertheless other theological opponents have been liberal enough to enthusiastically praise its literary quality.

The English critics, as far as heard from, have been as much divided as ours, but on somewhat different lines. Their education has been less modernized, they have less interest in the ideas of the book, and they are not generally partial to new American authors. Some of the liberal ones, however, praise it highly.

MACMILLAN & CO.,

112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS.

Edited by ANDREW LANG.

NEW LIMITED EDITION OF 1,000 COPIES.

Sir Walter Scott has stamped his genius on an entire country and language, and by many is considered to stand first of all the world's great novelists.

The Waverley Novels are read by millions, and in every civilized country in the world, but hitherto they have never been properly illustrated.

This edition will be enriched, at a cost of over $40,000, with proof impressions on imperial Japanese paper, of 300 original etchings from paintings by celebrated artists, among whom are many members of the Royal Society for the promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland, and such masters as **Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., R. W. Macbeth, R.A., Lockhart, Gordon Browne, Pettie, Lalauze, Lefort, Teyssonnieres,** etc., etc.

It will be edited by **Andrew Lang,** the greatest English critic and Bibliographer, who will furnish critical introductions, glossaries, and notes to each novel, supplementing the author's own notes and prefaces.

Mr. Lang was granted access to Scott's private library at Abbottsford through the courtesy of the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, to whom this edition is dedicated.

This is the most magnificent edition ever made of the works of any novelist.

The type will be large and new, set in a fine open page; the margins ample, and the paper a beautiful natural tint. The volume will be a small 8vo, easy to handle, and the binding vellum cloth, gilt tops, slightly trimmed. Complete in **48 volumes,** issued at the rate of about 2 volumes per month, at **$2.50 per volume.**

Also, 500 copies printed on Holland hand-made paper, with 50 additional illustrations, making a total of 350, and bound in half leather, gilt tops, at **$5.00 per volume.**

[EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON TIMES.]

"It would be difficult to find in these days a more competent and sympathetic editor of Scott than his countryman, the brilliant and versatile man of letters who has undertaken the task.

"The illustrations by various competent hands are beautiful in themselves and beautifully executed, and, altogether, this edition of the Waverley Novels bids fair to become the classical edition of the great Scottish classic."

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT,

PUBLISHERS,

BOSTON.

**** Also, a few sets still remain unsold of our limited editions, uniform with above, of Thackeray, in 30 vols.; Dickens, 48 vols.; Bulwer, 32 vols.; Victor Hugo, 30 vols.; Dumas, 40 vols., which are offered at an advance above the original price of publication.*

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1440. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

CONTAINS:

How to Revise the Tariff.

By the Hon. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER,

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PANAMA CANAL CONGRESS, Rear-Admiral Ammen, U. S. N.
CHANGES IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, . . . The Dean of St. Paul's
CRIMINAL LAW IN FRANCE, ... Madame Adam

Boons and Banes of Free Coinage.

I. "In the Interest of Shylock," . . . . . By the Hon. R. P. Bland,
Chairman of the Committee ou Free Coinage, etc.

II. A Warning to Savings Bank Depositors, . . By John Harsen Rhoades,
President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, N. Y.

III. A Depositor's Point of View, . . . By a Depositor in a Savings Bank.

WILD STAG HUNTING IN DEVON AND SOMERSET, . The Countess of Malmesbury
GOVERNMENT AID TO THE NICARAGUA CANAL, . . . Senator John T. Morgan
SHALL OUR LAWS BE CODIFIED? . . . . . Frederic R. Coudert
NEEDED REFORMS IN THE ARMY, ... Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A.
WHY IMMIGRATION SHOULD NOT BE SUSPENDED, . . Senator H. C. Hansbrough
THE HOPE OF A HOME, ... Erastus Wiman

Europe at the World's Fair.

I. The British Section, ... By Sir Henry Trueman Wood,
Secretary to the British Commission.

II. The French Section, ... By Theodore Stanton,
Commissioner Resident in Paris.

MISTAKES—BUT NOT OF MOSES, ... Charles W. Trickett
SCIENCE AND THE WOMAN'S QUESTION, ... Lydia Lvovna Pimenoff
FROM RENAN'S POINT OF VIEW, ... Arthur Reed Kimball
THE AMERICAN COMMON SCHOOLS, ... Rev. James M. King

50 cents a copy. $5.00 a year.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 3 East 14th St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 75

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Constitutionality of Federal Quarantine..... 78
Compurgative Banquets..... 78
Phillips Brooks and the Modern Pulpit..... 79
The New Irish Home-Rule Bill..... 80

CORRESPONDENCE:

Brainerd's Index to Von Holst..... 81
The Lord's Day in the Primitive Church..... 81
Accredited Schools and the University of California..... 82
Ch'nal—Sny..... 82

NOTES..... 82

REVIEWS:

Allan's Army of Northern Virginia..... 85
Woodberry's Shelley.—II..... 87
The Ainu of Japan..... 88
Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville..... 88
Garden Design and Architects' Gardens..... 88
Christophe Colomb devant l'histoire..... 89
The Commerce of Nations..... 89
A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity..... 90
Sir Henry Maine..... 90
Finger-Prints..... 91
Sketches of Life and Character in Hungary..... 91
Short Stalks..... 92

BOOKS OF THE WEEK..... 92

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—	
4 insertions	5 per cent.
8 "	10 "
13 "	12½ "
26 "	15 "
39 "	20 "
52 "	25 "

AMOUNT—	
$100 within a year	10 per cent.
250 " "	12½ "
500 " "	15 "
750 " "	20 "
1,000 " "	25 "
1,500 " "	30 "
2,000 " "	33⅓ "

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Advent term, eighteenth year, opens Sept. 21, 1892. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hilliard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 247 Prytania Street.

MRS. F. D. BLAKE AND MRS. L. Polk Chapman's French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 1, 1892. Students prepared for college. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 120–124 West Franklin St.

THE EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. 30th year. Reopens Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL. — PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS
(formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland

Teachers, etc.

A FEW BOYS WILL FIND PLEA- sant and refined home in teacher's family. Preparation for college or business. Decided advantages; references. Address TEACHER, care of *Nation.*

MR. JOHN TRIST, A DAILY READ- er in the British Museum, is open to undertake research for Authors or Publishers in America. Address care Capper Entertainment Agency, 62 Strand, London.

THE LATIN PROFESSOR IN A RE- SPECTABLE college desires a new appointment for next year. Satisfactory reasons given for changing.
Address SENECA, *Nation* office.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BU- REAU, 211 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.—The best city schools, colleges, universities, State normals, academies, seminaries, church schools, etc., are among our regular patrons. Also have frequent vacancies for governesses and tutors. Now is the best time to register for fall positions. Send for hand-book, and note what we are doing for teachers. C. J. ALBERT, Manager.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 7 Tremont Place, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vancancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

Two Scholarships for Women.

The Harvard University Examinations

For Women will be held in New York on June 27, 29, and 30, and July 1, 1893. Two scholarships, one of $300 and one of $200, are offered in connection with these examinations.
For information apply to the SECRETARY, No. 32 East 33d Street.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

SCOTT'S

Waverley Novels

Edited by ANDREW LANG.

New Limited Edition of 1,000 Copies.

Scott has stamped his genius on an entire country and language, and the Waverley Novels are read by millions, and in every civilized country in the world. These great novels have never before been properly illustrated.

This edition is enriched, at a cost of over forty thousand dollars, with proof impressions on Imperial Japanese paper of three hundred original etchings from paintings by celebrated artists of France and England, among whom are **Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., R. W. Macbeth, Gordon Browne, Pettie, Lefort, Lalauze, Teyssonnieres,** *etc.*

Andrew Lang, *the greatest English critic as editor, will furnish critical introductions, glossaries, and notes to each novel, supplementing Scott's own notes.*

This is the most magnificent edition ever made of the works of any novelist.

The type will be large and new, set in a fine, open page, the margins ample, and the paper a beautiful natural tint, the volume a small 8vo, easy to handle, and the binding vellum cloth, gilt tops, slightly trimmed. Complete in 48 vols., issued 2 vols. per month, at **$2.50 per volume.** *Also 500 copies printed on Holland hand-made paper, with fifty additional illustrations, and bound in half leather, at $5.00 per volume.*

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

"GERMANIA."

A Fortnightly Magazine for the Study of the

German Language and Literature.

Subscription Price, $2.00. Sample copies free.

P. O. Box 151, MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mail and Express, New York: "Germania is an excellent journal and admirably adapted for the purpose of enabling different grades of learners to perfect themselves in the German language and its literature."

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer,

851 and 853 Sixth Ave., N. W. Cor. 48th St., N. Y.

FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS. *Send for Catalogue.*

Fine Stationery. Sample Book on application.

Kiepert's Atlas Antiquus.

Substantially bound in full cloth. Single copies, postpaid, $2.00.

Leach, Shewell & Sanborn,

PUBLISHERS,

NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

BRENTANO'S

124 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

BOOKS of every description, both FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Send for Catalogue.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS supplied with Text-Books, Stationery, and every requisite at reduced rates.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine

OF THE

World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED, SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE.

Every Instrument Fully Warranted.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.

174 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. | *92 Fifth Avenue, New York.*

218 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A New Edition in Larger Type of

Strang's Exercises in English.

Revised and enlarged by Prof. CARPENTER of the Mass. Inst. of Technology. Cloth, 160 pages, 45 cents.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

Arnold Constable & Co.

INDIA PONGEES,

CORAHS,

RONGEANTS.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS of these desirable fabrics will be found to present new designs and colorings, and qualities unexcelled.

China Shirting Silks.

New glacé effects, Stripes, and Checks, extra fine qualities.

Broadway & 19th st.

NEW YORK.

KNABE

PIANOFORTES,

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St. Washington, 817 Market Space.

ERIE LINES

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN

New York & Chicago,

Via Chautauqua Lake or Niagara Falls. An enchanting panorama of mountains, forests, and streams.

Pullman Cars

Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauqua Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

D. I. ROBERTS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES, describing HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.'s Books of *Art, Biography, Essays, Fiction, History, Poetry, Politics, Religion, Science,* and *Travel,* will be sent to any address upon application. 4 Park St., Boston.

WATER CLOSETS

If you desire to know of the most improved, write us. Health and comfort are involved. The best is none too good.

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE BEST HISTORIES.

MYERS'S

Eastern Nations and Greece. Introduction price, $1.00.
With full Maps, Illustrations, and Chronological Summaries.
"Far more interesting and useful than any other epitome of the kind which I have seen."—*Professor Beckwith, Trinity College.*

History of Rome. Introduction price, $1.00. With full Maps, Illustrations, Tables, and Chronological Summaries. This, bound with Myers's Eastern Nations and Greece, is Myers's **Ancient History.** Price, $1.50.

Mediæval and Modern History. Introduction price, $1.50.
With a full series of colored Maps.
"Sure to be liked by teachers and pupils and by the general reader."—*Professor Snow, Washington University.*

General History. Introduction price, $1.50. With full Maps, Illustrations, Tables, and Summaries.
"The best text-book in universal history for beginners that we are acquainted with."—*Professor Stearns, University of Wisconsin.*

ALLEN'S

Short History of the Roman People. Introduction price, $1.00. With full Maps, Illustrations, and Chronological Synopsis.
"An admirable piece of work."—*Professor Bourne, Adelbert College.*

MYERS AND ALLEN'S

Ancient History for Schools and Colleges. Introduction price, $1.50. This consists of Myers's Eastern Nations and Greece and Allen's Rome bound together.

MONTGOMERY'S

The Beginner's American History. Introduction price, 60 cents. Handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated with numerous new Engravings, Maps, etc.
"It is charmingly written."—*Professor Sears, Washington University.*

Leading Facts of American History. Introduction price, $1.00. With full Maps, Illustrations, Summaries of Dates, Topical Analyses, Tables, etc.
"The best school history that has yet appeared."—*Principal Rupert, Boys' High School, Pottstown, Pa.*

Leading Facts of English History. Introduction price, $1.12.
With full Maps and Tables.
"I have never seen anything at all equal to it for the niche it was intended to fill."—*Professor Perry, Williams College.*

Leading Facts of French History. Introduction price, $1.12.
With full Maps and Tables.
"It is a marked advance on any available work of its scope."—*The Nation.*

EMERTON'S

Introduction to the Study of the Middle Ages. Introduction price, $1.12. With colored Maps, original and adapted.
"An admirable guide to both teachers and pupils in the tangled period of which it treats."—*Professor Fisher, Yale College.*

And many other valuable historical books. Send for Catalogues.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,

Boston, New York, Chicago, and London.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

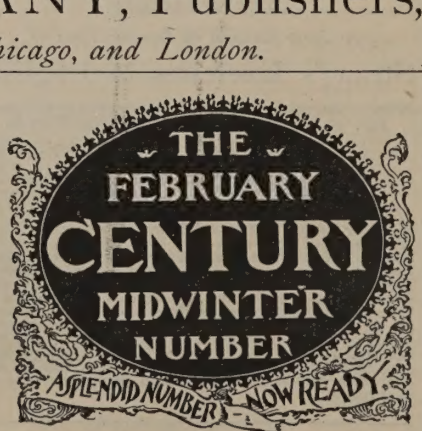
GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.



Contains the Russian Secretary's "Defense of Russia," Saint-Saëns's article on Liszt, Tennyson's favorite portrait, first of Janvier's delightful travel articles, seven complete stories, eleven illustrated articles. On all news-stands, 35 cents. Intending subscribers should write to the publishers for particulars of special offer. The Century Co., 33 East 17th Street, New York

READY FEBRUARY THIRD.

Vol. X. of the New

CHAMBERS'S Encyclopædia.

Completing the Work.

A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge.

Concise, simple, clear, accurate, and easy of reference. Over 11,000,000 words; 17,560 columns of reading matter.

Twenty years later than any other Encyclopædia in the market.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA is in use as a book of reference wherever the English language is known. The first edition was completed in 1868. From this point for over twenty years a process of correction and revision was continued from year to year, thus bringing the information down to the latest possible date.

But this process of revising and altering could not be carried on indefinitely. Many articles called for an entirely different treatment. New subjects of interest demanded admittance; while some have lost their claim to the prominence given them twenty-five years ago. The publishers have therefore issued **a thoroughly new edition** of the Encyclopædia.

The work has been under the editorship of Mr. David Patrick, who, with a literary staff, has been for several years engaged in preparing this new edition. The contributors constitute a large body of eminent specialists representing the best scholarship in their respective countries.

An alphabetical list of the important articles in each volume is given, with the names of the authors.

AMERICAN SUBJECTS.—Special regard has been given to American and Colonial subjects. The more important articles on matters connected with America have been written by American authors expressly for this edition. In subjects where the American view or practice diverges from that of the United Kingdom, a special paragraph has been added from American sources; and in legal articles, where the law of the United States differs from that of England, a paragraph is given on the American law.

EXTENT OF THE REVISION.—Most of the articles have been entirely re-written, to adapt them more perfectly to the present position of the science or branch of knowledge to which they belong. The others have been carefully revised, and in many cases re-written to such an extent as to be virtually new articles. **No old article has been retained without scrupulous verification by competent authorities.**

By the exercise of a rigid economy of space, continued throughout, room has been found for **several thousands of articles not contained in the old edition.** These articles comprise Biography, Geography, History, Science, and all other departments of knowledge.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND TYPOGRAPHY.—The illustrations are new, accurate, and artistic. A large number are from photographs. Those on plants and animals deserve special mention, as many have been engraved from photographs taken for this work. All cuts and illustrations stand in the text, and are referred to by letters, *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., or figures, 1, 2, 3, etc. **The type is new, clear, and distinct.**

MAPS.—If issued by themselves, the maps would make a most valuable atlas. All the countries on the globe are represented by beautiful, recent, and accurate colored maps, backed by carefully executed physical maps. All the subdivisions of both Hemispheres, including each State and Territory of the United States, are also represented by new colored maps. There are also many historical maps and physical maps of the ocean, ocean currents, trade winds, etc.

Price per volume: Cloth, $3.00; Sheep, $4.00; Half morocco, $4.50.

For sale by all Booksellers.

Specimen Pages sent on application.

J. B. Lippincott Company,

PUBLISHERS,

715-717 Market St., Philadelphia.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

The Week.

THERE has been no public man in the United States whose character and career have undergone such searching analysis as those of James G. Blaine, who has passed away since our last issue. Any extended notice of them in these columns, therefore, seems unnecessary, particularly as he has left no mark either in legislation or, beyond his 'Twenty Years of Congress,' in literature. He seems, indeed, to have added little or nothing to his general culture after he left the office of the country newspaper in which he made his début as a politician. His acquaintance with political economy, and even with the mechanism of foreign trade, was to the last hardly rudimentary, and he committed in speech and in writing the most extraordinary blunders regarding both, without the smallest embarrassment. His diplomatic experience, short as it was, brought out in an equally striking way his want of familiarity with history and law. His denouncing reciprocity (and foreign trade in general) in his letter from Paris in December, 1887, when Mr. Cleveland proposed it, did not prevent his appearing as its true author in 1890, and urging it on the Republican party with considerable sarcasm. These defects, however, apparently were not the smallest hindrance to his popularity. In fact, they were of some use in illustrating the wonderful influence of his personality on the great bulk of his party.

Probably no such triumph of personal traits as his has ever been achieved in public life. His cheery, bluff manners, his kindly ways, his vivid and cultivated recollection of obscure people, his readiness in repartee and in anecdote, and his somewhat boisterous and often fantastic expression of that longing for the spread of American influence and domination abroad, known as "Americanism," which constitutes the conscious patriotism of large bodies of the less thoughtful voters, more than compensated for all his shortcomings as a statesman. The nearest parallel to him among foreign politicians of recent date is Lord Palmerston, whom he strikingly resembled in temperament and in manners, and whose influence, as a type, on the rising generation in England was very like his own here. That is, he became here, as Palmerston became in England, the head of what may be called the "jingo" school in foreign politics, and labored to make foreign politics the most absorbing politics of the nation. To him the foreigner was the one enemy, to be euchred in trade, bullied in diplomacy, and made to knuckle down in every species of intercourse. In efforts to improve internal administration, or to take thought for home morals, he displayed but little if any interest. His chief joy was found in the conflicts of party, in which he was no mean foe. His skill as a polemical orator was great. His quickness and dexterity as a parliamentarian were perhaps unequalled in our time, and his confidence in the power of appeals to popular prejudice often reached the point of audacity. The misfortunes of his career, which were great, were doubtless due, like those of several of his contemporaries, to his appearance in the political arena in the period of fierce wealth-getting which followed the close of the war. He was not a man to be content with moral and intellectual victories. He shared to the full extent the excitement of the game of money-getting into which the country plunged after the tremendous losses of the rebellion. Large fortunes were to him the best outward and visible signs of worldly success, and the laurels of the great financiers and speculators of the day would not let him sleep. And so it came about that long before he died, and shrewd and "smart" as he was universally esteemed, he had a larger list of real failures and disappointments to record than falls to the lot of most outwardly successful men.

In the year 1875 a treaty of reciprocity, so called, was made between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, the principal feature of which was the admission of Hawaiian sugar free of duty to this country. As the islands could not produce more than one-tenth of the sugar imported by us, the remission of the duty to them exclusively was equivalent to a bounty of two cents per pound on all they could produce. The sugar industry became very flourishing and passed into the hands of a few rich people in San Francisco. They managed to send us from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 pounds per year. In 1889 our importations from Hawaii were 243,000,000 pounds. The bounty to the producers for that year was nearly $5,000,000. There was constant complaint among the people of the Pacific Coast during all this time that they got their sugar no cheaper than before, but that on the contrary they were required to pay the market price of the East plus the freight charges for all that they used. This was not the only complaint. The Eastern refiners (before the days of the Sugar Trust) alleged, and no doubt, truly, that Mr. Spreckels was enabled to lay down sugars in the Mississippi Valley in unfair competition with them, since he got his raw sugar at two cents per pound less than they were required to pay.

It would be useless now to discuss the wisdom or unwisdom of the Treaty of 1875. Other considerations than those of sugar-planting entered into it. For better or for worse, the treaty ran along until the McKinley tariff was passed. The repeal of the duties on raw sugar put the Hawaiian Islands once more on the same footing as other foreign countries. Their bounty was cut off. To stop a regular income of four or five millions of dollars from a little group of islands, or rather from a small coterie in that group, is a serious matter. Something was sure to happen in consequence, and something has happened. There has been a "revolution." The "Queen of the Sandwich Islands" has been overthrown. Tyranny is in the dust. The people (about 50,000 natives and 3,000 Americans and Europeans) have asserted the sacred right of self-government. There are nearly as many Chinese coolies, called "contract laborers," on the islands as there are natives of the Hawaiian stock. Of course these have had nothing to do with the revolution, nor, for that matter, have the natives. The upheaval is in the American quarter altogether. It is a revolution on a strictly cash basis. When the McKinley tariff put raw sugar on the free list, it gave a bounty of two cents per pound to the producers of sugar in the United States. This was sufficient to revolutionize the Hawaiian Islands any day. The sugar-planters want that bounty. They have a delegation, or an embassy, or whatever it may be called, en route to Washington city now to place the sovereignty of the kingdom at our disposal and the sugar bounty at their disposal.

The importance of Hawaii lies in the fact that it is a stopping-place in a great waste of waters. It is a rendezvous for coal and supplies of all kinds for those who go down to the sea in ships. We have now, and have had from the earliest times, every facility of this nature that we could possibly desire. If we had owned the islands, we could not have had greater privileges there, although our responsibilities would have been greater. In fact, Americans have governed the islands during most of the time since we have had possessions on the Pacific Coast. We have been spared the trouble of fortifying them and keeping a large naval force in those waters and settling their private quarrels. Since 1875 we have had a treaty with the islands which expressly forbids them to grant any lien, power, or control over any part of their territory to any other government. But if there had been no such treaty, we should still have forbidden any such lien, power, or control. As other nations have respected our wishes in the matter in the past, they would respect them in the future all the more as our power to command respect increases with revolving years. The situation heretofore has been exactly to our

liking, and we may well ask why it should be changed.

Secretary Foster's report on the condition of the Treasury, present and prospective, made to the Committee on Ways and Means, is in irreconcilable conflict with his annual report submitted to Congress last December, and also with the monthly Treasury statements. Where he has had to increase his estimates of expenditures—as in the pension and river-and-harbor items—he has correspondingly and hopefully pushed up his estimates of receipts. No attempt is made to get a balance of income over appropriations, but only over the amount to which the Secretary can screw down the absolutely necessary payments. Mr. Foster admits that if he had complied with the requirements of the law in regard to the sinking fund, he would have been many millions to the bad. It also appears from the report that contracts for public buildings authorized by Congress, to the amount of $6,000,000, have not been let. Then, Pension-Commissioner Raum has put in an estimate of an extra deficiency of $3,335,000. This made matters look dangerous for the Secretary's balance of $2,000,000, which was the most he could claim, but he was equal to the emergency, and suddenly discovered that the internal revenue was going to be just $3,335,000 more than he had previously supposed. With such special providences at his command, it is no wonder that our Micawber in the Treasury Department maintains that he will pass over the finances to his successor in good condition, and that, if there is any trouble afterwards, it will be owing to the bad management of some other fellow.

The death of Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court occurred within less than six weeks of the end of President Harrison's term. There is naturally discussion as to whether the retiring President will attempt to appoint his successor, and as to his choice in case he should decide to make the attempt. Mr. Harrison has already filled three vacancies upon the Supreme bench. A marked characteristic of his action in each of these cases has been its extreme deliberation. Take, for example, the last. Justice Bradley died on the 22d of January, 1892—a year almost to a day before Mr. Lamar. The nomination of his successor, Shiras, was not sent to the Senate until the 19th of July following—a period of six months; this, too, although the court had been in session nearly all this time and in urgent need of the assistance which a new appointee could render. It would therefore be quite out of line if Mr. Harrison were now to name a man for the existing vacancy offhand. There is no excuse for such indecent haste in the condition of judicial business, as the court will shortly adjourn for the annual February recess, and will not meet again before the expiration of Mr. Harrison's term. No public interest, therefore, will suffer if Mr. Harrison fails to take action in the matter.

The Anti-Option Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 29. The affirmative vote consisted of 27 Republicans and 13 Democrats; the negative consisted of 9 Republicans and 20 Democrats. So far as party politics can be imputed to the measure, it would seem to have a Republican tinge, yet no bill can be called a party measure which passes both a Democratic House and a Republican Senate. Still, it is a measure avowedly for the benefit of a class, and therefore it allies itself with Republican policy. It affirms that the laws of trade, as they have worked themselves out, are oppressive to certain persons and interests. The power of the Government is accordingly invoked to redress the balance under the guise of an exercise of the taxing power. It is sought to suppress the vocations and livelihood of certain persons by imposing upon them a burden not shared by the community in general. This form of proceeding, although not unknown to our statute-book, is unconstitutional in spirit. Senator Vest of Missouri has placed himself on the high level of the late Mr. Lamar (in reference to the Silver Bill) by voting against the Anti-Option Bill although his Legislature had passed resolutions of instructions in favor of it.

The Kansas Populists have gone through the form of electing a Senator, their choice being Judge John Martin, a prominent Democrat who, during the recent campaign, favored the fusion policy. Whether the election is valid is a question which will be immediately transferred for decision to the Senate itself, the vacancy in question being that caused by the death of Senator Plumb, whose seat was filled by the Governor's appointee only until the Legislature should make a choice. A quorum of the Legislature consists of eighty-three members, and there were cast for Martin eighty-six votes, while six were given for other men. But nine of the eighty-six are men who have been arbitrarily seated by the Populist House since the opening of its session, and who, it is claimed by the Republicans, had no right to vote. Without these nine, Martin had but seventy-seven votes; and if a man must receive the votes of a quorum, and these nine are thrown out, he is not entitled to the seat. But, on the other hand, it is claimed that only a majority of a quorum is necessary to an election, and that, as a quorum of eighty-three members with undisputed certificates voted on January 25, Martin's title is good, without any reference to the nine disputed seats. The Senate will doubtless have a long discussion of the case, with a strong likelihood that the division may be along partisan lines, in which case Martin will not be admitted before the 4th of March.

Wisconsin will have two Democratic Senators after the 4th of March next for the first time in nearly forty years. The State was admitted to the Union in 1848, and the same year voted for Cass for President and chose two Democrats to the Senate. The Republicans first carried the Legislature in 1854, just as the term of one Democrat was running out, and they secured the other seat as the result of the election of 1856. Except for the period that Doolittle, twice chosen as a Republican, supported the Democrats during the Johnson Administration, there were two Republicans all the while until Mr. Vilas took his seat in 1891. Five weeks hence, and for at least four years to come, there will be two Democrats in the Senate from Wisconsin. This is the first time that one of the old Republican States in the West has been represented only by Democrats in the Senate since the election of Lincoln. Should the Cleveland Administration realize the hopes entertained of it, no reason appears why Wisconsin should not continue, as in the last two elections, a Democratic State.

The Legislature of North Carolina has gone to work to pass a law for the issue of State bank-notes as though Congress had already repealed the ten per cent. tax. The idea has got abroad, especially in the South, that the next Congress will repeal the tax, and hence that it is only necessary to pass some kind of a law to regulate such issues, in order to be ready when the door is thrown open. There is no very good reason for supposing that Congress will repeal that tax. There is still less reason for supposing that Congress will repeal it unconditionally. Although the Democratic national platform contains a plank in favor of the repeal, it was not a real issue in the campaign except in a few places, and in these it did the party more harm than good, since it introduced a new subject for discussion and put the Democratic speakers and newspapers on the defensive. It is safe to say that Congress will not pass any bill to repeal the ten per cent. tax until it has a pretty clear idea of the probable consequences, and it is equally safe to predict that the President-elect will not sign any such bill without absolute assurance against the kind of wild-catting and red-dogging that was rife before the war.

Now, it is to be observed that North Carolina has started on the wrong road with the two bills under consideration—the very road that led many States into the ditch in the ante-war period—*i. e.*, banking on miscellaneous securities. One of these bills authorizes the issue of circulating notes on the deposit of United States bonds; State, county, and municipal bonds issued under the laws of North Carolina; bonds of any State having a marketable

par value, drawing interest, or railroad mortgage bonds—the Governor, Attorney-General, and State Treasurer to determine their value. This is pretty much the same thing as the Wisconsin Free Banking Law of 1853, the results of which are an abomination and a stench in the nostrils of all the people of that State and the adjoining States whose memory goes back so far. The people of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin lost $5,000,000 out of a total issue of $13,000,000 through this sort of banking, or about 40 per cent. of the whole.

The other bill before the Legislature of North Carolina is a little worse because it allows the issue of circulating notes on mortgage security as well as on State, municipal, and corporation bonds. There have been two examples of this kind of banking in our history. One was in the State of Michigan. Here, in fact, the idea of bank-note issuance against deposited securities had its legislative beginning. A law was passed by the State of Michigan in 1837 authorizing the issue of bank-notes on the deposit of approved bonds and mortgages in the hands of State officers. For a short time affairs went on swimmingly and the people seemed to have plenty of money; but when Eastern debts had to be paid and it became necessary to present the notes for redemption, those banks had no ready money, although they had, or supposed they had, plenty of security. As soon as doubt was cast on the goodness of the notes, a run began, and the whole system went down with a crash. Then began litigation over the "securities," and the Supreme Court of the State benevolently quashed the whole by declaring the Banking Act unconstitutional. The State of New York adopted the same policy one year later, and not without mournful consequences, as Comptroller Flagg reported in 1846 that the loss of note-holders of insolvent free banks had been nearly 39 per cent. The New York Bank Law still authorizes the issue of circulating notes on the deposit of real-estate mortgages, and the only thing that prevents the issue of such notes is the 10 per cent. tax.

The New York Constitutional Convention Bill, as finally approved by the Governor, provides practically for a convention composed entirely of Democrats and Republicans. The provisions of the preceding bills for minority representation were all abandoned, and none of the minority parties—Prohibition, Labor, or other—is likely to have any voice in the convention. As it stands, the bill provides for the election of 175 delegates; 160 to be chosen by Senate districts, 5 in each district, and the remaining 15 to be chosen by the whole State as delegates-at-large. Each elector will be entitled to vote for five district delegates and fifteen delegates-at-large, and those receiving the highest number of votes will be elected. The election is to be held in November on the same date as the general election. Whichever political party carries the State will, in all probability, control the convention. It is unfortunate that the delegates could not be chosen, as was first proposed, at a special election in which no other issue was involved. There would then have been some chance that the voters would discriminate among the candidates, without regard to political divisions. As it is now, the names of the delegates will be printed on the official ballots with the names of the candidates for minor State and legislative offices, and the tendency of the great mass of voters will be to cast their ballots on straight party lines, paying little or no heed to the comparative merits of the convention nominees.

Mr. David Dudley Field improves the occasion of the present talk about consolidation of New York and Brooklyn to urge, in the columns of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the adoption of a new name for the former city, the name of Manhattan. His reasons are numerous and meritorious, or at all events plausible, and would undoubtedly prevail if the world had not got its head set on New York, in the same way that it has got its head set on the word America instead of Columbia as the designation of this hemisphere. Mr. Field maintains that the word New York is a badge of colonial dependence. True. So are New Jersey, New Hampshire, New Haven, New London, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Louisville, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Manchester, and a hundred others. It will be a hard job to shed all these colonial integuments. The name of New York never was a fit one for this city, says Mr. Field, because it bears no resemblance to the old York, which is a sleepy inland town, while this is a great commercial seaport. True again, but resemblances are never taken into the account in giving names either to towns or to children. Moreover, says Mr. Field, the name of New York is identical with that of the State, and this is an inconvenience and leads to confusion. Emphatically true. Would that it were otherwise. "The change would be easy," Mr. Field thinks; it would only be necessary for people to change their letter-heads. The objection that the city is known to all the world as New York is, he thinks, of little consequence.

Gov. Werts of New Jersey has begun the practical elevation of the character of the appointive judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of that State by his nomination of Mr. William Walter Phelps to fill a coming vacancy, and Mr. Phelps will do his part in the work of elevation if he accepts the appointment. There is no constitutional provision requiring the Governor to fill these places with incompetent laymen, selected only because they have some political "pull," and if once the custom comes to be to make the positions honorable by the selections made to fill them, the office will become attractive to men whose nominations will be a credit to the judiciary. Gov. Werts has also distinguished himself by reappointing Prosecutor Winfield of Hudson County. Mr. Winfield earned the hearty hatred of the Jersey City ring by sending the ballot-box-stuffers to prison, and his reappointment was bitterly opposed. He is a man of great legal ability and force of character, and should be kept where he is until the political atmosphere of Hudson County is a good deal clearer than it is at present. The Governor had proof on Monday that courage tells. The objectionable bill curtailing the appointing power of the Mayor of Jersey City because he is a Republican was recalled from the Governor's hands by the introducer, to save it from the condemnation of a veto.

Mr. Thompson, the "American Minister of Marine," who, M. de Lesseps said, had charge of the interests of the Panama Canal Company in this country, has made an explanation about the $2,400,000 of the fund which has been traced to this country. At first he said he knew nothing, or next to nothing, about any funds except his own salary—$25,000 a year. Then he averred that a good deal of the money—$200,000—went for "dredges, cars, and locomotives"; he himself having "bought 500 cars in Terre Haute alone." Now he says that, in looking over his papers, he discovers that the exact number of cars was 300. Moreover, he cannot remember the cost of the dredge made at San Francisco, but he is sure it was the "largest dredge of its kind ever made and cost a lot of money." The books of the company, he says, will give all the items, adding: "We have nothing to cover up; and I think that when the facts are known, it will be found that the American committee has nothing to fear from an investigation of the strictest sort." Mr. Thompson also appeared once before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1881, and once before the Interoceanic Canal Committee subsequently, and convinced both bodies that it was for the interest of the United States that the canal should be made with French money, in opposition to the contention that a canal thus constructed would run counter to the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Thompson further says that all the Panama money spent in this country passed through the hands of three banking-houses in this city, Seligman & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co. This makes the task of discovering what became of it very easy. These highly respectable houses will respond to a subpœna from a committee of inquiry, and we shall then know whether the money was all spent in locomotives, cars, and dredges.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF FEDERAL QUARANTINE.

THE Board of Health of Louisiana has addressed a somewhat passionate petition to Congress against the establishment of Federal quarantine, on both constitutional and economic grounds. The economic argument it is difficult to meet seriously. It consists, in the main, of an assertion, copied from a paper of ex-President Holt's of the Louisiana Board of Health in 1886, that a national board of health would be used in the interest of Eastern capitalists and traders to injure the Valley of the Mississippi, and particularly the port of New Orleans. Here is the way in which they would carry out their diabolical purpose:

"The great seaports of Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, the whole system of transcontinental railroads, would send a swarm of agents every summer into Louisiana with microscopes and chemicals, hunting for germs; the telegraph wires playing day and night transmitting startling accounts of suspicious discoveries, and the public mind of the whole country whipped into a fever of anxiety, as a prelude to shutting up our port, ostensibly for yellow fever, really in the commercial interests of rivals."

We shall only remark on this that it furnishes another illustration of the extent to which the high-tariff men have succeeded during the last twenty years in filling the popular mind with the devilish doctrine that in commercial intercourse one country can flourish only at the expense of some other country, and even one part of a country at the expense of some other part; that the money which one man makes in trade some other man loses. That the ports of the Eastern coast, and the owners of the transcontinental railroads, have, or think they have, such an interest in the impoverishment of the Mississippi Valley that they would resort to any fraud or falsehood to bring it about, seems on its face a notion worthy of a lunatic asylum; and yet it is a legitimate outcome of the attitude taken up in the late canvass by the McKinleyites towards England and other foreign countries. The children in our schools ought surely to be taught that every modern State has the keenest interest in the prosperity of its neighbors, because, to take the lowest ground, it is in trade with the prosperous, and not with the impoverished, that most profit is made. The moral government of the world has not been so arranged that the misery of one set of men shall be a necessary condition of the happiness of another set.

The constitutional objection of the Louisiana Board of Health to Federal quarantine is, we are glad to say, more serious. It is based mainly on the language of Judge Marshall in the famous case of Gibbons vs. Ogden (9 Wheaton), where he speaks of quarantine laws as "component parts of a mass of legislation" over which no direct power is granted to Congress, and "which consequently remain subject to State legislation." But this only shows the danger of brief quotations from long opinions. Further on Judge Marshall clearly explains that State quarantine laws are valid and constitutional only so long as Congress does not choose to override them in asserting its power to regulate commerce, and all the authorities are agreed that "commerce" includes "intercourse." Judge Marshall says:

"The acts of Congress, passed in 1796 and 1799, empowering and directing the officers of the general Government to conform to and assist in the execution of the quarantine and health laws of a State, proceed, it is said, upon the idea that these laws are constitutional. It is undoubtedly true that they do proceed upon that idea; and the constitutionality of such laws has never, so far as we are informed, been denied. But they do not imply an acknowledgment that a State may rightfully regulate commerce with foreign nations or among the States; nor do they imply that such laws are an exercise of that power, or enacted with a view to it. On the contrary, they are treated as quarantine and health laws, are so denominated in the acts of Congress, and are considered as flowing from the acknowledged power of a State to provide for the health of its citizens. But, as it was apparent that some of the provisions made for this purpose and in virtue of this power might interfere with and be affected by the laws of the United States made for the regulation of commerce, Congress, in that spirit of harmony and conciliation which ought always to characterize the conduct of governments standing in the relation which that of the Union and those of the States bear to each other, has directed its officers to aid in the execution of these laws, and has, in some measure, adapted its own legislation to this object, by making provisions in aid of those of the States. But, in making these provisions, the opinion is unequivocally manifested that Congress may control the State laws, so far as it may be necessary to control them, for the regulation of commerce."

If State quarantine laws were impregnable against Federal interference, the State of New York could for all practical purposes suspend intercourse with Europe through this port for an indefinite period, on the pretence that it was exercising a legitimate police power. Jenkins could, in fact, ruin the shipping merchants on the pretence that he was "keeping out cholera," for there is no State control over him. The power to regulate foreign commerce must connote the power, *if Congress pleases*, to regulate quarantine. Story so understood it. He makes the power to regulate commerce cover "quarantine laws, and pilotage laws, and wrecks of the sea." In the case of Morgan vs. Louisiana (118 U. S.), Justice Miller, admitting the intent of Congress to adopt State quarantine regulations and to recognize the power of States to pass them, says:

"But it may be conceded that whenever Congress shall undertake to provide for the commercial cities of the United States a general system of quarantine, or shall confide the execution of the details of such a system to a National Board of Health, or to local boards, as may be found expedient, all State laws on the subject may be abrogated, at least so far as the two are inconsistent. But until this is done, the laws of the State on the subject are valid."

Mr. Hornblower, discussing the quarantine question before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in this city in November last, based on this opinion the assertion that there is "no doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to act." In truth, all the authorities concur in the opinion that quarantine is a matter left by the Constitution within State jurisdiction *only* so long as Congress approves of State legislation and does not consider it unreasonable or an interference with commercial intercourse. To surrender quarantine to exclusive State control would be a complete surrender of the power to regulate commerce, and would, in fact, enable any local Tammany or Jenkins to levy prohibitory shipping tolls on foreign vessels. Justice McLean, delivering judgment in Smith vs. Turner (7 Howard), says: "By the Fourteenth Article of the Treaty of 1794 with England, it is stipulated that the people of each country may freely come with their ships and cargoes to the other, subject only to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. *The statutes here referred to are those of the Federal Government, and not of the States.* The general Governm nt only is known in our foreign intercourse." That is, England knows nothing legally of Jenkins, and therefore is not bound to submit her ships and passengers to his regulations should a dispute arise. Of course this may be got over by making Congress approve of Jenkins and adopt him; but the Judge's dictum shows that Jenkins has no inherent, endogenous sanitary powers.

COMPURGATIVE BANQUETS.

THERE is probably no organization of a public nature in the world which has had so many charges made against it as Tammany. Its history for twenty-five years has been largely made up of accusations of dishonesty, inefficiency, and ignorance against its leading men. But not one of these charges has it ever met by denial and proof. Its system of defence consists wholly either in silence, or in the production of witnesses who did not see them do it. This system of meeting witnesses who saw by a larger body of witnesses who did not see, old as it is, has never been so successfully worked by any other culprits. It is, of course, a very ancient system, and probably had its origin in the "Compurgators" of the common law, but it is now deeply rooted in American politics, and has been improved upon. The old common-law Compurgators were apt to be kinsmen of the accused, or members of the same guild, and they came into court to swear that they did not *believe* him to be guilty. The modern political Compurgator covers more ground, for he swears that the accused *is* not guilty, and rebukes the accusers as slanderers. The "old pastor" who appears in support of candidates in times of trouble is probably the best Compurgator of our day, because he not only meets the special charge of the hour, but covers a large portion of the defendant's life with a certificate of blamelessness. In the matter of compurgation, the defence has, of course, an immense advantage over the attack. The

public imagination is easily impressed by numbers and by authority, and there is no limit to the number of witnesses who can swear that they did not see the offence committed, and there is no station in which witnesses of this description may not be found. The humblest thief, under this system, might summon the President of the United States or Bishop Potter to testify in his behalf.

In Tammany defences, the Compurgators, the witnesses who did not witness, are usually produced at "a banquet." They are careful, however, not to meet any particular charge, or even to mention it. They compurgate either by a general eulogy on the accused, laying particular stress on the virtues in which he has been said to be wanting, or by a general denunciation of "slander," with a possibly very vague allusion to certain slanders of comparatively recent date. If, for instance, a Tammany man has been accused of drunkenness, the Compurgator dwells with emphasis on his love of tea and coffee and lemonade; if of licentiousness or disorder, on his attention to his religious duties and his fondness for the home circle; if of official corruption and increasing wealth, on his untiring industry and skilful investments in real estate. Of the fact that specific offences have been alleged against him, one gets no glimpse whatever, or only a very remote one. The only approach to it is an intimation that the slanderers and backbiters are particularly busy about this time, as, indeed, they were in the time of Washington, and are making official life increasingly difficult for pure and high-minded men. Oakey Hall's compurgation of the Ring, by dwelling on the lofty character and high social position of the gentlemen who audited Connolly's accounts, and comparing them to Connolly's assailants, was perhaps as skilful a piece of work as was ever done in this field. When he cried, "Oh, what a difference there is" between Marshall O. Roberts and Stewart L. Woodford, he did not say one word of direct defence of Connolly, and yet it somehow seemed to raise Connolly far above Woodford, and to put him beside his Compurgator, Roberts, as a spotless financier.

Compurgation, as we have said, is apt to be done at "banquets," first because the audience is select, and is made to consist solely of friends of the accused, and, secondly, because Compurgators go to banquets far more readily than to meetings. Many a one who would like to escape a meeting goes joyfully to a dinner, and feels flattered by being asked to speak at it. Dr. Jenkins has found this out, of course, and is just now "putting up a job," to use a vulgar phrase, of compurgation of remarkable merit. He is to have a "testimonial banquet and reception" at Jaeger's on February 11, and in the circular admits that it is "tendered to him by a grateful people for the great and efficient services that he rendered during the past year in saving his country from cholera." But, curiously enough, the only two Compurgators out of "the grateful people" whom he cites in the circular—namely, the Speaker of our House of Representatives and the President of the Mexican Board of Health—are very remote from the scene of his labors.

Now, the skill of all this, as a bit of compurgation, lies in the way in which the report of the leading sanitarians on the spot, who actually witnessed and examined Jenkins's work, is ignored and will be ignored at the banquet. Not a single mention will be made of their testimony against Jenkins nor of the unanimous vote of the Chamber of Commerce. The testimony produced will be that of witnesses who did not witness, of the large and highly respectable throng who kept away from the Quarantine when Jenkins was administering it. Neither Speaker Crisp nor Dr. Liciega was within one thousand miles of Jenkins when he was grappling with the cholera, and therefore they are filled with gratitude to him; and in truth the gratitude of a Compurgator and his ability to "voice" it are usually in the inverse ratio of his knowledge of the facts. We are bound to say, however, that here in the city the number of possible Jenkins Compurgators has greatly diminished. Last summer he was able, after his most flagrant mismanagement, to send out runners and get piles of testimony from doctors who knew nothing whatever about the matter except what he had told them. Not one of these gentlemen will venture to open his mouth for compurgative purposes since the report of the doctors who went down the bay and actually saw Jenkins wrestling with his malignant foe.

PHILLIPS BROOKS AND THE MODERN PULPIT.

Of Phillips Brooks it can be said, more truthfully than of any other clergyman of his generation enjoying anything like his fame, that his career and success were those of a preacher. In an age when it is universally agreed that the pulpit has declined, he was able to attain in it an eminence and a power as great as any man could desire. Such a figure as his in the Christian pulpit of the last half of the nineteenth century may well give pause to those who are affirming that modern conditions have for ever broken the power of the old-time preacher. To those, on the other hand, who say that modern conditions are all wrong, and that the thing to do is, with Cardinal Newman, to wish that the world might again become bigoted and superstitious, so that religion and its official expounders might be restored to their old place—to such bewailers of the good old times the career of Phillips Brooks in the better new times ought also to furnish food for thought. They ought to be led by it to ask themselves whether the wise way is to seek in vain to bring back what is now in the irrevocable past, or to adjust themselves to the present.

This is what Brooks did. He furnishes no proof whatever that an old-time preacher can flourish under modern conditions as well as a century ago, for the simple reason that he was not an old-time preacher. Whatever genius he had, lay in his perception that the men of his generation can no longer be reached by the methods of the past, and in his power to speak the language of the present. His example does not show that it is still possible for the pulpit to hold its old place, but only that it is still possible for the pulpit to make for itself a new place. How that new place can be made may be seen by a glance at some of the qualities which gave Phillips Brooks his influence.

His liberality was sincere and boundless. It did not consist, as in too many cases, of a grudging recognition of the fact that opinion can no longer be controlled by ecclesiastical or civil law, and so find its main expression in calling freedom of thought freedom to damn yourself by false beliefs. Nor was his liberality mere indifference, as if all truth were pretty doubtful anyhow, and all you had to do was to choose your party or your church and then stick to it. His convictions were profound and intense, but so, he clearly saw, might be other men's who differed from him. His method, therefore, was not to denounce others, or to seek to impose his beliefs on them, but to join hands with all earnest men everywhere in the search for truth and righteousness.

Obviously such a man could have no sympathy with anything that was merely sacerdotal. The forms and conventions of his church he used with ease, and doubtless with pleasure, as Emerson said that a man of native strength and skill of handling could succeed even under the oldest and mouldiest conventions; but when men attempted to bind him with them he snapped them as Samson did his green withes. Professional airs and priestly assumptions were abhorrent to him. He was always horrifying the "unco guid" of his own denomination by his carelessness of clerical privilege, and by the frank terms of equality on which he placed himself with all honest and benevolent men. Even the robes of a bishop could not make an ecclesiastic out of him, and only a few weeks ago a fellow-bishop, whom it is charity not now to name, published a long protest to the Church at large against the scandalous conduct of Phillips Brooks, an Episcopalian bishop, in consorting with Congregational publicans and Unitarian sinners.

Of still more importance in securing him his sway over men was the perfect sincerity which always marked his bearing and his speech. He never gave the impression of keeping back anything, of "looking this objection full in the face,"

as a preacher said once in unconscious confession, "and passing by on the other side." It is not probable that he was a great student, or deeply read, but he knew what men were thinking of, and he had the gift of speaking to their real and present needs. Religion was in him near to Matthew Arnold's famous definition of it as "morality touched with emotion," and his greatest flights as a preacher were those in which he glorified the common round and daily task of mortals with the light of eternal principles and hopes. Wall Street crowding Trinity Church at noonday meetings for a week to hear Phillips Brooks speak on righteousness and truth and judgment gave striking testimony to the power of his honesty and manly faith.

His life proves, in short, that if the pulpit has declined, the trouble is with the pulpit and not with the times. It is a great mistake to suppose that the opportunity of the preacher has passed or is rapidly passing. What has passed is the notion that a sermon, as such, is a channel of grace; that an illogical harangue is not an illogical harangue when delivered from the pulpit; that a man whom his college mates know to be of no more than average ability becomes suddenly endowed with supernatural wisdom and authority upon entering the ministry. All that is dead and gone. But what has not gone, what will never go as long as human nature remains what it is, is the willingness of men to hear gladly the preacher who can put an ideal interpretation upon their lives, and quicken all their nobler aspirations, and strengthen them in all their worthier resolves. For such a preacher the time is always ripe, and for lack of him too many churches are in the condition of the one where Carlyle went to hear Sterling preach—where, he said, it would be possible to let off a musket in any direction without danger of hitting an auditor. Phillips Brooks has no better lesson to teach the ministry of to-day—and he was emphatically a preacher's preacher—than the lesson that the surest way to reëstablish the pulpit in the respect and affection of the people is to make it tolerant, unaffected, progressive, and, above all, transparently honest.

THE NEW IRISH HOME-RULE BILL.

THE synopsis of the forthcoming Irish Home-Rule Bill transmitted by telegraph on Sunday probably contains all the important features of the measure. The list of powers reserved for the Imperial Parliament follows the Constitution of the United States almost on all fours, as indeed did the bill of 1886. The additions to these reservations in the present scheme are the imposition of any legislation affecting customs duties or excise duties, and the control of the Imperial Parliament over the land question for a period of five years. These last are doubtless meant to meet the objections to the last bill drawn from Parnell's utterances in favor of protection for Irish industry, and from the numerous denunciations of the whole landlord class by most of the Irish leaders.

The positive prohibitions are also the same as those of 1886, with some few additions, suggested by Tory criticism. For instance, the prohibition of 1886 directed against interference with the right to establish denominational schools, is made to cover interference with the right to establish denominational institutions of charity, and the right of children to attend public schools without receiving religious instruction therein.

The most important change in the new measure is, however, the separation of the two branches of the Legislature. Under the bill of 1886 the two "orders"—Peers and Commons—were to sit together; an arrangement which would probably in practice have resulted disastrously by producing daily rows. Under the present bill they sit apart, or, in case of disagreement, appoint a committee of conference very much as we do. If unable to agree, they go to the country on the special question in dispute, after the Swiss fashion. This introduction of the referendum into British politics, if carried out, cannot but have far-reaching results, but the late Tory commitments have been such that it is hard to say where they will find arguments to resist it. The upper house or "order" is to contain, as in the bill of 1886, 103 members, of whom 75 are to be elective, and the remaining 28 to consist of the twenty-eight representative peers who now sit in the House of Lords. The elective members are to be possessed of an income of £1,000 a year from real and personal property, and after thirty-eight years the non-elective peers are wholly to disappear, and the whole body to become elective. The qualification for electors of the upper house is the ownership or occupation of land of the net annual value of £125 a year. The lower house remains unchanged—204 members to be elected by existing constituencies, while the upper house is to be elected by new and equal electoral districts.

The new feature in the present bill which will excite most discussion, is the provision for the continued presence of 103 Irish members in the Imperial Parliament elected as at present, who will vote on all the questions reserved from the Irish Legislature. This will doubtless be the chief point of attack to the opponents of the bill. It was the failure of the bill of 1886 to provide for the continued presence of Irish members at Westminster which, according to their own account, drove most of the Liberal Unionists into secession—it looked so like the concession of Irish independence. But when they came to consider the possibility of retaining the Irish members, they declared that a proper arrangement for that purpose was beyond the wit of man. We do not know, of course, what the details of the present arrangement are, but the chief difficulty which appears on the surface is this: The great bulk of the questions reserved from the Irish Parliament will be, for England and Scotland, domestic questions. Should an adverse majority, worked by Irish members sitting for Ireland, be allowed to turn out an English Ministry on such matters, for instance, as coinage, customs duties, navigation, quarantine, copyright? Suppose, too, that the Irish were engaged in a wrangle with the English Ministry in power, what would prevent the 103 in the Imperial Parliament from punishing the Ministry as now by a close alliance with the Opposition, in complete indifference to the merits of the dispute? In other words, this section of the new bill apparently maintains that one of the inconveniences of the present Union which has done most to reconcile the Liberals to its abrogation. But it can hardly be discussed fully without seeing the text of the bill.

The proposed financial arrangements are important, as they cut down the Irish contribution to the Imperial Exchequer considerably. The bill of 1886 called on Ireland, for various purposes, for $23,000,000 annually. The present bill calls for only $11,505,000. This result has been brought about by very able examination of the comparative taxation of the two countries, which has been carried on during the last seven years by Home-Rulers, both English and Irish, whose names appear but little on the surface of the agitation. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is to continue to be the Supreme Court to which all constitutional questions are to be referred, as in the bill of 1886. But whether it is to be in such cases a court of first or of last resort only does not appear. How citizens who find themselves injured by unconstitutional legislation on the part of the Irish Parliament are to be kept out of the ordinary courts, we, so far, do not see. With us an unconstitutional law is no law, and an officer or individual who attempts to act under it to another man's detriment does so at his peril, and may be haled before a court of competent jurisdiction therefor. If the Irish minority have no such remedy, it is difficult to see how the Irish Parliament can be kept within its powers. Under the present bill the Crown is to have a veto on Irish legislation, which was not granted in 1886, and the control of the judiciary is to remain for five years under the control of the Imperial Government.

The principal changes are the retention of the land question, of the police and of the judiciary for five years by the Imperial Parliament; the continued presence of the Irish members in both houses of Parliament; the positive prohibition of customs duties; the division of the proposed Legislature into separate bodies; the disappearance of the peers from the upper house within a fixed period; the veto of the Crown; and the reduction of the Irish

contribution to the National Treasury. As to the value of these new features in abating English hostility to the bill, it is difficult to form an opinion. But it is obvious that each new precaution furnishes materials for a fresh attack, because every political arrangement whatever contains some reasons for thinking it cannot be successfully carried out. Every constitution that was ever put on paper was open to the general objection that the human nature—always the unknown quantity in political problems—of those who were to live under it, would prevent its success; and a prophet cannot be refuted.

Correspondence.

BRAINERD'S INDEX TO VON HOLST.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: With some reluctance I request you to print a few lines from me on T. H. Brainerd's Index to my 'Constitutional and Political History of the United States.' Some people may consider my opinion of it but an *ex-parte* testimony, and, therefore, I am loath to intrude it upon the public. But I do not feel at liberty to consult only my own wishes. I consider it my duty towards the indexer to state that the severe strictures on his work in No. 1438 of the *Nation* are, in my opinion, calculated to produce a wrong impression. Mr. Brainerd has not adopted the usual plan, and I can easily understand that the course pursued by him is highly objectionable to a rigorously systematic mind. If, in the sub-entries, he had simply marched up the volumes in their regular order, beginning with i. and ending with vii., he would have saved himself much time and trouble, and no objection would have been made, because it is the usual way. Those, however, who are to use the Index would very often have lost a great deal of time. It will suffice to give one instance by way of illustration. To go over all the sub-entries under *Jefferson* down to vii., 340, to get at his views concerning the inherent Federal right of coercing States, would be rather hard; under the sub-heading "State Rights," they are found at a glance.

But, if I understand the critic correctly, this arrangement by volumes and number of page is not what he would have wished. He pleads for a "topical and chronological" grouping. But can that be carried out with perfect clearness and consistency, if the Index is to be, at the same time, complete? I have never yet seen it done, and to my mind it seems, in the nature of things, impossible to do it. That, I think, ought to be kept in mind in passing judgment on the "confusion" with which Mr. Brainerd's arrangement is charged. That Mr. Brainerd could not expect to meet with general approval as to every detail, where he found it impossible to adopt the alphabetical order, goes without saying. Upon a close inspection one will, however, soon become convinced that also in these parts he has not proceeded in quite a hap-hazard way, but laid down some leading ideas as guiding lines, which he tries to follow as closely and consistently as the case will allow.

The opinion that "the alphabetical order is of no value whatever, as a rule," I do not share. To me it does not seem "purely subjective"—if I do not mistake the meaning which the critic intends to convey by this term—but in a high degree "topical." At all events, I find it very "*übersichtlich*," and it is a great saving of time to me. But, whatever the objections may be to which Mr. Brainerd may have justly laid himself open, to me he has rendered a great service. Thus far the Index has never failed to render me the help I required of it, and I trust that those who do me the honor of referring now and then to my work—the critic of the *Nation* included—will likewise find it a most valuable aid. I thank the critic sincerely for the compliment implied in his opinion that I ought to have been better served; but that cannot prevent me from considering myself well enough served to feel profoundly grateful to Mr. Brainerd.—Very respectfully,

H. von Holst.

Chicago, January 24, 1893.

[Our confessed reluctance to criticise at all, together with our ever-present sense of lack of space, kept us from enlarging upon the defects of Mr. Brainerd's Index, but we thought we gave an example that was conclusive against his systematic ability, at least on the side of chronology. We by no means should have approved "marching up the volumes in their regular order," and it is the prime merit of Mr. Brainerd's work that he discarded anything so mechanical; our complaint is that he did not know how to use his freedom.

As regards the alphabetical arrangement of the sub-entries, let us open at random to pp. 112, 113 (*Forsyth—Free Soil Party*). Not one of the six longer titles shows this arrangement perfectly carried out, and only one (*France*) shows it attempted, and here we actually have the letter A (Aix-la-Chapelle) at the very end. The same title illustrates what we meant by purely subjective alphabetizing, for the first (and it is a dislocated) entry is "strained relations under John Adams," while half-way down, in its proper place, is "relations with, Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry fail to reëstablish." No indexer of the present day ought to be told that "relations" and "strained relations" should form but one category—Relations. For further examples see, under *Franklin*, "in Federal convention"; under *Free Press*, "ingrained in American mind"; under *Free Soil Party*, "does not poll the Free Soil vote": such entries, which are quite suitable to a logical or chronological arrangement, have no reason at all for being alphabetized. As a matter of fact, Mr. Brainerd has not tried to alphabetize them, but neither has he disposed them logically. Let us recast one of the titles in question, omitting the numerical references. Mr. Brainerd's jumble is this:

Free Press, and slavery incompatible.
constitution insures.
poem on southern opposition to.
ingrained in American mind.
Jackson assumes to protect.

We propose, with a saving in space, as well as a gain in logic and in elegance:

Free Press, ingrained in American mind; Constitution insures; Jackson assumes to protect; incompatible with slavery; poem on Southern opposition to.

The rubric *Jefferson*, to which Dr. von Holst refers approvingly, is a striking illustration of Mr. Brainerd's faults. The first thirteen entries are not alphabetized; all the rest are. Among the former, "character" and "covert fighter" are separated by another entry ("Rousseau's influence on"), and we meet with such inept entries as "error and reason" and "freedom requires bloodshed." In the alphabetized portion occurs "embargo," with this secondary entry, "wise in Napoleon's eyes," which is of doubtful pertinency under *Jefferson*. Still, it ought to be found under the main rubric *Embargo*, but it is not there, nor under *Napoleon*.

We forbear. Whether the index we had ideated is possible or not, no school of librarians would award Mr. Brainerd a diploma for his index.—Ed. Nation.]

THE LORD'S DAY IN THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your correspondent "H." truly says that, "in the early Church, Sunday and the Sabbath were never confused." But it is equally true that the Lord's Day was constantly regarded as the analogue and successor of the Sabbath. Ignatius, one of the earliest writers referred to (Mag. 9), brings out this truth emphatically when he speaks of Jewish converts "*no longer* observing Sabbaths, *but* living according to the Lord's Day." What less can this mean than that they are to observe the Lord's Day instead of the Sabbath?

So in the Epistle of Barnabas (c. 15), the author, commenting on the message of God by Isaiah (i. 14), says: "Ye perceive how He speaks: Your present sabbaths are not acceptable to me; but that is which I have made, (namely) when giving rest to all things, I shall make a beginning of the eighth day, that is, a beginning of another world. Wherefore, also, *we keep the eighth day* with joyfulness, the day on which Jesus rose from the dead." Here the observance of the eighth day, or the first day of the week, is made the complement of the rejection of the seventh. The exposition may be faulty, but the writer is competent to testify to the usage and teaching of his own day.

Irenaeus expressly teaches that the Decalogue, in distinction from "the law of bondage," or the national law, is of universal obligation, but with an extended interpretation, such as our Lord Himself gave to the Commandments. Thus he says (Against Heresies, iv. 8), "The Lord Himself did speak in His own person *to all alike* the words of the Decalogue; and therefore in like manner do *they remain permanently with us*, receiving, by means of His advent in the flesh, *extension and increase*, but *not abrogation*." In what sense could the IVth Commandment be of moral obligation, in his view, unless it was applied to the Lord's Day?

Origen is perfectly explicit in applying this principle of interpretation to the IVth Commandment. In a Homily (23) on Numbers, he says:

"It behooves every one of the saints and every righteous person to celebrate also the festival of the Sabbath. But what is the festival of the Sabbath but that of which the Apostle says, 'There will remain, therefore, a sabbatism,' that is, an observance of the Sabbath, 'to the people of God'? *Leaving*, therefore, *the Jewish observances* of the Sabbath,

let us see what ought to be *for a Christian* the observance of the Sabbath. On the Sabbath day, nothing of all the actions of the world ought to be wrought. If, then, you cease from all secular works and carry on nothing worldly, but occupy yourself with spiritual works, go to church, lend your ear to the divine lessons and homilies, and think of heavenly things, exercise care for the future life, have before your eyes the judgment to come, look not to the present and visible things but to the invisible future—this is the observance of *the Christian Sabbath*" (Migne II., 358).

It is in vain that Hessey has endeavored to explain away this passage. Origen was not so foolishly transcendental as to make an ideal Christian cease for life from all secular works, and occupy himself only with spiritual works and going to church and the like. He is not peculiar in the idea that the Lord's Day is virtually a Christian Sabbath, though he is the first to use the term. The testimonies we have already given point in the same direction. If to some minds there is a seeming contradiction in the term, the idea was fully sanctioned in the Primitive Church.

Eusebius speaks very plainly to the same purpose. In his commentary on the "Psalm of Song for the Sabbath day" (title, Ps. 92), he writes:

"Wherefore those things [the Levitical regulations] having been already rejected, *the Logos* through the New Covenant *transferred and changed the festival of the Sabbath* to the rising of the sun, and delivered to us an image of the true rest, the salutary and *Lord's Day* and first day of the light. . . . On which day, . . . we ourselves coming together after an interval of six days, and keeping as festival *holy and spiritual Sabbaths*, we that from among the Gentiles have been ransomed *throughout the whole habitable world*, accomplish according to the spiritual law the things ordained by the law for the priests to do on the Sabbath" (Migne V. 1191, C).

What can be plainer? But he only says substantially what others said before him.

The Ante-Nicene Church, then, to go no further, agreed in teaching that the Lord's Day, as the very name implies, derived its authority from the Lord Jesus Christ, through His Apostles, and rested upon the fact of His resurrection; and that the Fourth Commandment, as a part of the moral law, and as interpreted by Christ and applied to the Lord's Day, is universally binding. E. P. G.

Baltimore.

ACCREDITED SCHOOLS AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In *School and College* for November, President Eliot is reported as having said, at the October meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, that "In California the inspection of approved schools is better than elsewhere in the country; but there each school is visited but once in three years, and at best by but one or two examiners for a day."

Is it the system of accrediting practised by the University of California that is here referred to? And if so, has President Eliot been misquoted, or did we fail, in March last, to give him correct information concerning our system of accrediting, or has he inadvertently mixed some of the ingredients of other systems with ours? Any statement purporting to describe the frequency and scope of the examinations of secondary schools as conducted by the University of California should read somewhat as follows:

In California every accredited school is visited every year, and by a number of examiners equal to the number of important subjects, or groups of subjects, taught in the school. Thus, to a school asking for full accrediting, whether for the first time or through the required yearly reapplication, is regularly sent one examiner (a specialist, of course) in each of the following subjects: English, Mathematics, History, Latin, Greek, Science (Physics and Chemistry). In rare cases, but for adequate reasons acceptable to our standing committee on schools, an examiner has based his report to this committee upon the examination of a previous year.

An extended account of the University of California system, its methods of procedure and its results, is contained in the December issue of the *Overland Monthly*, pages 594–599.

Irving Stringham, Dean.

University of California, Berkeley, January 23, 1893.

CH'NAI—SNY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In his discussion of the word *Snibar*, in No. 1438 (January 19, 1893), p. 50, Dr. Elliott Coues concludes that "chenai" is "a misprint for *chenal*, slough." I cannot agree with him, for the following reasons:

(1.) Though the index to the 'Account, etc.,' of Long's expedition (Philadelphia, 1823, 2 vols.) has "Chenal au Barre," I find at page 102 of the first volume this passage:

"Four miles from this place they crossed the Little Tabeau, and at evening pitched their tent on a stream called the Little Chneij au Barre, about a mile and a half from the Missouri. Here is a good mill seat. The Great and Little Chneij au Barre are two creeks entering the Missouri about a mile and a half from each other. Before the mouths of these two creeks is a large island; the slough or *chneij* dividing this island from the shore received the additional name of Au Barre from a hunter known by that appellation, who was lost here for some time, successively ascending the two creeks, which he mistook for the Missouri; hence the name of Chneij au Barre island, Great and Little Chneij au Barre creek, etc."

(2.) The French-Canadians of northeastern Ontario and those on the Quebec side of the river Ottawa habitually term the channel dividing an island from the shore a *ch'nai* or *ch'nail*, which is recognized as being identical with French *chenal*.

(3.) The English-speaking population of the district just referred to have taken the word *ch'nai* into their vocabulary in the form *sny*, with the meaning unchanged.

It would seem, therefore, that in writing *Chneij*, Long was but endeavoring to reproduce the *ch'nai'* of the old French-Canadian voyageurs and traders, who have left tokens of their presence by hill and stream in the Northwestern States—names which find their ready explanation from the study of the dialect and topography of French Canada. The investigation of French Canadian topographical names has scarcely been begun, but what little has been accomplished already proves that the subject is one of great interest historically and linguistically. Alex. F. Chamberlain.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass., January 23, 1893.

Notes.

J. B. Lippincott Co. have nearly ready the tenth and final volume of the new 'Chambers's Encyclopædia.'

Charles H. Sergel & Co., Chicago, are about to issue the second volume in their "Latin American Republics Series," the subject being Chili, and the author Anson Uriel Hancock; and an authorized edition of Paul Bourget's 'Cosmopolis,' to which, however, Tait, Sons & Co. in this city also lay claim.

'Hume,' by Prof. J. H. Hyslop, is the forthcoming volume in Ginn & Co.'s "Ethical Series."

Burr-Brothers, 114 Nassau Street, New York, will publish a limited edition of 'The Life and Works of Alexander Anderson, M.D., the First American Wood Engraver,' by Frederic M. Burr. It will make a large octavo volume, printed from type, and illustrated. Twenty-five of the 750 copies will be on parchment vellum.

Mr. Francis Darwin has compressed into one volume the 'Life and Letters' of his father, under the title, 'Charles Darwin: His Life told in an autobiographical chapter and in a selected series of published letters' (Appletons). This task has been skilfully performed with an eye to the general reader, by omitting the more purely scientific letters and retrenching others in the same class. The incomparable autobiographic chapter has of course been left intact, and we regret that Mr. Francis Darwin's own reminiscences have been curtailed even to the slight extent that they have. There is a portrait of his father in his old age after a photograph by Mrs. Cameron. A handsomer and not less legible page could have been made by the use of smaller type. In fact, though this is by no means a flagrant instance, we have here an illustration of the mischievous working of the manufacturing clause of the Copyright Act: the absence of international competition in good bookmaking compels Americans to put up with the cheapest and poorest that the American publisher offers them.

'Dod's Peerage' for 1893 (London: Whittaker & Co.; New York: Macmillan) marks its fifty-third year, and shows a slight increase in bulk due to necessary additions which are to be detected in every part of this standard publication.

The Castle of Vincigliata in the environs of Florence is one of the best-known sights to tourists, since it is a brand-new restoration upon the old feudal lines and in the old feudal spirit of construction and decoration, and contains, besides, a notable collection of antiquities. This monument owes its existence to a rich and enthusiastic Englishman, Mr. Temple Leader, and has been made the subject of a descriptive catalogue. Fragments of statuary, etc., from the neglected Orti Oricellari within the city limits having made their way to the castle, "Leader Scott" (Mrs. Baxter) was led in January of last year to publish an historic sketch of these gardens, certainly one of the most famous spots that Florence can boast, and the former seat of that Plato Academy which drew together the wit and learning and fashion of the Republic from 1462 to 1522, and among other products gave birth to Italian opera. Her sketch served, doubtless, to fix public attention on the gardens, and, when these were on the point of being cut up for building purposes, the Government interposed to declare them a national monument. The sketch is now handsomely reprinted, with a plan of the gardens, together with an enlarged catalogue of the antiquities in Vincigliata Castle ('The Orti Oricellari,' etc.; Florence: G. Barbèra). The typography is remarkably free from errors, and the presswork noticeable for the exact register of the rubricated border.

We have been unavoidably delayed in noticing 'In and Out of Three Normandy Inns,' by

Anna Bowman Dodd, which is issued by Lovell, Coryell & Co. in a limited *édition de luxe* of 500 copies with white illuminated cover and red sheath, good paper and print, and many half-tone illustrations after Reinhart and other artists or from photographs. It is a pleasant piece of the modern, impressionistic-descriptive style of writing, and is likely to afford considerable enjoyment of a mild kind. The author's search for effect sometimes leads her into curious inconsistencies, as when within five pages the same person's hair is described as black and as of the color of butter (pp. 21, 26), or when another figure is described, within nine lines, as clad in a "close jersey" and in "an unbleached chemise, widely open at the throat" (p. 39).

Dietz's 'Italie—Espagne' (Paris: Armand Colin) is, according to its title-page, a history of Italian and Spanish literature, with biographical notes and illustrative extracts; but it is more a text-book or compendium for a *lycée* than a serious work on the history of literature. Compared with others of its class, however, it is by no means bad. The narrative is clear, the extracts usually well selected, and there is a good index for each of the literatures concerned. Now and then M. Dietz makes bad blunders—as when he credits the inauthentic chronicles of Matteo Spinello and Ricordano Malespini with sundry antique virtues of style and thought, or states that Cecco d'Ascoli was burned alive for speaking lightly of Dante; but as a whole the book is not inaccurate, and gives a fairly good bird's-eye view of the entire field.

Ronca's 'Cultura medioevale e poesia latina d'Italia nei secoli XI. e XII.,' in two volumes (Rome: Società Laziale), is certainly not a final statement of the peculiar characteristics of life and culture in Italy in the last of the middle ages, but it at least puts into the hands of the student, either of comparative literature or of the rise of Italian literature, a larger body of information about the period in question than has probably yet been contained in any one work. More than a third of the first volume concerns mediæval culture and literature in general; the remainder treats of the culture and literature of Italy in particular, from the point of view not only of content, but also of grammar, vocabulary, and prosody. The second volume is a bibliographical dictionary of the authors mentioned. The whole work, unfortunately, though in detail clearly written, is somewhat weak in its larger structure and sorely needs a topical index.

A posthumous volume of unusual interest is Victor Hehn's 'De Moribus Ruthenorum: Zur Characteristik der russichen Volksseele' (Stuttgart: Cotta). It consists of leaves from the diary kept by Hehn during his sojourn in Russia from 1857 to 1873, and is a record partly of personal experiences and observations, but still more of philosophical reflections and ethno-psychological studies, pursued under very favorable circumstances, and showing remarkable keenness of insight. It is written in a pungent and paragraphic style, and contains more quotable things than any other book recently published in Germany.

It seems somewhat strange that only now appears a second edition of the authorized German translation of Darwin's 'Journal of a Voyage' ('Reise eines Naturforschers um die Welt,' Stuttgart).

The first volume, containing 'Gabriel Conroy,' of a new Danish translation of Bret Harte's complete works has recently appeared in Copenhagen. The translator is Fr. Winkel Horn, an industrious laborer in the English-Danish field. The early press notices give every indication of the success of the undertaking.

The publishing-house of Luigi Battei at Parma announces a new periodical, *Rivista critica e bibliografica della letteratura dantesca*. The new review will be issued monthly under the direction of Prof. G. L. Passerini; its contents, as its name indicates, will be entirely critical and bibliographical. The price of subscription is eight *lire* a year. Another periodical, covering somewhat the same ground, *L'Alighieri*, has been in existence for several years. Its founder and editor, Signor F. Pasqualigo, has recently died, but the publishers announce that the journal will be continued under able direction.

The quarterly *Archæologia Oxoniensis* (London: Henry Frowde) appeared last year in an undated Part I., of which the two leading papers relate to prehistoric Oxford, and are accompanied by illustrations of pottery and a map of the town. F. Haverfield begins a series of "Materials for Romano-British Epigraphy," and the pre-Norman and other early work lately discovered in Christ Church Cathedral is discussed by J. P. Harrison. The news department is not confined to Oxford in its survey of recent archæological discoveries. Extracts from the proceedings of societies, with lists of additions of relics to the Ashmolean Museum and of archæological and architectural books to the Bodleian Library, conclude the contents.

The *Geographical Journal*, as the official publication of the Royal Geographical Society is now called, opens with Dr. Nansen's paper descriptive of his bold scheme for crossing the North Polar region, to which we have already referred. The discussion which followed the reading of the paper before the Society is interesting as giving the views of several eminent Arctic explorers. Among these were Admiral Sir L. McClintock, who spoke rather favorably; Sir George Nares, who believed that wind would be more likely to drift the *Fram* to the west than the current to the north; Sir E. Inglefield, who gave a striking instance in his own experience of the rapid current drift from Siberia to the North American Coast; and Sir George Richards, who was very sceptical as to the existence of a northern current. Sir Allen Young thought that the great danger to contend with would be the land in nearly every direction near the Pole, while in Sir Joseph Hooker's opinion, "the success of such an enterprise would not justify the exposure of valuable lives for its attainment." The remainder of the *Journal*, which, considered with reference to its increased size and broadened scope, is slightly disappointing, is taken up with a description of the principal New Zealand glaciers, a brief account of Lieut. Ryder's East Greenland expedition, several short articles, and a record of geographical information and literature.

The condition of the university students of India has been made the subject of a recent minute by Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The three great universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, which control the higher education of the empire, are simply examining bodies after the model of the London University system. While exerting a profound influence upon the character of the educated classes, they acknowledge no responsibility for the conditions, whether good or evil, amid which the student acquires the knowledge to enable him to pass his examinations. In Calcutta, for instance, Sir Charles says there are 4,000 students for whom "not so much care is taken of their living in healthy and decent surroundings as is taken by Government for the pilgrims to Jagannath." The great problem to which he invites the attention of all interested in the subject is how to make university influence and university responsibility go hand-in-hand. He urges especially upon every professsor and teacher of the Government colleges and schools the acceptance of this principle, "that his relations to the students should not begin and end in the lecture-room, but that he should endeavor out of school hours to acquire their confidence and obtain an influence over them which should last through their lives."

Since the National Weather Bureau was placed under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, the publication of bulletins, suspended for some years past, has been resumed. Five have thus far been issued: The Climate of Death Valley, Cal., by Prof. Harrington, Chief of the Bureau; Magnetic Observations, by Prof. Bigelow of the Bureau; Relations of Soil to Climate, by Prof. Hilgard of California; Physical Properties of Soils, by Prof. Whitney of the Maryland Agricultural College; Movements of Ground-water, by Prof. King of Wisconsin University. The last two are the most novel of the series. The degree of fineness of soils is shown to have a controlling influence on their behavior under agricultural operations, and the method of treatment of unfavorable textures is foreshadowed. The report on the movements of ground-water is based on a series of carefully conducted experiments, and reveals among other matters a surprising sensitiveness to changes of atmospheric pressure, by which the yield of wells and springs is to some extent found to be determined. In connection with the first-named Bulletin we can recommend for instruction and entertainment 'Illustrated Sketches of Death Valley and Other Borax Deserts of the Pacific Coast,' by John R. Spears (Rand, McNally & Co.).

It is but a short time since fossils of the birds were of the most rare. Twenty years ago a fossil feather was quite sufficient to create a sensation among ornithologists. Gradually, however, the number of known forms has been increased until the list has now reached a considerable length. A late publication by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, in the Journal of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, vol. ix., "A Study of the Fossil Avifauna of the Equus Beds of the Oregon Desert," enumerates and describes about fifty species, of some twenty-five genera. Two gulls, a goose, a brant, a heron, a flamingo, three grouse, two hawks, a blackbird, and a crow are said to be new to science. Excepting a few types that became extinct, and comparing the fossil with the recent, the author decides that the birds of the later tertiary time were simply the direct ancestors of existing genera and species of birds; the latter having, in most instances at least, made little, if any, osteological departure. Separately the essay is a quarto pamphlet of thirty-six pages and three plates.

"A New Cretaceous Bird Allied to Hesperornis," *Coniornis altus*, is described and figured by Prof. O. C. Marsh in the *American Journal of Science*, vol. xlv., January, 1893. In the same number also this author has an article on "The Skull and Brain of Claosaurus," a cretaceous dinosaur, in which descriptions and figures are given of skull, brain, and teeth; and in the February number he has a "Restoration of Anchisaurus," a dinosaurian reptile that may have made some or many of the so-called "bird tracks" of the Connecticut River sandstones.

The report (December 5, 1892) of General

Casey, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., on the state of construction of the new building for the Library of Congress is accompanied by a large photographic view taken from the northwest corner on November 8, 1892. From the progress anticipated during the coming year, one might suppose that partial occupation would be possible in 1895.

At the election of officers for 1893 by the Graduate Association of Yale, the vice-president and three of the executive committee chosen were women. Such action is a prompt and logical endorsement by the students themselves of the extension of post-graduate privileges to women.

—"The Women's Suffrage Calendar for 1893" (London) supplies some suggestive information, in compact shape, regarding the work and activities of the present generation of English women. Glancing through its pages, we are reminded that, in this year of grace, the well-born English maiden whose aspirations soar beyond the county-belledom and London-season triumphs of her compeers, finds open to her several well-beaten paths of personal honor and public usefulness. Under limitations doomed to speedy extinction, she can share with her brothers the educational advantages of the leading universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and can, with public approval, serve her fellows as professor, doctor, trained nurse, poor-law guardian, school commissioner, etc. We are reminded that the local ballot is in the hands of all rate-paying women, and that within a year the bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise to such women was lost by a very small majority—the leaders of the historic Conservative party being found among the members of Parliament voting "Aye." The list of "gains" in 1892 for the woman's cause records the election of women school commissioners in Canada, the extension of parish suffrage to women in Guernsey, the first appointment of a woman (and she an American) as lecturer on law at the coeducational University of Zurich, the opening of the Scotch universities to women, their admission to the Ancient Order of Foresters, to the Royal Geographical Society, and to the British Medical Association, their appointment as Government medical officers in the Austrian provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and finally the passage of a woman-suffrage bill by the New Zealand Legislature, although the original bill was so handicapped by "conditions" in the Legislative Council that it was, as amended, rejected by the lower house. When we remember that it is barely a decade since the municipal franchise was generally extended to women in Great Britain, that women were only admitted to the Cambridge Tripos Examinations in 1881, and to the Oxford Locals in 1884, and that Sydney University did not confer a degree on a woman until 1885, we can better gauge the growth in popular British opinion shown by the following appointments of women during the year ending October, 1892: as assistant physician to the Workhouse Infirmary, Manchester; resident physician, Smallpox Hospital Ship, London; physician to the Edinburgh School Board; resident physician, Victoria Hospital for Children, Hull; visitor to three lunatic asylums, Cape of Good Hope Colony; meteorologist Hong Kong Observatory (Government appointment); three associate professorships in the coeducational institutions, the Royal University of Ireland and the University of Sydney; and the addition, by the Home Secretary, of four women as assistant commissioners on the Labor Commission created by the last Parliament. Several of these innovations have been already announced in our columns.

—A somewhat rambling essay by the late Theodore Child introduces Clara Bell's translation of Firenzuola's dialogue, 'Of the Beauty of Women' (London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons). Firenzuola was a typical Italian man of letters at the period of the later Renaissance—versatile, witty, and graceful, with a superficial but genuine admiration for antiquity and a marked contempt for all mediæval notions. He won distinction in criticism, in both branches of the drama, in poetry, in the *novella*, and in translation, as one of the ripest and most cultivated spirits of his time. The dialogue before us, which shows him at his best, is one of the most interesting of the half-dozen treatises on feminine beauty that are so characteristic of the time. The author, under the thin disguise of a certain Celso, discusses the various "points" of beauty which the ideal woman should possess, first with a band of youths and women, in the garden of the Abbey of Grignano at Prato, and afterwards with the same pleasant company at the house of a certain Madonna Lampiada. The first discourse concerns Plato's theory of beauty and love and certain of its applications, and gives a general outline of the subject and a discussion of the signification of the terms most frequently used in connection with feminine beauty. Love is the quest of beauty, the beauty of women "an earnest of heavenly things, an image and simulacrum of the joys of heaven." Wherefore, says Celso, in order "not to go up there [to heaven] and seem like a rustic when first he seeth a town, and not to have then to learn the contemplation of things beautiful, I exercise myself here as best I may, by gazing on these fair faces." The second discourse considers in detail the eyes and the eyebrows, the eyelashes, the ears, the neck and bosom, the shoulders and arms, the chin, the teeth, the gums, and even the tip of the tongue. The whole treatise thus throws light on the ideals of beauty then in vogue, and is a suggestive commentary on contemporary painting as well as the other arts. The brilliant and vivacious style of the original is, on the whole, satisfactorily reproduced in the translation.

—Referring to an extract in our recent review of Blades's 'Books in Chains,' a correspondent writes: "Blades says: 'When a book was given to a mediæval library, it was necessary, in the first place, to employ a painter to *write the name and class-mark across the fore-edge*.' But no such necessity is apparent except to persons acquainted with a very peculiar and long-forgotten bibliothecal custom, namely, that of ranging books with their backs against the wall. During a Spanish tour in 1867, the writer saw this custom still predominant in the library of the Escorial—where he also saw a crowd of monks still praying for the soul of Philip II. The names of books were written either on clasps running across the fore-edges or on labels, sometimes projecting from leaves on which they were pasted, or dangling from strings which would also serve as book-marks. The oddity of this arrangement led the tourist to take down a volume. Facing outward, it was ready for opening as soon as drawn from the shelf, and needed no turning around. This style of placement, which seems at first absurd, may be, after all, better than that now in vogue. It may have been devised by a lazy monk, but it is clearly labor-saving, and may be worth reviving in modern libraries where the volumes demanding consultation are more and more multitudinous. No obstacles which can be removed ought to be left to obstruct the highways and by-ways of research."

—"Some time after the visit above mentioned to the Escorial," continues our correspondent, "the strange reversal of what had come to be considered the natural position of books on a shelf was several times discussed in the London *Notes and Queries*. An Austrian ambassador, when interviewed at Athens, spoke of the volumes in the Escorial as standing with their cut edges towards the spectators. Then a British writer, while incidentally admitting this fact, aimed chiefly to discredit other statements of the Austrian. Further research showed that the Escorial placement was of long standing, probably dating from the building of the palace, the most costly pile, according to Prescott, ever finished by one man. An Italian visitor in 1650 wrote that the gilt-edged leaves of the tomes (not much thumbed perhaps) 'made the hall where they were stored look as if clothed with gold from roof to floor.' It was further discovered that the Escorial arrangement was a survival of a fashion once prevalent far and wide. Engravings contemporary with Calvin and other scholars of various countries in their libraries showed their books with their backs to the wall. Not a few volumes in ancient libraries, especially in Birmingham and Ripon, showed plain tokens that they were intended to stand, as we should say, wrong side before. Carvings in stone and ever-during brass were found which pointed the same way. One was in York Minster. It is noteworthy how a custom dominant for ages will vanish so as to seem absurd and incredible to most men, while still flourishing in a kingdom where it is proverbial that Adam, if he were to rise from his grave, would find everything just as he left it. Such disclosures are the zest of Spanish travel. In the sixties that zest was still keener than now."

—It is not very likely that so deliberately repulsive a writer as M. J. K. Huysmans (in spite of all his vigor and learning) often is, has found many American readers. But the curious few who have read 'À Rebours' and 'Là-Bas' will hear with a certain interest of the recent death, at Lyons, of the Abbé Boulan, the "docteur Johannès" of the last-named novel. The Abbé, in his earlier years, was appointed director of a convent of nuns whom he led into the devotions and practices of the highest mystical theology. The usual results followed: some of the nuns became inspired, and some bewitched. Boulan was condemned, first by his Archbishop and afterwards by Rome, and, upon contumacy, was excommunicated. He returned to France and devoted himself to the study and practice of occultism for benevolent ends. He found, however, that the world was no more sympathetic than the Church, since it sent him to jail for the illegal practice of medicine. He seems to have been a hypnotist born out of due time. He undoubtedly wrought many cures by his occult force, or by his patients' faith in it. In severe cases he resorted to a sort of benevolent parody of the Christian sacrifice—a sort of White Mass, one might call it, in contradistinction to the Black Mass of the Kabalists. It was, in fact, to the White Magic that he devoted his life, and he believed himself to have been often assailed by the men and demons of the Black Art. There is nothing very harmful in such mild insanities as these, except to the subject of them, and the

Abbé Boulan, when one considers his sincerity, shows not unfavorably when set beside the absurd modern Mages, and Sârs, and Brothers of the Rose+Croix.

—Lunar photography, begun by the elder Draper in 1840, continued by his son Henry and by Rutherfurd in New York, and more recently at Harvard, has culminated in a splendid series of negatives procured with the thirty-six-inch telescope of the Lick Observatory. Many of the originals (of nearly six inches in diameter) are technically perfect enough to bear enlargement to six feet, while Mr. W. Prinz of the Royal Belgian Observatory has made photographic amplifications of the lunar crater Copernicus from these negatives to a scale on which the moon's diameter would exceed thirty feet. These fine photographs, rivalling the classic handiwork of Maedler, Schmidt, and Lohrmann, are secondary only in this, that the very small craters are sometimes indistinctly registered by photography. The Lick negatives of the moon have been industriously studied by Prof. Weinek of Prague, who has discovered new rills and craters, and elaborated a beautiful series of enlarged drawings which, reproduced by heliogravure, form the most perfect detail pictures of lunar scenery yet produced. The moon's ordinary surface and structure, apparently volcanic in the main, is best seen at or near the time of quadrature, under oblique illumination. But the lunar rills or streaks, difficult to observe when the shadows of the mountains are most conspicuous, and very prominent when the shadows are imperceptible, demand a front illumination for their visibility. Theoretically, the material of the streak surface must, as pointed out by Dr. Copeland, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, be made up of multitudes of surfaces more or less completely spherical, but either concave or convex; and he therefore regards the streaks as produced by a material pitted with minute cavities of spherical figure, or strewn with minute solid spheres. Prof. W. H. Pickering, on recent critical investigation of the rill systems (with a thirteen-inch telescope at an elevation of 8,000 feet at Arequipa, Peru), finds that the streaks of the system surrounding Tycho and other craters radiate, not from the centre of the ring mountains, but from a multitude of craterlets upon their rims. Also, there are not, as heretofore supposed, any streaks hundreds or even thousands of miles long, but their usual length varies from ten to fifty miles, while they seldom exceed one-quarter mile in breadth at the crater. In the volcanic region surrounding Arequipa, the roads are in some places partially covered with a white pumice-like material, and its behavior under different inclinations of the line of illumination to the line of vision has led Prof. Pickering to a conclusion quite identical with that of Dr. Copeland, that the general appearance of the streaks is most readily explained by the hypothesis of a light-colored powder extending away from the craterlets. The only farther step necessary to a completely satisfactory explanation of these mysterious markings is a reasonable elucidation of the process by which this powder has come to be radially disposed.

ALLAN'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862. By William Allan, A.M., LL.D., late Principal of McDonogh School, Maryland, formerly Lieutenant Colonel, &c., A. N. V. With an Introduction by John C. Ropes, author of 'The Army Under Pope,' etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo, pp. x, 537.

One of the most gratifying features of the historical discussion of the civil war is the fair play which is allowed to writers on both sides. A new book by a Southern writer is cordially welcomed by the most earnest Northern men and finds its way into Northern libraries, public and private, without delay. This new history of the campaigns in Virginia and Maryland in 1862 comes before the world with a most cordial introduction by Mr. Ropes, himself the historian of an important part of the same period. Mr. Ropes, with a spirit of broadest liberality, vouches for the ability and the honesty of the Southern writer, though the latter combats vigorously some of his own published conclusions. He says of Col. Allan: "Allowance must always be made, even when considering the views of the most judicial minds, for the bias which inevitably results from adopting heartily and earnestly one side in a great conflict of opinion and of arms. But the Northern reader will find in the pages before us an impartial spirit and a love of the exact truth characterizing the entire performance of the work."

The differences between National and Confederate writers have greatly diminished with the progress of time, and especially with the progressive publication of the official records of the war. The evidence on many points is so much more complete than it was a few years ago that no reputable author can ignore it, and the influence of the "bias" which Mr. Ropes speaks of is greatly narrowed as to its field. It is still possible to accept the testimony of our own side in preference to that of an enemy, where the two are contradictory, or to select the most favorable of several possible theories when we discuss the conduct of our friends. In questions of numbers we may use the smallest given by respectable authority to our own forces and the largest admitted by our opponents as to their own. We may see the acts of our heroes through the rosy medium of our loving admiration, and be ready to take the worst view of a leader on the other side, especially if our cause has suffered by his blows. These are perennial blossoms of human nature, and it will take centuries to develop an absolutely judicial investigation.

Col. Allan died before his book was published, and, judging by the foot-note references to authorities, he did not have the advantage of some recent books of capital importance in forming a sound historical judgment of the campaigns he describes. He had evidently analyzed with care the movements of the divisions and brigades of both armies as they are revealed in official reports, and was honestly industrious in trying to avoid conjecture and to base himself on authenticated fact. The points a Northern critic would discuss with him are therefore comparatively few, and we can join heartily in the general praise which Mr. Ropes gives his book. Yet the book is distinctly and manifestly written from the Confederate standpoint, and shows on almost every page the "bias" peculiar to the author's education and sympathies.

The instances which will make this clearest are found in his treatment of McClellan, Lincoln, and Pope. Southern writers are always good "McClellan men," and pretty uniformly back that general in the differences which arose between him and Lincoln's Administration. It is but a little while since a strong party among the old officers and men of the Army of the Potomac did the like; but increased knowledge of the facts has worked a marked change in Northern sentiment. We all know now that the Government gave to McClellan an army greatly superior in numbers, in equipment, in weapons, and in supplies to that which was opposed to him, and that the soldiers, man for man, were every whit as good as Johnston's and Lee's. It was right, therefore, to hold the General responsible for success. Every pretended cause of complaint, on his part, has melted into thin air before these simple and hard facts, and all who are at all intelligent in regard to the war now know it. Our Northern people have taken their bearings accordingly, and we hear no more of the injustice of Lincoln and Stanton towards the General.

Southern writers (even so candid a one as Col. Allan) find it hard to correct their judgment according to this truth. They seem to have a kind of vested interest in McClellan and in the respectable and dignified way in which he was getting our armies regularly beaten, so that they can hardly look upon it as anything less than cruelty to the Confederacy for Mr. Lincoln to remove him from command. We were going so smoothly and decorously through the steps which led, inevitably, to the surrender on our part and the establishment of the independence of the South, with the accustomed stately compliments for the heroic courage and skill shown on both sides, that Lincoln's interference with it all proves his badness of heart! It surely is time that so puerile a way of treating the subject should be put aside.

In Col. Allan's case the incongruity is the more apparent because his fair recognition of all the facts in the premises makes the absurdity of the conclusion stand out in all the stronger relief. He states as clearly as any one that McClellan was, through his whole career as a commander, under the incredible illusion that his opponent's army was more than twice its actual size, and acted upon this belief. Yet Col. Allan enumerates, as showing that "there can be no question that he was badly treated," (1) that he was peremptorily ordered to begin in February, 1862, a campaign which he ought to have begun in September, 1861; (2) that he was relieved of the command of the Western armies so that he might give his whole mind to leading that of the Potomac; (3) that McDowell's corps was retained to defend Washington and repel Jackson, who was let loose in the Shenandoah by the utter feebleness of McClellan's advance in the Peninsula. These complaints became obsolete when the war records disclosed the fact that McClellan not only had his hands full in conducting his own campaign, but that he was held at bay and finally defeated by a much inferior force. Southern writers have yet to learn what we have learned, that Mr. Lincoln was right in all this, and that the only marvel was in his patience, consideration, and kindness in his dealings with his subordinate.

The Southern treatment of Pope is a corollary to that of McClellan. As Pope opened the way in the changes which finally led to the transfer of Grant from the West to the command of all the armies, and especially of the Army of the Potomac, Pope had to bear the brunt of the indignation and disappointment at McClellan's removal. Here also the change which has come in Northern judgment has not reached Southern writers, and Col. Allan goes, perhaps, beyond the average in his depreciation of Pope. He does this, too, although he had under his eye Mr. Ropes's book on that campaign, in which a sounder and much more judicial treatment of the subject is found.

Northern men now understand that Pope, with half the numbers that McClellan had before Richmond, and these partly raw recruits, was driven back upon Washington by the same army (substantially) which had driven McClellan from Gaines's Mill to Harrison's Landing; the same army against which McClellan refused to resume the aggressive unless thirty thousand more men could be added to his already superior forces. Nobody now doubts that Pope's fighting, from Cedar Mountain to Chantilly, was bold and vigorous. When this has been learned, it has become ridiculous to exalt McClellan and to speak contemptuously of Pope. Yet Col. Allan ignores these simple facts, with Mr. Ropes's sound conclusions from them, and rings all the old changes upon Pope, from "braggart" to "blockhead." To do so now is an anachronism.

We have been taught corrections, also, in regard to Pope personally, which Colonel Allan had evidently not learned. Mr. Ropes had exploded the amusing myth about his announcing "headquarters in the saddle," but Col. Allan faithfully repeats it. As to Pope's "bombastic" orders, a simple comparison with a few issued by other officers, South as well as North, will prove that the literary taste of military war orders must be subjected to generic and not specific criticism. For one of his orders, however, Pope was "outlawed" by the Confederate President, though the rapid progress of the campaign prevented its having any practical effect; but as Mr. Ropes has admitted that this one was in conflict with international law, Col. Allan has good support in condemning it. The order was one which directed all male citizens to be sent beyond his lines who would not take the oath of allegiance, and declared that they should be treated as spies if they returned without permission. The order was meant to meet the notorious fact that the systematic and industrious communication with the enemy by citizens made these practically spies. What the laws of civilized warfare tolerate when the hostility of citizens becomes annoying to an army is by no means easy to settle. The practice of armies is much severer than the rules laid down by theorists. Interesting light is thrown on this subject by a very recent book written by Lieut. Birkhimer of our army, and it is fairly debatable, in view of this, whether Pope transgressed the rules recognized by European armies of the present day.*

Since Col. Allan wrote his criticisms, probably, the Life of Stonewall Jackson, by his widow, has appeared; and the fact there revealed that Jackson advocated fighting under the "black flag" and giving no quarter to invaders, will silence all criticism of Pope by Southern men. The practice of Confederate officers in districts which they regarded as rebellious to their Government, *e. g.*, East Tennessee and West Virginia, was quite as harsh as anything complained of by them. In that same year, 1862, the Confederate forces were for a short time in possession of the Great Kanawha valley, and George Summers, known before the war as one of the foremost men of all Virginia, was forced to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy by the threat that he would be tied to the tail of a wagon and marched over the mountains on foot to Richmond. An elderly and rather corpulent man, he regarded it as a sentence of death, and took the oath to avoid it. Such things are not lovely to recall, but, if told, they must be told of both sides.

*See Birkhimer's 'Military Government and Martial Law,' chap. viii. (Washington, 1892.)

Another constant discrepancy between Northern and Southern writers is in their statements of the forces engaged. It runs through the whole history of the war. Col. Allan notices in one place the fact that Palfrey, in his history of the Antietam campaign, says that the Confederate accounts exclude their officers in giving numbers, making a difference of about 10 per cent. This, however, has not led him to examine the grounds on which the assertion is made, and he follows the custom of making estimates that will not stand a test. Let us take the battle of Antietam as an example. McClellan failed to crush Lee because he delivered his attacks piecemeal, sending in smaller columns than those which Lee could unite to meet them. His success was, therefore, only partial and incomplete, though we know that his forces were superior. But Col. Allan is not content with this, and repeats the common error of exaggerating the difference. He says, "It was the assault of an army of about 80,000 troops upon one of 35,000."

If we analyze the evidence we have, we find that on the 22d of September, four days after the battle, in the tabulated morning report of Lee's army there were reported 36,416 present for duty. But from this report the cavalry and the reserve artillery are expressly excluded, and two regiments which were in the battle and afterwards detached are also omitted. The casualties at South Mountain and Antietam officially reported were 13,964. These figures enable us to reconstruct the table of Lee's army in the battles as follows:

Report of September 22	36,416
Add cavalry (official report, Oct. 10)	5,761
Reserve artillery (report Sept. 30)	764
Two regiments not reported, say	600
Casualties, South Mountain and Antietam	13,964
Total on September 18	57,505

Of the troops thus included, every regiment and battery is represented in the casualty list, and nothing is estimated but the two regiments of which we find no report of their strength.

It thus turns out that Lee had in Maryland nearly 60,000 men instead of 35,000, as Col. Allan states. The discrepancy is too great to be accounted for in any satisfactory way, as the figures are nearer one-half the force than its true strength. Gen. Palfrey has given in his history strong reasons for putting McClellan's available strength at 70,000 instead of 80,000, which would make the ratio between him and Lee about seven to six; but whether seven or eight, it was a sufficient preponderance if the troops were rightly handled, though not an overwhelming one. Straggling cuts a considerable figure in Col. Allan's as well as in other Southern estimates of Lee's forces, but this was incident to both armies, and cannot properly be made a ground for reducing the figures of either. If either army suffered most from it, it would be McClellan's, for Lee's was retiring in presence of its enemy, and the fear of capture would keep men in the ranks.

As to the official returns of the opposing armies, it certainly seems that an end might be put to controversy. It was the custom in both armies to make reports of strength three times a month, upon blanks furnished by the Adjutant-General's Department. That of the National army was a form containing some fifty ruled columns divided into groups comprising separate statistics of (1) officers and men "present for duty"; (2) present, sick, or in arrest, or on duty taking them out of the ranks, as clerical work, etc.; (3) absent, with or without leave; and (4) aggregates. The last column of the group, "Present for duty," was an "aggregate" of both officers and men in all the other columns of the group.

The Confederate army forms were intended to be an improvement on ours in statistical fulness, and the blank contained some sixty columns, similarly grouped. The group "Present for duty" (a sample is before us as we write) contained, for an army return, thirty-two columns, but no "aggregate" column like that mentioned above, nor is there anywhere upon it a summary of officers and men present for duty. If we pass to the right in the voluminous form, beyond the group of columns for "sick," etc., we find a column marked "effective total," but this contains only the total of men in the ranks, including sergeants and corporals actually carrying muskets, and excluding all commissioned officers and the non-commissioned staff. If the last column of the "Present for duty" be taken as the army strength by a historian examining the returns, he will have only the privates in the ranks, and if he takes the column marked "Effective total" he has only added the non-commissioned officers in the ranks. Let us see what difference this will make. The case before us happens to be the return of Hardee's Army of Tennessee, December 10, 1863. Condensing the columns under "Present for duty," we get:

Officers at army headquarters	230
Officers with divisions and brigades	4,124
Non-commissioned staff	547
Artificers and musicians	655
Sergeants and corporals	7,874
Privates	35,220
Aggregate present for duty	48,650

But, as we have said, this aggregate nowhere appears on the return, and the investigator must make it for himself by adding the footings of thirty-two columns, as we have done. Yet it is the equivalent of the last column of the return "Present for duty" in the form used in the National army. If we run the eye along to the column marked "Effective total," we find the figures to be 43,094, which will be found to be the sum of the last two items only, in the table given above. The difference between this number and the aggregate present for duty as computed by the national form, is 5,556, or nearly 13 per cent. of the "effective total" given in the Confederate returns, which must therefore be increased in that ratio to make an accurate comparison with the National ones.

As everybody knows, most of the archives of the Confederate Government were destroyed, and it is only from remnants accidentally preserved that we can get light. The sample analyzed was obtained from the War Office for another purpose, but we believe it is a perfectly fair sample of such returns. Gen. Hardee was one of the most accomplished and accurate of the Confederate officers. He had been Commandant at West Point before the war, and was the author of the standard 'Tactics' then used in the army. It is therefore safe to say that at his headquarters the army forms were understood and properly used. The controversy has been very often referred to, but we do not know that a detailed analysis of the matter has been published.

While the points thus discussed color the whole of Col. Allan's book, far the greater part of his story is made up of details in regard to which there can be no debate, and where we can follow his clear descriptions and enjoy his calm and temperate tone with unmixed satisfaction. With the exception named, he treats the officers on the National side with courtesy and respect. He is not extravagant in his laudation of his own friends, but shows discrimination in his estimates of them.

In one respect the book has marked supe-

riority: the maps, printed in colors, are far above those we ordinarily see. They are on a good scale and are sufficiently numerous to illustrate the text well at every important point in the campaigns narrated. That the book is well printed need hardly be said when the imprint of the publishers is noticed.

WOODBERRY'S SHELLEY.—II.

The Complete Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley. The Text newly collated and revised, and edited with a Memoir and Notes, by George Edward Woodberry. Centenary Edition. In four volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1892.

If we ask why it is that Mr. Woodberry persists in gently finding fault with everybody else, and in seeing excuses everywhere for Shelley, the answer is very simple, and is the highest compliment to Shelley. It is that the better we know Shelley, the more we read of his life in general, the more we are disposed to love and admire him. In the larger part of his life, his conduct was really angelic; it is impossible, without reading the details of Prof. Dowden's book, to conceive to what an extent the poet was magnanimous, long-suffering, generous, and just. He was not only capable of a noble disinterestedness and of great self-sacrifice for the sake of principle, as when he refused to give his consent to the entailing of his estate, but he was ready constantly with the small change of daily kindness and courtesy which counts up higher, in the long run, than the heroisms and the thousand-pound notes. He was always planning for others, working for others, impoverishing himself to pay other people's debts. His behavior towards Godwin, towards Hunt, to Keats, to Miss Clairmont, is beyond praise. "In natural piety, in purity of motive, in conscientious and unselfish action, Shelley was exceptionally conspicuous." This is Mr. Woodberry's verdict, in one of his essays, and we are quite willing to accept it. No one could help falling in love with the writer of that letter to Mr. William Baxter, a worthy gentleman who, under the frown of his son-in-law, had written to Shelley declining further intercourse between the two families. The courtesy, the friendliness, the charity, the sweet reasonableness of Shelley's reply would in themselves form a sufficient testimonial for any saint or rishi. No one could have written such a document who had not, as the Hindus say, "his passions under complete control." No bishop, no cardinal could have exhibited more perfectly the flower and the graces of Christian charity.

Shelley was, in truth, under exile for his opinions. No poet of his time had to such an extent the courage of his opinions. Coleridge and Wordsworth began with the same radical sentiments, and wavered and changed. Shelley was too serious in his mission for hesitation or change. "I go straight on," said he, "till I am stopped; and I never am stopped." He was in opposition to some rooted sentiments of the society in which he lived. He never liked the study of history, and he had no sense of the meaning and forces of conservatism—of those slow organic processes by which society moves toward a distant goal, and will not be hurried. He felt as if, on the contrary, society were a blank page for him to write his creed on. He belonged to the "Church of the Rebels," as Swinburne said, and it was a church militant. In "Queen Mab," in the "Revolt of Islam," in the "Prometheus," he hurled himself again and again against "the fort unbreachable of the long-battered world"; and he fell back, as might have been expected, bruised and lacerated. He fell under the ban, and hence, in part, his singular destitution of honorable friends, his increasing alienation from English sentiments and ideas. "Pity me," he says, in writing to Peacock, "for my absence from those social enjoyments which England might afford me, and which I know so well how to appreciate. . . . I am regarded by all who know me as a rare prodigy of crime and pollution, whose look even might infect."

A banishment to Italian skies and the museums of Florence was certainly for him the mildest of ostracisms—we owe to it his highest inspiration and his most wonderful pictures; but it is likely that he lost by it not only the comfort and stimulus of high-minded friends, but also some strings from the lyre of his poetry, some chords that are oftenest sounded in the experience of homely English life. Mr. Matthew Arnold calls him a "beautiful and ineffectual angel, beating in the void his luminous wings in vain." The phrase is so melodious that we feel it must be felicitous, yet it is really an unfair and incomplete characterization. For it must be remembered that this angel vanished from our sphere while he was still trying his wings and preparing for his greatest flight. He tried them not so much in the void as in an ethereal region of imagination and description where few, if any, had ascended, and where he alone almost was puissant and at home. Even in the "Prometheus" and in the "Cenci" he was still trying his wings, and yet what a unique achievement each of them represents in the poetry of this century! The "Cenci" was meant, as he said, to be popular; it was weighted, however, from the outset by the monstrosity of the subject and of Count Cenci's character. The pathos and the horror of tragedy rest always on our conviction that we ourselves, under certain circumstances, are capable both of the crime and of the misfortune. When both of these are abnormal, our interest weakens. *Macbeth* we can understand, and *Othello* and *Agamemnon* and even *Medea*—their evil is mixed with relentings and with the shadows of good—they are men and women of like passions and motives with ourselves; but the sheer deviltry of Francesco Cenci lies too far out of our experience and our imagination—it is not merely revolting, it is incredible; and this is the main artistic blemish of a play which provokes no unworthy comparison with Shakspere, and which, with the fine fragment of "Charles the First," reveals unexpected powers and possibilities in one whose genius seemed supremely lyrical.

The "Prometheus Unbound" provokes no comparisons because it is, in some respects, incomparable; it is, as we have said, unique and characteristic in the domain of imagination to which its machinery and its pictures belong, and also in the cause which it advocates. Shelley is, perhaps, the one poet who has written, with inspiration, verses that touch on the new problem of humanity, and that satisfy its altering needs and creeds. It is likely that he had some part in bringing about the reformation of social ideals which we see going on about us; it is likely that in this regard he struck the keynote of the coming century rather than of our own. While Clough and Matthew Arnold and even Browning represented stages of conflict and restlessness and discussion about fading forms and sanctions and creeds, Shelley bounded over all these and attempted to substitute a positive religion of humanity. He had so much faith in this that he became something better and more powerful than an iconoclast. If he could have finished the century, he would have seen the churches taking up the very mission which he preached, joining the movement for labor and equality, and hastening to swim with the current of the century by heading the democratic tendency and leading it towards socialism. And if the Christian churches, in this action, recur to the example of their founder, it is none the less true that primitive Christian socialism has long been practically forgotten in the dazzle of the empires of this world which the Church grasped at Rome and Byzantium, not without falling down and worshipping the Spirit of the Temptation. The Church, it is true, had offered some things which were not dreamed of in Shelley's philosophy: it had furnished a home for the soul about which clustered its most sacred affections; it had promised a home in the hereafter for that *animula vagula blandula* which, without Christianity, must go forth naked to wander or disappear among the kindless elements of the Cosmos. There lingered about these, as about earthly homes, something of selfishness as well as the tenderest sanctities. Their refuge and their sanctities did not appeal to Shelley, who was curiously emancipated from some of the commonest needs and feelings of humanity. To him the elements were not kindless. Alone of the poets he could say without affectation and without figure of speech:

> "Earth, Ocean, Air, beloved brotherhood";

could call "bird, insect, and gentle beast" his brethren and his kindred. He did not replace the Church's ark in his vision of the future, nor indeed do any of the new ethical religions replace it, much as they try to build some raft which will safely bear the timid spirit out upon the sea of the unknown. But no vision, no "charm of wise words" which they have evoked or framed, is more consistent, more inspiring, than the "Prometheus Unbound." Under its spell we are enraptured and transported, we forget the limitations of things—we forget the relic in us of the ape and the tiger, that old Adam which masquerades now as Nero, now as Ravachol; we forget Mr. Huxley's iron facts and his pessimism; and we believe, for a moment, in the perfectibility of nature and of man—we are persuaded

> "to hope till Hope creates
> From its own wreck the thing it contemplates."

Surely this is no "ineffectual angel" who can thus transfigure us with enchantments that are the opposite of Circe's.

The "Prometheus" has certainly found a wider circle of readers than Shelley anticipated; it was written, he said, for half-a-dozen only, for the συνετοί. The fact remains that much of the finest of his poetry needs, as it deserves, illustrations. Oftentimes he does not deal in flesh and blood. He is like his own skylark, "an unbodied joy," soaring out of sight above the heads of the multitude.

Mr. Woodberry's notes are not intended to illustrate or criticise the poems, or to give their sources, but simply to furnish the history of the circumstances and the mood in which they were created. Incidentally they include Shelley's own criticisms, which are most valuable and clear-sighted. There remains, then, one important service which Mr. Woodberry can render, and for which we have almost his promise, and that is an illustrative and critical commentary. It need not be quite on the scale of Mr. Rossetti's "Adonais"; and yet, on the other hand, we hope that Mr. Woodberry will not presume too much on the understanding of his readers, and will condescend to be a guide where so many would gladly follow.

The Ainu of Japan. By the Rev. John Batchelor. Fleming H. Revell Co.

It is somewhat provoking, to those who are sticklers in maintaining the infallibility of English orthography, to have to change "Aino" into "Ainu." Nevertheless, the Ainu are men, and the term Ainu is a genuine word which has a linguistic, ethnological, and historical basis. Ainu suggests science. Aino is a mongrel of unknown origin, and carries in it prejudice, bigotry, race hatred and contempt. Aino is the Japanese nickname allied with *inu*, dog, or *ai-no-ko*, hybrid or dog-born. Ainu is the pure vernacular, meaning men, and should everywhere displace the second-hand, foreign, and mistaken term Aino.

As in so many other instances in ethnology, we now have definite knowledge of the Ainu from the Christian missionary. A few explorers, tourists, and navigators have more or less accurately described them, but the Rev. John Batchelor of the English Church Missionary Society has lived among them for years. He has mastered their language, made grammar and dictionary of and for it, collected the Ainu folk lore, made excavations and explorations, and furnished a mass of material which has already cast a great light on the early history of Japan. Indeed, it is now perfectly clear that hundreds of local names in Hondo, from Kioto to the Straits of Tsugaru, the etymology of which has so long baffled natives and foreigners, are of Ainu origin. In their present form they are nothing more than the resultant of Ainu words more or less mispronounced by Japanese, and covered up by Chinese ideographs, themselves also mispronounced. Mr. Walter W. Skeat, who, in his 'Etymological Dictionary of the English Language,' never wearies of showing "the enormous influence which spelling has exerted upon pronunciation," changing old Saxon and Dutch words into a form unrecognizable by a Frieslander or other Teuton, has a notable illustration of his theory in Japan. The *kana* of the Mikado's domain has helped to metamorphose the old Ainu geographical names, as surely as it to-day makes the telegraph say *tin-poo-rā-to* for tin plate.

The Ainu are in the main gentle, peaceable, drunken, and dirty savages, now inhabiting Yezo, Saghalin, and the Kuriles. Before the days of their subjugation by the Japanese, they were a race of hardy fishermen and hunters, inhabiting the upper half of Hondo, the main island of Japan. It is more than probable that those who remained on Hondo were assimilated. Now, after ages of intermarriage and the daily use of the hot bath, the descendants of these prehistoric Ainu tribes have become part of that very mixed ethnological stock termed "Japanese." The Ainu who were driven across the Straits of Tsugaru, remaining isolated, have better preserved their original traits and features. They are undersized, have abundant beards and head-coverings, and much exceed the Japanese in the amount of hair upon their limbs and bodies. They have eyes set at right angles to the nose. In mental capacity and mode of life they are pronounced savages. They are courageous bear-hunters, and patient and faithful as servants and laborers. The Japanese Government seems desirous to protect the possible twenty thousand or so of this fragment of humanity, and to elevate the Ainu by education; but, against the Japanese fur-trader and his whiskey, the decimating diseases, and the concubinage which multiplies weakly half-breeds in a severe climate, there is not much hope for the future of the Ainu as a distinct people.

Mr. Batchelor's book, besides its eighty trustworthy illustrations, its careful editing and arrangement by some friendly hand in London, and its excellent index, is replete with information of all sorts about the Ainu men, women, and children. Almost every phase of their physical and metaphysical life has been studied and carefully noted. Several interesting specimens of folk lore are given. Three of the Gospels have been translated into the Ainu tongue, and a little congregation of Christians has been gathered. In other ways the seeds of Christianity are being sown. It would, indeed, be of the highest interest in the history of Japan if one full-blooded Ainu were to be intellectually fitted to wield a personal influence, or to commit to literature the perishing memorials of a dying race.

Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville. By Grace King. [The Makers of America.] Dodd, Mead & Co.

Among the makers of America, Bienville was by no means the least. He was one of the party who first discovered the mouth of the Mississippi from the south in 1699, seventeen years after La Salle had reached that point from the north. This discovery being made on Mardi-Gras is perhaps the ground of that day's becoming the grandest festival of all the year in New Orleans. Nineteen years after he first saw the Mississippi, Bienville founded New Orleans. No one can wonder it was not founded with less delay who traces its founder's career.

Born in 1680 in Montreal, and landing at Biloxi in 1699, he was a subaltern of his brother Iberville, who came in charge of the first French colony which was able to establish itself on the Gulf of Mexico. Found faithful in many trusts and equal to every emergency, he rose step by step to the Governorship of Louisiana, and continued in public service there for twenty-five years before returning to France. On the first voyage up the river in 1699, the future site of New Orleans was ascertained to be the one spot on its banks that was not overflowed at high water. The site commended itself to Bienville as marked by the hand of nature to be chosen for the colonial capital. As early as 1702 he commanded in the principal Mississippi fort, yet his hope of removing the capital from Biloxi was long deferred. Biloxi was a better station for filibusters and contraband dealers with Spaniards, and their influence was long supreme. It was also contended that ships could not cross the bar at the mouth of the river, and it was long before Bienville could refute this notion by sending a ship over that fancied obstacle.

There was a triangular or four-fold fight for the Mississippi. The English and French ships started for that goal in the same month, each without the knowledge of the other. Bienville bluffed off the English at a point just below New Orleans that has ever since been called the English Turn. The Spaniards, who had landed in Pensacola four months previous, were indignant at the French as interlopers. Bienville, however, saw them to be men of unbounded stomachs, yet with nothing to fill them, and obeyed to the utmost of his power the precept, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." Similar was his strategy in dealings with Indians, and in both cases his gastronomic success was such as men deserve who are willing to go hungry themselves that their enemies may be full-fed. His wisdom in this regard was proved for a generation by his baffling the Spaniards and keeping the Indians at peace—the very savages who, soon after he left the country, massacred every Frenchman in Natchez. Louisiana is a typical specimen of the contrast between the colonizing methods of France and England.

The grand features in Bienville's career swell into fair proportions in the monograph of Miss King. She fascinates us so much that our interest is continuous and grows to the close. Indeed, we wish her book longer when we find that her researches have brought to light nothing concerning Bienville's last five and twenty years save his will and his endeavor to lay before the King a pathetic petition from New Orleans. We wish we could see more to commend in the make-up of Miss King's book. Errors abound, often typographical, and as often those betokening carelessness or imperfect knowledge. The same captain is called Banks (p. 80) and Barr (p. 130). Words occur un known to Webster or, we think, to any dictionary, such as destituted (p. 277), doleances (p. 289), abortionate, responders. Other words occur in strange senses, as almoner for chaplain, apotheosis for destruction (p. 232), transcribed for described, remitted for transmitted or resigned (p. 287). Odd phrases are the *deperdition* of population (p. 317), and the words "seven leagues" (p. 64) out of connection with any clause before or after. We meet with needless Gallicisms, as batture formations (p. 89), pieu and pieux for posts or palisadoing (p. 213). The index fills less than two pages in a work of three hundred and thirty. The dates are a beggarly account, and that not correct. Thus, it is said (p. 83) that before Twelfth-night, 1700, "a new century was ushered in," as if the hundredth year in a century did not belong to it as much as the first, and as much as the hundredth cent belongs to a dollar. But in treating of the same matters Maurice Thompson speaks of 1699 as "the *last* year of the seventeenth century." The land-grant to Law of the Mississippi bubble is said to have been of four square leagues, and three hundred settlers are described as voyaging to it, while the grant was conditioned on the coming of fifteen hundred. Thus each of the fifteen hundred would have a farm of only fifteen acres. A reader would therefore say that the grant must have been not four square leagues, but four times as much; that is, four leagues square. And so say Thompson, Martin, and Gayarré, as well as common sense.

Garden Design and Architects' Gardens. By William Robinson, F.L.S. London: John Murray; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

Six successive sentences ending with exclamation marks or sarcastic question marks—this was the present writer's first reading in this prettily made book. For such an infliction of hysterics no daintiness of printing, binding, or illustrating can atone; nor can the misleading title of the book be easily forgiven. There is no sober discussion of "design" in these strange pages. The author, who is the distinguished editor of the *Garden*, and the writer of 'The Wild Garden' and other valuable books, has been stabbed to the heart by the young writers of that other pretty book, 'The Formal Garden in England,' described last year in these columns. 'The Ejaculations of a Badly Wounded Horticulturist' is what this latest of his books should have been called.

A single passage will suffice to show the manner of the whole book. On page 25 a sentence is quoted from 'The Formal Garden,' and then Mr. Robinson records his pain and disgust as follows:

"A passage full of nonsense! The true use

and first reason of a garden is to keep and grow for us plants *not* in our woods and mostly from other countries than our own! The yucca, we are told by the authors, is a 'plant out of scale and character among the modest foliage of our English trees'! The yuccas of our gardens are natives of the often cold plains of Eastern America (*sic*), hardy in, and in every way fitted for, English gardens, but *not* amidst English trees. Is the aim of the flower-garden to show the 'modest foliage' of English trees when almost every country house is surrounded by our native woods? According to such childish views, the noble cedars in the park at Goodwood and on the lawn at Pain's Hill are out of place there! What is declared by Mr. Blomfield to be absurd is the soul of true gardening—to show, on a small scale it may be, some of the precious and inexhaustible loveliness of vegetation on plain or wood or mountain. This is the necessary and absolutely only true, just, and fair use of a garden!"

The style of this fragment speaks for itself, while its substance is the best argument for that careful shutting away of gardens which the men whom Mr. Robinson regards as his assailants have advocated in their book. If a garden is a collection of beautiful vegetable growths, it cannot appear in the midst of ordinary landscape without injury to unity and breadth of effect; and, if it is to be made a concealed or enclosed place, its specimen plants can generally be best tended and most effectively displayed in a framework or ground-plan of a formal type—particularly if the space dedicated to its lovely collections lies close to a building the lines of which are formal of necessity.

The style and the logic of the rest of the text of the book are about equal to those of the passage just quoted. The pictures, however, present an argument of their own, and lend a real value to the volume. Not that they prove that formal gardening is abominable, and "wild" gardening only admirable. That the informal type of planting may be ugly in itself, as well as fatally incongruous with its surroundings, is shown by the picture opposite page 50, under which is printed the following inconsequential but seemingly approving line: "Avenue in Paris. Showing that even in a land of clipped trees, clipping is not essential."

The best things in the book are the pictures of the English mansions of West Dean, Goodwood, and Broadlands, with their backgrounds and side scenes of great trees and their central expanses of turf; though just why these very simple park scenes should be inserted in a book which treats of "gardens," and particularly of gardens as treasuries of plants, does not appear.

Christophe Colomb devant l'histoire. Par Henry Harrisse. Paris, 1892. 8vo, pp. 121.

THE time has hardly arrived for grading opinions upon Columbus and his work which this commemorative period has elicited; but Mr. Harrisse has set himself to the task. In knowledge no man is better prepared for scaling a judgment, but in temperament no man could be less fit. There are few of his fellow-students in his own field whom he has not spurned; and in the present essay he gives the first public intimations of the break which he has had with the Italian Government, after it had employed him to edit a great memorial publication of Columbian documents. This work has, in the sequel, been enlarged so as to include the documents illustrative of her other distinguished Italian seamen of the period of exploration, and though it will, unfortunately, not have the benefit of Mr. Harrisse's assistance, it will still have the supervision of scholarly hands. The best statement of what it will contain appears in the new Italian serial *Toscanelli*, to which we recently referred. This publication, by the way, seems to have for its purpose the gathering up of documentary and other material relating to the part Italy took in American discovery, which could not readily be brought within the scope of the greater memorial publication, with its fourteen volumes.

Mr. Harrisse is neither a wit nor a humorist, and there is something elephantine in his gambols in the earlier pages of the book, when he pokes fun at the Chicago Committee for their pretensions in proposing to illustrate the fame of the great Admiral by personal relics and portraits. Even the Chicago *Herald* comes in for a jibe by virtue of its expedition to build a monument on Watling's Island to mark the historic landfall. There is something rather droll in the way in which Mr. Harrisse rules out of court all theories of the landfall, including his own, on the ground that the great harbor which Columbus speaks of as sufficient to hold all the world's navies is nowhere to be found in any of the spots where it is alleged that the banner of Spain was first unfolded in the new regions.

It is not quite apparent whether Mr. Harrisse has the most disdain for what the Spaniards or the Americans have done in these current elucidations of the discoverer's career. Castelar, Fernandez-Duro, and Asensio excite his derision, and it may be admitted that what the Madrid Academicians have been doing of late is not beyond criticism, though so good a student as Mr. Markham has called Asensio's Life of Columbus by far the best which had yet appeared. Mr. Harrisse, if we understand his reference, seems to think that his own investigations have been used by this Spanish biographer without due acknowledgment. Of the Americans, Mr. Winsor, whom he oddly enough calls "an American publicist," is very far from being to his mind. Mr. Harrisse's uneasiness seems to be further increased by the fact that this gentleman has used Mr. Harrisse's results, and has fairly acknowledged it too! Mr. Fiske does not escape a due share of his disdain.

There is little in the book worth dwelling on. It adds neither to our knowledge nor to the author's credit. It is a pity, we may say, in closing, and in all friendliness, that it is Mr. Harrisse's peculiarity to insist upon the use of original documents solely as the basis of historical writing, as if the interpretation which historians put upon such documents does not make the historical record as the world understands it, which succeeding writers must adopt or confront according to new interpretations. If he had all along been better acquainted with the intelligence that his contemporaries had brought to the unravelling of original sources, he would less often have been obliged, between his successive publications, to turn somersaults in his opinions.

The Commerce of Nations. By C. W. Bastable, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin. London: Methuen & Co. 1892.

THE main subject of this little volume, the fifth in a series entitled "Social Questions of the Day," is Protection. Discussions of the tariff question are apt to differ from each other chiefly in manner, but in the present work there is new and suggestive matter. About seventy-five pages are devoted to an historical sketch of the prevailing tariff systems of Europe, America, and the English Colonies, brought down to the close of the year 1890. Nowhere else, so far as we are aware, is this material so clearly and compactly set forth. It is the absence of such historical material and the neglect of the comparative method in the tariff controversy which accounts for the astonishing ignorance prevailing in regard to foreign tariffs. Probably a majority of American protectionists believe that all Europe is living under free trade, and that this is the reason why wages are higher in the United States than in Europe. This is the only supposition that explains the wide acceptance of the absurd opinion that the foreigner pays the tariff. As soon as a person realizes that England is practically the only country enjoying free trade, and that the rest of Europe and America, without exception, levy tariffs on English goods, and can be induced to estimate the amount of taxation which would on this hypothesis be levied upon England by the civilized world, this favorite dogma of McKinleyism vanishes into thin air. For more thoughtful readers, Prof. Bastable's sketch brings out two very interesting considerations of the greatest importance in any attempt to explain the slow progress of free trade and the tenacious hold of protection on the popular mind. The history of the various tariff systems establishes a close relation of cause and effect between protection ism and war, and, what is even more sugges tive, between protectionism and that moral force which has so dominated political movements during this century—the spirit of nationality. Ten years after the publication of 'The Wealth of Nations,' in 1786, France and England by treaty reduced duties. The French tariff law of 1791 was drawn on liberal lines, and Pitt "was credited with a plan for abolishing both custom and excise, and thus making Great Britain a 'free port.'" The long period of war, which soon followed, counteracted this tendency by increasing the needs for revenue and arousing the spirit of nationality.

"As protectionism naturally arises in a period of warfare, so it is likely to be continued when that period has passed." Striking illustrations of this generalization can be found in the tariff history of the leading States. After the Napoleonic wars, the English tariff was enormously high; but although the work of reform was begun in 1820, and carried on with unremitting zeal, no sweeping reductions were secured until a quarter of a century had elapsed. In France, after the wars, a high tariff prevailed until 1860; but the change was then short-lived, for, after a brief decade, wars, financial needs, and national feeling revived the protectionist policy, which has since been maintained. In the United States, through the embargo and the war of 1812, the people became accustomed to a sharp restriction of foreign trade. When peace was restored, pressing demands were made for protection, and the tariff was gradually increased until 1828. Violent opposition from the South then checked the movement, and, after remaining stationary for five years, the tariff entered upon a period of reduction which lasted, with the exception of the years 1842–1846, until the civil war broke out. That gigantic struggle, like the Napoleonic wars in Europe, fastened a high protective tariff on the country, which has since received little modification. It is pretty clear to the careful student of the period 1846–1860 that anything like the present tariff could never have come into being in times of peace. It now begins to look as if the United States, like England, would roll off the tariff burden of its great war after the lapse of a generation. The recent tariff treaties on the Continent are the first indications that the protectionist influence of the wars of 1866 and 1870 is becoming spent.

The second part of the present work is a compact review of the various arguments for protection. Prof. Bastable's fair statement of these arguments and his temperate tone of criticism render his work suitable for the class-room, and will encourage protectionists to give him a fair hearing. So far as we have noticed, he does not analyze the different effects of a protective tariff on production according as the Law of Diminishing Returns or the Law of Increasing Returns is operative. The English Corn Laws illustrate the former case, and the parts of our tariff protecting high-grade manufactures illustrate the latter. Many of the popular arguments for free trade, inherited as they are from the Corn Law struggle, ignore the difference. Some protectionists have a vague inkling of the difference, but do not give a correct analysis of it, and usually exaggerate its effects. In the production of commodities, where the Law of Diminishing Returns operates, any agency like a tariff which restricts the foreign sources of supply tends to increase the amount of home production; but each increment of home production is secured at an increased cost. Hence, in this case, the normal effect of the tariff would be to increase prices (the demand remaining constant) to the amount of the tariff. A tariff on wool must always increase the cost of wool to the consumer. If, however, the tariff is levied on high-grade manufactures like tools, sewing-machines, or watches, in whose production the law of Increasing Returns operates, each increment of home production, after a certain point, would be secured at a slightly diminishing cost. Hence in this case, where domestic competition is free, prices will tend to fall and will show no assignable ratio to the foreign price plus the tariff. If the Law of Increasing Returns acts sharply, as in the application of new machinery, the domestic price might fall lower than the foreign price, for the domestic article has a different and less cost of production. Until economists reckon with this analysis, and define the limits of this case, they will fail to convince protectionists of their understanding of the problem of production.

For a manufacturing country to protect its agriculture may be a far more costly process than it is for an agricultural country to protect manufacturing. Our own experience, however, during the last twenty-five years, has shown that in most cases where the Law of Increasing Returns has been effective, there has been a movement to convert the gains into monopoly profits by regulating domestic competition through Trusts or other means so as to prevent or retard a fall in prices. So far as the tariff, by diminishing foreign competition, promotes and protects this process of converting gains in production, which should have accrued to consumers, into monopoly profits, it acts directly as a tax upon the community for the benefit of the protected capitalist. In our present industrial organization monopoly profits play a great rôle. It is not possible, perhaps it would not be best, to eliminate this feature of business life which so stimulates every energy, but few would defend legislation to render this feature more pervasive. It is one of the ironies of popular government that the people so generally, at the present day, should be demanding legislation that either increases the cost of commodities or increases monopoly profits at the expense of consumers.

A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity. By A. E. H. Love, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. Volume I. Cambridge, Eng.: University Press; New York: Macmillan. 1892.

Elaterics, or the science of elasticity, consists of a purely physical investigation (called, especially with reference to its ruder determinations, the doctrine of the strength of materials) and an elaborate mathematical theory designed to bring the fundamental facts to bear upon questions of applied mechanics; and this mathematical part might very well be called stereostatics. This name would hint at its intimate alliance with hydrodynamics. The two theories alike suppose the solution of complicated partial differential equations with boundary conditions; and the equations of many problems in the one are identical in form with those of problems in the other. They are sister studies, too, in their exceeding economical and philosophical importance. Hydrodynamics has to direct hydraulics and ship-designing; stereostatics to govern almost every operation of engineering, from the vastest erections down to the fashioning of a horse-shoe or a snaffle. The two theories are, finally, in one and the same pickle, in that nearly all the questions that are put to them are beyond the power of our mathematics satisfactorily to answer. Although a wealth of thought of all but the finest quality has long been lavished upon them in a geometrically increasing yearly outpour, so that none of the physical sciences shows greater advances than do the departments of mathematics which may be expected to aid elaterology and hydromechanics, still the practical problems we should wish to solve remain unsolved, and in all likelihood will so remain for a long time to come. Mathematicians, when they cannot solve the problem that real facts present—and this is what always happens—substitute for the real problem a simpler one, as near like the former as they can manage, and are guided by the solution of that. This is that method of abstract or analytical thought which Hegel and his countrymen obligingly teach us is mere futility. This is the style of thinking which makes English political economy so ludicrous to the superwise. They never tire of laughing at the two or three men on a desert island by the study of whose conduct political economists propose to regulate the policy of nations. Yet the contrast between such a little community and a modern State is, after all, certainly not so great as the contrast between any real, practical problem in hydrodynamics or stereostatics and the problem that the engineer succeeds in solving. The resemblance between the actual motion of water in any case and that represented in the pure hydrodynamical solution is so very slight that some study would be required to detect its existence. The contrast between the stresses in a real structure and those in an engineer's diagram are so enormous that for safety he is obliged to allow that they may amount to from five to ten times the latter. If the deriders of abstract thinking would only reflect that theories thus miserably imperfect have nevertheless sufficed to "possibilitate" (as a Spaniard would say) all the great engineering works of our age, they might, in their turn, learn something. Ships and bridges constructed after the directions of concrete historical thought would hardly be likely to prove much cheaper or much safer.

Mr. Love goes so far as to say, "The only logical way would be to use, instead of the elastic equations, others in which set is properly taken into account, and these are, unfortunately, unknown"; but this is exaggerated, for in most cases it is not merely rupture that we desire to avoid, but the passage of the limit of elasticity. But let the reader fancy what the fairy grace of the structures of the future shall be when the theory of stereostatics shall really have been mastered! How gross and stupidly costly ours will appear in comparison, which make the gazer think only of how much money they cost, instead of singing, as those will do, the pæan of triumphant mind. Even to-day, great steps were altogether practicable could a mathematician of real genius be engaged in the task.

Mr. Love's treatise cannot fail to hasten the blessed advent of structural truth. Of late, engineers who have really understood their business have been dependent upon such works as Müller-Breslau's treatise, upon the French edition of that of Clebsch, brought out by the veteran elastician Barré de Saint-Venant, and upon the same eminent author's edition of the 'Leçons de Navier.' But now the whole subject, with the actual state of the most important of the open questions with which it is infested, is lucidly set forth in almost its most modern developments. The reader, for example, has the advantage of Betti's process of integration, though that is hardly twenty years old; but the still more recent methods of Castigliano, Mohr, Fränkel, and others we look for in vain. It must, however, be admitted that some of these are objectionable—one of them decidedly so. The latest things we have noticed in the book are a discussion published by Boussinesque in 1885, and something by Mr. Chree, who read the proofs.

Mr. Love assumes, with Green, that there are 21 independent elastic constants, and does not, with Cauchy, reduce them to 15. This is at present the assumption best supported by observation, even if it be not demonstrated by Voigt's determinations. A very fair account of the whole controversy is given. Mr. Love denies the inference of Sir William Thomson, Lord Kelvin, that because the tidal "effective" rigidity of the earth is intermediate between the rigidities of steel and glass, but nearer the former, therefore the earth's interior cannot be fluid. Certainly, the argument that because the earth does not yield much in a day or a fortnight, it would not yield to a slight force in thousands of years, never did have much force with most minds.

The notation appears to us the most stupid of all the notations, none of them very good, which have ever been proposed for the subject. The first solecism we meet with is that P, Q, R, S, T, U correspond respectively to e, f, g, a, b, c. This is truly British; and this is the general style of the whole.

Sir Henry Maine: A Brief Memoir of His Life. By the Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I. With some of his Indian Speeches and Minutes. Selected and edited by Whitley Stokes, D.C.L. Henry Holt & Co. 1892.

It is rather surprising that in these crowded days the memoir of even so great a man as Sir Henry Maine should be delayed for five years after his death; but we should have been willing to wait longer if it would have brought us something better than this. No one can question the good intentions of this biographer, or his capacity to estimate Maine's constructive work in India; but more than this is necessary to the writing of a successful memoir. In the case of Sir Henry Maine, it may, perhaps, be said that boyish adventures and youthful errors could not be appropriately introduced; that the interest of his personality was so exclusively intellectual as to make it indecorous to disclose the

fact that he possessed human affections or yielded to human passions. Upon this principle, possibly, his biographer sums up his matrimonial relations in one line—"In 1847 he married his cousin, Miss Jane Maine, who survives him," and adds only that two sons also survived, one of whom has since died. Yet, if family matters were not to be obtruded, the man had friends, and must have sometimes written a letter that was not of the nature of a *procès-verbal*. But if he did, Sir M. E. Grant Duff fails to disclose it, and to his frank confession that he had "never come across any one who was intimate with Maine in his early days at Cambridge," we feel like adding, "or at any other period." Under these circumstances, we have turned frequently to the fine portrait which is prefixed to this memoir as the only means of reviving the fainting conviction that its subject once existed in the flesh.

Regarding Maine as merely an intellect working upon material of a special character, we may pass a more favorable judgment upon this memoir, but even from this point of view it is entirely inadequate. How came the man by his style, unsurpassed in the field which he cultivated? What gave his mind its bent in this direction? At what moment did he discover his own powers, and under what circumstances did his brilliant generalizations flash upon him? These are the questions which we would have answered, but upon which only a few rays of light are thrown by this biography. They are not idle questions, for we take it that Maine's position is secure, and that he will always be looked upon as a great master, whether his conclusions as to the origin of institutions stand or fall. The observations of an entirely competent expert, Sir Frederick Pollock, seem to us perfectly just. He declared that the impulse given by Maine to the intelligent study of the science of law in England and America can hardly be overrated, and that at one master-stroke he forged a new and lasting bond between history and anthropology.

"Maine," he said, "can no more become obsolete through the industry and ingenuity of modern scholars than Montesquieu could be made obsolete by the legislation of Napoleon. Facts will be corrected, the order and proportion of ideas will vary, new difficulties will call for new ways of solution, useful knowledge will serve its turn and be forgotten; but in all true genius, perhaps, there is a touch of Art: Maine's genius was not only touched with Art, but eminently artistic, and Art is immortal."

It is only fair to say that the successive steps in Maine's career as a writer, as a public officer, and as a professor are very well set forth by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, and he quotes a number of appreciations of Maine's genius and labors that are of value. The most feeling of these is from the *Saturday Review*—a journal that Maine had much to do with starting—presumptively written by his pupil and intimate friend, Mr. Frederic Harrison. Its closing words, "There are persons to whom the world can never have the same aspect again as it had when he lived in it," show that mere intellect was not the whole of Maine, while the estimate of his books is eminently just.

"Their author," this writer declares, "had a power of seeing the general in the particular which we do not think has been equalled in literary history. His works are full of generalizations which are as remarkable for their clearness and sobriety as for their intrinsic probability, and which were reached, not by any very elaborate study of detailed evidence, but by a kind of intuition. He seemed to see things 'in their quiddity,' and to reconstitute them from fragments with the genius of Owen or Cuvier."

Of the collection of speeches and minutes upon Indian jurisprudence and legislation, which make four-fifths of this volume, we can only say that they reveal the splendid powers of the author, but it is according to the proverb *ex ungue leonem*. To the ordinary person they are as unreadable as Sanskrit, but to the jurist they are a mine of sagacious and well-reasoned judgments. There is scarcely a subject of interest to the modern law-giver that is not here treated with such learning and insight as to afford valuable suggestions. Whoever will study these papers may learn the secret of the wonderful success of the English in governing other races, for perhaps nowhere else is there to be found such an exemplification of the methods of framing laws that would be followed by Aristotle's ideal governor, the wise and benevolent despot.

Finger-Prints. By Francis Galton, F.R.S., etc. Macmillan & Co. 1892.

EVERY one has had occasion to observe and at times to be annoyed by finger-marks left upon clean surfaces by sooty or greasy hands; and although the delicacy with which the ridges and furrows of the skin are thus reproduced frequently attracts attention, yet few of us are aware how interesting and important is the study of these minute details of the structure of the skin. In the volume before us the author not only presents a careful summary of previous investigations, but fairly makes the subject his own by a much more exhaustive study than has been heretofore undertaken of the various patterns (conveniently classified as *arches*, *loops*, and *whorls*) to be observed on different finger-tips. The subject is studied from the point of view of heredity, and the patterns shown to be transmissible by descent. In this hereditary transmission the influence of the mother seems to be stronger than that of the father. In another view, the patterns seem to be in no way indicative of race or temperament.

To the general reader the most interesting portion of the book is that which treats of the use of the finger-print for purposes of personal identification. From the study of the finger-prints of fifteen different persons, taken, in each case, at intervals of many years, the author concludes that the patterns are persistent through life. Moreover, each individual pattern presents distinctive points enough to justify the statement that "a complete or nearly complete accordance between two prints of a single finger, and vastly more so between the prints of two or more fingers, affords evidence requiring no corroboration that the persons from whom they were made are the same." When we consider "that this evidence not only is applicable to adults, but can establish the identity of the same person at any stage of his life between babyhood and old age and for some time after his death," it is evident that we have in the finger-print the most perfect known method of personal identification, far surpassing in its accuracy and ease of application the photographic and anthropometric methods in common use.

The author lays no claim to originality in proposing to use the finger-prints for this purpose, though he has furnished the most conclusive proof of their value. He shows, on the contrary, that the plan has been repeatedly suggested both in this country and in Europe, and that the method has been officially employed by Sir Wm. Herschel during more than a quarter of a century in Bengal, and has been found to be of the greatest value in frustrating attempts to repudiate signatures, and in preventing fraudulent personation of pensioners whose apparent longevity had been a source of embarrassment to the Government. It is certainly remarkable that a method which experience has shown to be at once so simple and so perfect has not been generally adopted wherever it is desirable to secure evidence of personal identity.

It should, perhaps, be mentioned that finger-prints can, in the author's opinion, be best made by pressing the fingers first upon a polished sheet of copper covered with a thin coating of printer's ink, and then upon a smooth white card. Copies of prints thus made of the author's ten digits appropriately ornament the title-page of the book.

Sketches of Life and Character in Hungary. By Margaret Fletcher. With illustrations by Rose Le Quesne. Macmillan & Co.

TRAVELLERS may be divided into two classes: those who travel to see, and those who travel to be seen. To the second, women, as a rule, belong. What, asked Miss Fletcher, the minute she arrived in Budapest—what are Hungarians going to think of two young women travelling alone? She carried a hunting-knife at her waist; she and Miss Le Quesne were never without sketch-books in their hands. Their book is the story of the sensation they created while journeying in Hungary.

Hungarians are among the most hospitable people in the world. "We are not the last among civilized races, but the first among barbarians," Magyars say of themselves, and certainly something of Attila survives in every Hungarian host. "We do not think our guests have enjoyed themselves if, when they rise from the table, they can walk quite straight," the Magyar will tell you, if you refuse his Tokay or Szomorodni. We hope leniency was shown to the two unprotected English girls when they were passed on from district to district, from town to town, a banquet being spread for them in each station by the way. They were made to visit the vast Alföld, and to stop at Debreczin, where they were sent out driving in the Mayor's coach-and-four, for the drive in the municipal carriage is an inevitable part of every tourist's Hungarian programme, to be marked with a star in a revised Baedeker. They were escorted to Transylvania, and made to "do" its springs, its gold and salt mines; in fact, all the resources of the country, except, fortunately, its bear hunts, they were forced to test. In the record of their triumphal progress it would have been impossible not to give the impression of boundless hospitality in the Magyars; just as in the drawings it would have been hard indeed not to suggest the infinite picturesqueness of the people's dress.

But beyond this the book has little to tell of one of the most interesting nations of Europe—nothing of that strange meeting of East and West, that strange combination of old and new, of civilization and barbarism, which renders Hungary so incomprehensible to the foreigner. There is not a word of the wonder of finding, in towns built upon the most improved modern plan, men and women wild, unkempt, and scantily clad as savages; not a word of the fierce race problems of Transylvania, where in one village is the Rumanian who refuses to understand the language of the Magyar or the Saxon in the next, but a few kilometres away. Perhaps it is as well that Miss Fletcher did her best to keep to her own personal experiences and to steer clear of facts.

When she ventures upon them, accuracy is not her strong point. It would have been better to say nothing of the Szeklers—the little group of Hungarians who boast of being direct descendants of Attila's Huns—than to call them Catholics when really they are ardent Unitarians; better to listen in silence to the music of the gypsies than to endow them with an unlimited freedom which has long since been restricted, than to give them a place in the heart of the Magyar, who treats them as if they were but dirt beneath his feet. The illustrations might be better, but nowadays worse are often published. There is movement in the figures in the full-page drawings, which, however, technically, have little distinction.

Short Stalks. By E. N. Buxton. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In the author's preface are to be found an admission, and an accompanying apology, which are good indications of the spirit of this work. "I freely admit," says Mr. Buxton, "that it is a pity, but I cannot deny, that, to most of us, the pursuit of creatures which are hard to catch, whether butterflies or buffaloes, is very pleasant. . . . I may at least urge, in mitigation, that in all these journeys, spreading over more than a quarter of a century, I am personally responsible for the death of less than eighty four-footed animals." These words reveal the true sportsman, who does not kill for the mere sake of killing, but would venture everything for a rare trophy of skill and endurance. Mr. Buxton's ambition has taken him far from the beaten track, for he has hunted in the rarely visited parts of four continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. His narrative has, accordingly, the interest of freshness, while just enough space is given to commonplace regions to vouch for the truthfulness and accuracy of the reporter. There is the added charm of straightforwardness and simplicity in the style, importing actual experience; and a modesty rarely found in so egotistic a work as the relation of one's own exploits. The descriptions are concise, each chapter being the complete story of some shooting trip, often shortened almost to journal form. One cannot help wishing that an author who has so much interesting to tell, had been a little more copious, and, if necessary, left some of his hunting adventures for another volume. That Mr. Buxton has fully appreciated what has fallen under his observation, is evident from stray bits here and there, but he always checks his disposition to enlarge, as if for want of room, and returns to the pursuit of the business in hand and the quarry. The book is handsomely illustrated.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Atkins, T. DeC. The Kelt or Gael; His Ethnography, Geography and Philology. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
Bates, H. W. The Naturalist on the River Amazons. With a Memoir of the Author by Edward Clodd. Illustrated. Appletons.
Byr, Robert. The Cipher Despatch. Worthington Co.
Champneys, A. C. History of English. Macmillan. $1.25.
Holman, Prof. S. W. Discussion of the Precision of Measurements. John Wiley & Sons. $2.
Linton, W. J. European Republicans: Recollections of Mazzini and his Friends. London: Lawrence & Bullen.
Maple, W. H. No "Beginning"; or, The Fundamental Fallacy. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.
Reid, Christian. A Comedy of Elopement. Appletons. $1.
Samson-Himmelstierna, H. Von. Russia under Alexander III., and in the Preceding Period. Macmillan. $3.
Tyrrell, Prof. R. Y. The Bacchæ of Euripides. Macmillan.
Under King Constantine: Poems. Randolph. $1.50.
Usher, J. E. Alcoholism and its Treatment. Putnams. $1.25.
Vachon, Marius. La Femme dans l'Art. Paris: J. Rouam & Cie.; New York: J. W. Bouton.
Van Ness, Rev. Thomas. The Coming Religion. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.
West, Mary. A Born Player. Macmillan. $1.
Westcott, Rev. B. F. The Gospel of Life; Thoughts introductory to the Study of Christian Doctrine. Macmillan. $1.75.
Williams, C. M. A Review of the Systems of Ethics founded on the Theory of Evolution. Macmillan. $2.60.

FEBRUARY
EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

Articles.—Need of Universities in the United States, Hermann E. Von Holst; Educational Exhibits at World's Fairs, I., Richard Waterman, jr.; Relations of Literature and Philology, Oliver Farrar Emerson; Electives in the High School, Edward J. Goodwin; Text-books of Geography, Jacques W. Redway.
Education in Foreign Periodicals.—Inaugural Lecture as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, J. A. Froude.
Discussions.—Admission to College by Certificate, Cyrus Northrop, Merrill E. Gates.
Reviews, Editorials.
35 cents a number; $3.00 a year (monthly excepting July and August).

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

Economic History Since 1763.

Selections illustrating Economic History since the Seven Years' War. Compiled by Benjamin Rand, Ph.D. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo, pp. 567, $3.00.

"The production of this book may be said to mark an epoch in the teaching of political economy in this country, and to make possible a new branch of study in the curriculum of the Universities of America."—*Halifax Herald.*

JOHN WILSON & SON,
UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 Piccadilly, London W.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

YALE MIXTURE

The choicest Smoking Tobacco experience can produce or that money can buy.

Marburg Bros.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.
CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phosphite, not a laboratory or acid phosphate. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the UNITED STATES. By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M.D. 596 pages, 8vo, cloth, $3.50; half morocco, $4.50. By mail, 30 cents extra.

BOERICKE & TAFEL, Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference."—*G. E. Wire, M.D., Supt. of Med. Dept., Newbury Library, Chicago.*

Forty-fifth Annual Statement

OF THE

PENN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Net Assets, January 1, 1892		$17,646,877 81
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums and Annuities	$4,757,172 41	
For Interest, etc.	989,585 14	5,746,757 55
		$23,393,635 36
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death	$1,156,863 00	
Matured Endowments and Annuities	191,988 48	
Surrendered Policies	336,327 82	
†Premium Abatements.	732,187 72	
Total Paid Policyholders	**$2,417,367 02**	
Added to Reserve, $2,010,131 00		
Taxes paid in Penna.	$81,648 98	
Taxes paid in other States	56,347 02	
Salaries, Medical Fees, Office and Legal Expenses	195,862 78	
Commissions to Agents and Rents	604,438 19	
Agency and other Expenses	129,647 66	
Advertising, Printing, and Supplies	35,742 20	
Office Furniture, etc.	57,038 96	$3,578,092 81
Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1893		$19,815,542 55

†Being sums allowed in reduction of collectible Premiums.

ASSETS.	
City Loans, Railroad and Water Bonds, Bank and other Stocks	$6,275,487 13
Mortgages and Ground Rents (first liens)	9,154,877 05
Premium Notes secured by Policies	624,238 27
Loans on Collateral, Policy Loans, etc.	2,556,131 75
Home Office, and Real Estate bought to secure Loans	1,062,607 73
Cash in Banks, Trust Companies, and on hand	142,200 62
Net Ledger Assets, as above	**$19,815,542 55**
Net Deferred and Unreported Premiums	$582,533 64
Interest Due and Accrued, etc.	185,518 23
Market Value of Stocks and Bonds over cost	225,097 87
Gross Assets, January 1, 1893	**$20,808,692 29**

LIABILITIES.	
Death Claims Reported, but awaiting proof	$118,949 00
Reserved at 4 per cent. to reinsure Risks	17,919,451 00
Surplus on Unreported Policies, etc.	146,643 48
Surplus, 4 per ct. basis.	2,623,648 81
	$20,808,692 29
New Business of the Year: 10,019 Policies for	**$29,074,652 00**
Insurance Outstanding Dec. 31, 1892, 44,614 Policies for	**$117,925,418 00**

EDWARD M. NEEDLES, President.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Vice-President.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.
JESSE J. BARKER, Actuary.
JOHN W. HAMER, Manager of Loan Department.
HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT, Manager of Agencies.
HENRY H. HALLOWELL, Ass't Secretary and Treasurer.
J. LEITHMANN, Jr., Comptroller.
JOHN J. McCLOY, Supervisor of Applications and Death Claims.
OLIVER P. REX, M.D., Medical Director.
J. ALLISON SCOTT, M.D., Assistant Medical Director.
H. TOULMIN, M.D., Medical Examiner.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

SET OF THE NATION FOR SALE:— For particulars and price, address A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Reading Case for the Nation,

To receive the current numbers in a convenient (temporary) form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with *The Nation* stamped on the side in gold. Holds about one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 75 cents.

PHENIX Insurance Company,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Statement, January 1, 1893.

ASSETS.		
United States Bonds	market value	$764,650 00
New York City Bonds	do	822,960 00
Railroad and other Bonds	do	850,190 00
Railroad, Bank, and other Stocks,	do	1,444,309 75
Bonds and Mortgages		157,200 00
Real Estate,	market value	401,000 00
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies		468,230 88
Cash in office		339 12
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission, *net*		659,597 90
Interest and Rents accrued		16,226 96
		$5,584,704 61
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		**$1,000,000 00**
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		3,710,914 21
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and all other claims		330,045 86
Net Surplus		**543,744 54**
		$5,584,704 61

NEW YORK OFFICE, 47 CEDAR STREET.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net*.

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net*. [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net*.]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

We want all the OLD BOOKS we can find. If you have a large library or small parcel of books you do not want, send us your address, and we will call and examine them. We are always prepared to buy and pay the cash at once, whether it amounts to five dollars or five thousand.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South Ninth St.,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York, Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Magazine of American History, vols. 1–22 (1877–1889); 5 vols. in half brown morocco, gilt tops, uncut, 1 vol. in cloth, balance unbound, all sound and clean. $85.00.

War of the Rebellion, 1861-'65; compilation of official reports, Union and Confederate; complete set to date, 80 vols., 8vo, cloth, and 8 atlases, unbound. $50.00.

Littell's Living Age; complete set from vol. 1 to 191 (1844–1891), newly and uniformly bound in half American Russia. $265.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,

Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Books Bought.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.

An enormous sale of books in every department of Literature is now taking place at the JACKSON BUILDING, 31 East 17th St., three doors east of Broadway. Librarians of schools, clubs, etc., as well as persons intending to establish private libraries, would do well to call or write to us.

Prices and information given on any book published.

New Clearance Catalogue sent upon request.

BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

When you build your house, **Stain** the **Shingles**; don't paint them. You would not paint the hardwood finish of the interior, because it would destroy its beauty. It is the same with Shingles. Paint them, and you detract from their beauty; stain them and you add to it. **Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains** are as durable as **paint** and **cost less.**

Send 6c. stamps for [illegible] and sketch-book.

SAMUEL CABOT, [illegible] Mfr.,

71 Kilby St., Boston, Mas[illegible]

Public Library F

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,

PUBLISHERS OF

General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

"*ROMANTIC CORRESPONDENCE,* Idealized Idols, and Idolized Ideals."—Club idea, divine passion utilized for broad-gauge culture of intellectual and artistic ability. Send stamps for specimen pages. Address PUBLISHING AGENT, 1444 Broadway, N. Y.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS'

ROMANCES.

New Limited Edition of 1,000 Copies.

The most complete and only finely illustrated edition ever issued of the principal romances of this great French writer, newly translated by eminent scholars. Dumas's novels are mainly sketched with a historical background, covering the romantic period of French history, including the time of Richelieu, Louis XIV., XV., XVI., the French Revolution and Napoleon. His '**Three Musketeers**' *and* '**Count of Monte Cristo**' *have become world-famous.*

This edition is embellished with over two hundred superb etchings and photogravures, mainly by French artists, such as **De Neuville, Leloir, Emile Bayard, Flameng, Lefort,** *and others, supplemented by landscapes and portraits from authentic paintings of the sovereigns and their favorites, ministers, generals, etc.*

The manufacture of this edition is perfect.

All of the illustrations will be proof impressions on Imperial Japanese paper.

This edition is printed from entirely new plates, set from new, large type, in a small page with ample margins, and will be complete in **40 octavo vols.,** *bound in English vellum cloth, paper titles, gilt tops. It will be issued by subscription only, at the rate of about 2 vols. per month, at* **$2.50 per vol.**

Prospectus and specimen pages showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES AND SALESMEN WANTED.

BARGAINS.

REMAINDERS OF EDITIONS of English and French Books, comprising Art and Illustrated Works, History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, and Drama, etc., etc., offered at greatly reduced prices. A handsomely printed 64-page catalogue sent to any address upon receipt of 2-cent stamp. J. W. BOUTON, 8 West 28th St., New York.

RARE BOOKS | **AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.** Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EXECUTORS AND OTHERS HAVING Libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser at full value by addressing T. P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., N. Y.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

"*Put money in thy purse.*"—Shakspere. After so doing invest same in my admirable cheap books. PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Our January Books.

LOST ILLUSIONS: THE TWO POETS AND EVE AND DAVID.

By HONORE DE BALZAC. Being the twenty-third volume of Miss Wormeley's translation of Balzac's novels. 12mo, half Russia, $1.50.

THE COMING RELIGION.

By THOMAS VAN NESS, A.M. A presentation of the trend of modern thought. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

"His manly, fair, and inspiriting book deserves a wide reading."—*Boston Times.*

GUIDE TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD.

A Study of the Chief Theodicies. By A. GRATRY, Professor of Moral Theology at the Sorbonne. Translated by Abby L. Alger. Introduction by William R. Alger. 8vo, cloth, $3 00.

"The most brilliant and subtle contribution during the last half-century to theological thought."—*Beacon.*

IN FOREIGN KITCHENS.

By HELEN CAMPBELL 16mo, cloth, 50 cents. With many carefully selected recipes.

"Merits a wide popularity."—*Sat. Eve. Gazette.*

Our February Books.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT.

His Life and Philosophy. By. F. B. SANBORN and W. T. HARRIS. With two portraits. 12mo, cloth.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT.

A Popular Treatise on Mouth Breathing, its Causes, Effects and Treatment. By F. A. A. SMITH, M.D. With an Appendix on Ophthalmia in Infants. By DRS. SMITH and SWAN BURNETT. 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.

CONVENT LIFE OF GEORGE SAND.

(From L'Histoire de Ma Vie.)

Translated by Maria Ellery MacKaye. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE FERRIER NOVELS.

MARRIAGE. (In February.) THE INHERITANCE. (In March.) DESTINY. (In April.)

By SUSAN EDMONSTONE FERRIER.

With Photogravures by Merrill. Half Russia, uniform with our 'Jane Austen.' Each novel in two volumes, $2.50.

"She may be said to have done for Scotland what Jane Austen and Maria Edgeworth have respectively done for England and Ireland."—*Temple Bar Magazine.*

For Sale by your Bookseller.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,

PUBLISHERS,

BOSTON.

THE NAIAD.

A Ghost Story.

Translated from the French of Georges Sand by **Katherine Berry Di Zerega.**

"The translation is poetically done. The tale is light, but with a certain fresh charm, quite different from Georges Sand's maturer works. Mrs. Di Zerega has caught the indefinable quality."—*Edmund Clarence Stedman.*

12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.25. For sale at all Booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

Publisher and Bookseller, 851 and 853 Sixth Ave., N. W. Corner 48th Street.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
FEB 10 9 AM 1893
REC'D

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1441. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

The London Times, Jan. 6, 1893, in a review of Capt. Mahan's new work,

THE INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER UPON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND EMPIRE, *says:*

"Capt. Mahan, if not the founder, is at any rate the most eminent living expositor of what may be called the philosophy of naval history. No historian and no writer on naval warfare has displayed so profound a grasp of the true meaning of sea power as a determining factor of human affairs. For the first time, so far as we are aware, in historical literature, he has shown us the true significance of the naval history of Great Britain. . . . Of the way in which this great theme is treated we need say little; no living writer is so well qualified to do it justice as Capt. Mahan, and certainly the true significance of the tremendous events of these momentous years has never been more luminously or more instructively displayed."

The Influence of Sea Power Upon the French Revolution and Empire.
By Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. Navy. With **13 Maps and Battle Plans.** 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $6.00.

*** *In the same style:*

The Influence of Sea Power Upon History. **With 25 Charts of Naval Battles.** 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $4.00.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
254 Washington St., Boston.

Under King Constantine.

Three Idylls, from a new poet, of the post-Arthurian days of English chivalry, two telling how the good knights "San Peur" and "Kathanal" show love that overcomes and rises above passion, the third telling how the knightly boy, "Christalan," being crippled and so deprived of knighthood, saved the life of the King Constantine to his own deadly hurt, and dying was made knight "valiant and true."

12mo, Large-Paper, White Vellum Cloth, Hand-Made Paper (this edition limited to 500 copies). $1.50.

*** Sent by mail on receipt of price.

The Publishers have pleasure in calling attention to these poems as a genuine contribution to good literature. Distinguished by a wholesomeness of tone, in marked contrast to not a little of the poetry of to-day, they are proof that purity of treatment is not incompatible with high literary quality.

NEW YORK:
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & COMPANY,
INCORPORATED,
182 Fifth Ave., Near 23d St., New York.

EXECUTORS AND OTHERS HAVING Libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser at full value by addressing T. P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., N. Y.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

1607 **THE LIBRARY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE,** 1893

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN and ELLEN MACKAY HUTCHINSON,
Alone contains more carefully chosen, ably edited, and artistically arranged

ADVENTURES, ANECDOTES, BALLADS, BIOGRAPHIES, CHARACTER SKETCHES, CORRESPONDENCE, CRITICISM, DRAMAS, ESSAYS, FICTIONS HISTORIES, HUMOROUS ARTICLES, NARRATIVES, NOTED SAYINGS, ORATIONS, POEMS, POLITICS, THEOLOGY, TRAVELS, WARS, WITCHCRAFTS, AND WONDERS,

than were ever before gathered within the same space or offered in one collection.

The Stedman-Hutchinson Library of American Literature is indispensable to busy persons whose time is limited; to children whose tastes are to be formed; to those who use books for entertainment and instruction, and to all who wish to know anything about books or authors, or who wish to improve their own conversation and writings. Sold only by subscription through the publishers' authorized solicitors. Not for sale by the Publishers at their place of business, nor by any bookstore anywhere at any time. For description and solicitor's address, write at once to

CHARLES L. WEBSTER & CO., 67 Fifth Ave., New York.

STUDIES IN HISTORY, ECONOMICS, AND PUBLIC LAW.

EDITED BY
The University Faculty of Political Science, Columbia College.

NEW MONOGRAPH.
Vol. II., No. 1.

The Economics of the Russian Village.

By I. A. HOURWICH.

182 pages, 8vo. Price, $1.

Vol. I., complete, 396 pp. Price, $2; bound, $2.50.

For further particulars, apply to
PROF. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
Columbia College, N. Y.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·
·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·
·MEMORIAL TABLETS·
·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·
·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:
·NEW YORK·

F. W. CHRISTERN,
254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

RARE BOOKS
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.
Catalogues issued continually.
Send 10 cts. postage for a package.
WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,
751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]
HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*
BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]
BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.
ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.
FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.
PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.
ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.
TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.
GUSTAV E. STECHERT,
Importer of Books and Periodicals,
810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.
BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Magazine of American History, vols. 1-22 (1877-1889); 5 vols. in half brown morocco, gilt tops, uncut, 1 vol. in cloth, balance unbound, all sound and clean. $85.00.

War of the Rebellion, 1861-'65; compilation of official reports, Union and Confederate; complete set to date, 80 vols., 8vo, cloth, and 8 atlases, unbound. $50.00.

Littell's Living Age; complete set from vol. 1 to 191 (1844-1891), newly and uniformly bound in half American Russia. $265.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,
Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Books Bought.

S. B. LUYSTER,
79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,
Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

SET OF THE NATION FOR SALE:—
For particulars and price, address
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 93

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Hawaii 96
The Treasury Gold 96
The German Coal-Miners' Strike 97

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Bank Troubles in Italy 98
Secondary Education in France 100
Poetry in France 101

CORRESPONDENCE:
Socialism in Practice 102
The Lord's Day in the Primitive Church 102
A Letter of Washington's 103
Tintoretto's St. Mark 103

NOTES 103

REVIEWS:
Sir Lepel Griffin's Ranjit Singh 107
Mahan's Sea-Power.—I 108
Popular Etymology in Greece and Rome 110
James Gilmour of Mongolia 111
Most Reverend John Hughes 112
Corot 112
The Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times 112
An Epitomized Review of the Principles and Practice of Maritime Sanitation.—Pestilential Foreign Invasion 113
Treatise on the Law of Insurance, Fire, Life, Accident, and Marine 114

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 114

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—		
4 insertions	5	per cent.
8 "	10	"
13 "	12½	"
26 "	15	"
39 "	20	"
52 "	25	"
AMOUNT—		
$100 within a year	10	per cent.
250 " "	12½	"
500 " "	15	"
750 " "	20	"
1,000 " "	25	"
1,500 " "	30	"
2,000 " "	33⅓	"

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.*

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS. —Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 247 Prytania Street.

MRS. F. D. BLAKE AND MRS. L. Polk Chapman's French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 1, 1892. Students prepared for college. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 120-124 West Franklin St.

THE EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. 30th year. Reopens Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL. — PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.— Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS
(formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 12th year opens September 21, 1892. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland

A FEW BOYS WILL FIND PLEA- sant and refined home in teacher's family. Preparation for college or business. Decided advantages; references. Address TEACHER, care of *Nation.*

MR. JOHN TRIST, A DAILY READ- er in the British Museum, is open to undertake research for Authors or Publishers in America. Address care Capper Entertainment Agency, 62 Strand, London.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BU- REAU, 211 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.—The best city schools, colleges, universities, State normals, academies, seminaries, church schools, etc., are among our regular patrons. Also have frequent vacancies for governesses and tutors. Now is the best time to register for fall positions. Send for hand-book, and note what we are doing for teachers. C. J. ALBERT, Manager.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 7 Tremont Place, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vancancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

Two Scholarships for Women.

The Harvard University Examinations

For Women will be held in New York on June 27, 29, and 30, and July 1, 1893. Two scholarships, one of $300 and one of $200, are offered in connection with these examinations.
For information apply to the SECRETARY, No. 32 East 33d Street.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

Tait, Sons & Co.'s
NEW BOOKS.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

A Study of his Life and Work. By ARTHUR WAUGH, B.A., Oxon. With portraits and 21 illustrations from photographs specially taken for this work. One vol., octavo, cloth, gilt top, uncut edges, $3.00. (*Second Edition.*)

"Probably the most judicious and discriminating study of Tennyson's whole work that has yet been made."—*The Dial.*

"The entire volume deserves to be studied carefully. It is the ripe judgment of a scholar which is expressed in these pages, and the views of a thoroughly sane critic."—*New York Tribune.*

The Parsifal of Richard Wagner.

Translated from the French of MAURICE KUFFERATH. Exquisitely illustrated. 12mo, cloth, ornamental, $1.25.

This volume is charmingly illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs of the principal characters and scenes from the opera "Parsifal." The entire work is carefully analyzed and discussed in a manner which will be most fascinating to all lovers of the Wagner music, and must of necessity be interesting even to its opponents. The work is dedicated to Anton Seidl, and its general treatment has met with his approval.

The Grand Chaco.

By GEORGE MANVILLE FENN, author of "The Weathercock," "The Dingo Boys," "In the Wilds of New Mexico." etc. Profusely illustrated. Large 12mo, cloth, ornamental, $1.50.

"We do not know whether Mr. Fenn has ever gone sporting or botanizing up a tropical river, but he certainly writes as if he had. It would not, indeed, be easy to find a more vivid and effective piece of local coloring. . . . Mr. Fenn's tale is just what such a story should be. There is no sentimentality and no bloodshed; and these two things are more and more the prevailing faults of literature."—*The Spectator.*

Who is the Man?

J. SELWIN TAIT, author of "My Friend Pasquale," "The Neapolitan Banker," etc. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

"In 'Who is the Man?' Mr. Tait has given to the reading world a novel whose dramatic power, clear, pure style, and unbroken interest entitle him to a leading place in the ranks of fiction writers of the day."—*Public Opinion.*

Stories and Sketches.

By GRACE GREENWOOD, author of "My Tour in Europe," "Queen Victoria, Her Girlhood and Womanhood," etc. 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.00.

Time appears to give but added force and brilliancy to Grace Greenwood's touch. This collection of stories and sketches abounds with examples of true humor, pathos, strength, and imagination which have long been identified with this brilliant woman's name. No one will pick up the book to lay it down with a cursory glance, and, once read, many lines and scenes will linger persistently in the memory.

A Republic Without a President.

By HERBERT D. WARD, author of "The Master of the Magicians," "The New Senior at Andover," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"A Republic Without a President" is the title story of a volume which illustrates with particular briskness the crisp and vigorous style of Mr. Herbert D. Ward. The final story in the volume, entitled "Colonel Oddminton," is a sequel to "A Republic Without a President," and as such makes a most pleasing finale to an enjoyable book.

Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.

TAIT, SONS & COMPANY,
31 Union Square, North,
NEW YORK.

CASSELL PUBLISHING CO.,

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

HEINRICH HEINE.

THE FAMILY LIFE OF HEINRICH HEINE.

One hundred and twenty-two family letters of the Poet, heretofore unpublished, from his college days to his death. By his nephew, Baron LUDWIG VON EMDEN. From the German by CHARLES DE KAY. With four portraits. 1 vol, 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

In these letters, addressed chiefly to his mother and sister, one gets a new and more familiar view of the German poet. That their publication, therefore, must be regarded as an important literary event will be evident to all who duly appreciate the genius of their gifted writer.

A DIARY OF THE SALISBURY PARLIAMENT, 1886-1892.

By HENRY W. LUCY, author of 'The Disraeli Parliament (1784-1880),' 'The Gladstone Parliament (1880-1885).' With many humorous illustrations by HARRY FURNISS, and a complete Index. 1 vol., 8vo, extra cloth, gilt top, pp. xii, 530, $5.00.

In common with its predecessors by the same author, the present volume has a vivacity in its sketches of political amenities and hostilities which gives to the book a charm always wanting in a mere chronicle of facts and figures. The illustrations by Mr. Furniss are in his usual apt and vigorous style.

BY JULES MICHELET.

ON THE HIGHWAYS OF EUROPE.

By JULES MICHELET. Translated from the French by Mary J. Serrano. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

To any one who is acquainted with the writings of M. Michelet it is unnecessary to say that the present volume is most captivating in style and matter. It is a book that every traveler will read to refresh his memory and every stay-at-home will read because it is the next best thing to a tour abroad.

BY G. MANVILLE FENN.

NURSE ELISIA.

A Novel. By G. MANVILLE FENN, author of 'Commodore Junk,' etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, extra cloth, $1.00.

In this story Mr. Fenn makes a trained nurse his heroine and a young doctor his hero. The author's well-deserved reputation is amply sustained in this new and thoroughly original production of his pen.

BY JOHN SEYMOUR WOOD.

AN OLD BEAU,

And Other Stories. By JOHN SEYMOUR WOOD, author of 'Gramercy Park,' 'A Daughter of Venice, etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Mr. Wood, although one of the youngest of American writers of fiction, has already won flattering recognition. Writing as he does of the scenes and subjects of to-day, his stories have a contemporaneous interest that is very attractive.

BY "LAURA DEARBORN."

AT THE THRESHOLD.

A Novelette. By LAURA DEARBORN. 1 vol., 16mo, unique cloth binding, 50 cents. *The "Unknown Library."*

A poetic story of intellectual exaltation, strong in imagery, bold in subject, and masterly in treatment. Philosophy, the arts, the sciences, the relations between the sexes and kindred subjects are treated from an after-death standpoint, with marvelous speculation and felicity; while, through all, a broad human love pervades the book, which enthralls alike the casual novelist and the student of social and domestic problems.

BY RENÉ BAZIN.

A BLOT OF INK.

A Novel. Translated from the French of RÉNE BAZIN by "Q" and Paul M. Francke. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. *Cassell's Sunshine Series.*

"Q" might have written this story himself, so much does it possess of his own dashing style.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Cassell Publishing Company,
104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

NEW YORK AND LONDON,

WILL PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

An Agnostic's Apology. By LESLIE STEPHEN, author of 'Science of Ethics,' 'Hours in a Library,' etc., etc. Octavo, $2.50.

Studies by a Recluse. In Cloister, Town, and Country. By AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D., author of 'Arcady,' 'The Coming of the Friars,' 'The Trials of a Country Parson,' etc. With Frontispiece, octavo, gilt top, $1.75.

The Iliads of Homer. Translated from the Greek by GEORGE CHAPMAN. With the full series of Illustrations from Flaxman's Designs, and certain additional designs from the Greek Vases. (No. 40 in the Knickerbocker Nuggets Series.) 3 vols., $3.75.

American Railroads as Investments. By S. F. VAN OSS. With seven Maps, printed in colors, showing competitive lines of Railway in different parts of the United States. About 550 pages. 8vo, $4.00.

Prisoners and Paupers. A Study of the Abnormal Increase of Criminals and the Public Burden of Pauperism in the United States; with a Consideration of the Causes and the Remedies. By HENRY M. BOIES, M.A. 8vo, fully illustrated, $1.50.

INDEPENDENT NOVEL SERIES.

The Shifting of the Fire. By H. FORD HUEFFER, author of 'The Brown Owl,' 'The Feather,' etc. 12mo, $1.00.

A Phantom from the East. By PIERRE LOTI. Translated by J. E. Gordon. 12mo, $1.00.

Jean De Kerdren. By PHILIPPE SAINT HILAIRE, author of 'Colette.' Translated by Mrs. Waugh. 12mo, $1.00.

Poor Lady Massey. By RUTHERFORD RUSSELL. 12mo, $1.00.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

The New Exodus. By HAROLD FREDERIC, author of 'The Young Emperor,' etc. 8vo, illustrated, $2.50.

Short Stalks; or, Hunting Camps, North, South, East, and West. By EDWARD NORTH BUXTON. With numerous fine illustrations by Whymper, Lodge, Wolf, etc. Limited letterpress edition. 8vo, $6.00.

The Story of the Tuscan Republics. By BELLA DUFFY. (No. XXXV. in the Story of the Nations Series.) 12mo, illustrated, cloth, $1.50; half leather, gilt top, $1.75.

Whist Nuggets. Papers about Whist and Whist Players. Compiled by W. G. MCGUCKIN. (No. XL. in the Knickerbocker Nuggets Series.) $1.00.

Alcoholism and Its Treatment. By J. E. USHER, M.D., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London. $1.25.

*** Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Story of the Nations and Knickerbocker Nuggets Series sent on application.

MACMILLAN & COMPANY'S

UNIFORM EDITION OF

F. MARION CRAWFORD'S NOVELS.

12mo, Cloth. Price ONE DOLLAR EACH.

NOW READY:

CHILDREN OF THE KING.

A Tale of Southern Italy.

12mo, cloth, $1.00.

MACMILLAN & Co. take pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to add the following volumes (with the author's latest revisions) to their uniform edition of the Works of Mr. F. Marion Crawford, thereby enabling them to issue a complete edition of all his novels:

A ROMAN SINGER. (*Just Ready.*) New Edition, revised and corrected.
TO LEEWARD. (*February, 1893.*) New Edition, revised.
PAUL PATOFF. (*March.*) New Edition, revised.
AN AMERICAN POLITICIAN. (*April.*) New Edition, revised and partly rewritten.

"Mr. F. Marion Crawford is," as Mr. Andrew Lang says, "the most 'versatile and various' of modern novelists. He has great adaptability and subtleness of mind, and whether dealing with life in modern Rome or at the court of Darius at Shushan, in the wilds of India or in the fashionable quarter of New York, in the Black Forest or in a lonely parish of rural England, he is equally facile and sure of his ground; a master of narrative style, he throws a subtle charm over all he touches."

F. MARION CRAWFORD'S NOVELS.

NEW UNIFORM AND COMPLETE EDITION.

12mo, cloth. Price, $1.00 each.

Children of the King.
Don Orsino, A Sequel to 'Saracinesca' and 'Sant' Ilario.'
The Three Fates.
The Witch of Prague.
Khaled.
A Cigarette-Maker's Romance.
Sant' Ilario. A Sequel to 'Saracinesca.'
Greifenstein.
With the Immortals.
To Leeward.
A Roman Singer.
An American Politician.
Paul Patoff.
Marzio's Crucifix.
Saracinesca.
A Tale of a Lonely Parish.
Zoroaster.
Dr. Claudius.
Mr. Isaacs.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

The Week.

THE most creditable act of President Harrison's Administration is his nomination of Circuit Judge Jackson of Tennessee as Lamar's successor on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Jackson is a native and lifelong resident of Tennessee; he has always been a Democrat; he served under the Confederacy during the civil war; and he is in every respect so representative a Southern Democrat that Mr. Harrison's Democratic predecessor selected him seven years ago to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Circuit Court. He is a man of the judicial type, and his excellent service on the Circuit bench not only has vindicated the wisdom of his choice by Mr. Cleveland, but justifies his present promotion by Mr. Harrison. His appointment is the perfect application of the Mugwump theory, that, in filling the office, the President should not consider the chance of snatching a partisan advantage through the accident of death, but should inquire what sort of an appointment would be best for the interests of the nation, in view of the fact that the authority and standing of a national court can be best promoted by a fair representation upon it of both parties and all sections. Mr. Harrison's action is a deserved rebuke to such hide-bound Republican organs as the Cleveland *Leader*, which maintained that he ought to appoint a Republican, because "the Republicans ought to see that they have control of the Supreme Court as long as possible." It is also a slap in the face for such editors as the one who has been urging in the New York *Press* that Mr. Harrison should select a man "who recognizes that the civil war ended the doctrine of State rights," for Judge Jackson is a thorough believer in that doctrine.

Senator Sherman enunciates the theory that no bill, however meritorious, should be called up and urged upon the Senate unless a private canvass should first show that it was certain to pass. That is why he has refrained from calling up the bill from the Finance Committee for the repeal of the silver purchases. He himself thinks that bill of the utmost importance, and it now has a good majority of the Committee in its favor, but his private information leads him to believe it cannot pass, and therefore it would be a great mistake to urge it. The force of political timidity could no further go, and yet Senator Sherman sees nothing discreditable in his position, but frankly avows it in open Senate, and praises it as the acme of political wisdom. The vote in the Senate on Monday on the question of taking up the bill need not discourage its supporters either in or out of Congress. The movement was not very well timed, and Mr. Hill was not the man to lead it, although he is to be commended for moving if those who ought to lead hold back. We say that he was not the man to lead the movement because his own position heretofore has been extremely dubious, and is not much cleared up by his speech, although his vote is satisfactory this time. Although Mr. Hill's motion failed, it had the gratifying result of showing twelve Democratic Senators in the affirmative. There is good reason to believe that the bill will soon pass the House in the form in which it has come from the Banking Committee, in which case there will be a crucial test in the Senate. If it fails again in that body, President Cleveland will undoubtedly call an extra session, and it is to be hoped that he will do nothing, except name his Cabinet, until this stumbling-block to national finance and the national prosperity is removed. If the Treasury is saved from insolvency till the 4th of March, that is as much as we can hope for. It would be insolvent now (even without reckoning the sinking-fund payment as a legal claim), but for the withholding of money actually appropriated by Congress. Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet can probably make better use of their time in devising ways and means to stave off bankruptcy than in listening to the claims of office-seekers, whose pressure is becoming intolerable to Democratic Congressmen.

Our Mr. Bland would seem to be out of harmony with our Mr. Jones touching the great subject of both their lives. In the February number of the *North American Review* Mr. Bland speaks lightly, yea, irreverently, of the Brussels Monetary Conference and the members thereof, more especially the American members. "Able and affable gentlemen met in debate," says Mr. Bland, "suggested vague and impossible plans, had a good time, and finally adjourned, expressing the hope that *the junketing farce* may be repeated in May." The idea that grave and dignified Senators and college presidents, like Mr. Jones and Mr. Andrews, "had a good time" in Brussels, and that they are looking forward to another "junketing farce" in May, is really shameful on Mr. Bland's part. We would wager a buzzard dollar that both Mr. Jones and Mr. Andrews would hail with joy any dispensation of Providence that would spare them the necessity of going back to Brussels in May, or ever going there on a like errand. As for the Conference, which has already closed, we venture to say that the social festivities which Mr. Bland alludes to under the contemptuous phrase "a good time," were a very poor sauce to the confessed failure of the objects which took our delegates across the water. That it would be a failure Mr. Bland knew beforehand, and he is not sorry that it was such. He says that the result was "no disappointment or surprise to any one." But this is not the worst. Mr. Bland surmises that our delegates at Brussels were nothing but gold-bugs in disguise. How else are we to interpret the following passage in his article?

> "At last our astute diplomats become very grave and serious and pretend to get mad; they tell these ignorant foreigners that the United States will no longer try to hold the monetary world up by the tail, but will immediately cut the Gordian knot in this caudal appendage and let the world drop with a leaden thud. The unsophisticated foreigner smiles, our gold-standard delegate smirks; both understand that such a conclusion is precisely the thing they have p otted for."

This means that the Conference was a plot to find a plausible reason for repealing the Sherman Silver-Purchase Act. And of course Senator Jones was in it, or, if not in it, he was made an unconscious instrument for executing it. Who would have believed it?

The thoughtful people of the United States, after the experience they have had and are having of the trouble they have brought on the country by trying to oblige the silver interest, are by no means eager to plunge into more trouble to oblige the sugar interest by annexing Hawaii. One such experiment is enough in a century. About the addition of some 28,000 Japanese and Chinese, 9,000 Portuguese, and 42,000 natives to the voting or non-voting population of the United States, they feel very much like the Arkansas man who said: "God knows I've had trouble enough without putting water in my whiskey." They remember that we have absolutely no system or plan of governing possessions like the Hawaiian Islands except as either States or Territories. "Crown colonies" are unknown to us. And those who desire for the republic greater variety of races, and especially more color in our population, would do well, if they have the stomach for it, to read the account, on Thursday last, of the burning and torture of a negro in Texas. That shocking story is a sufficiently awful illustration of the power of race hatred to convert Anglo-Saxons, at least, into devils incarnate. Do we want more material to feed this apparently inextinguishable passion?

It must be a hopeless feeling in regard to securing any reform of our pension system under this Administration, rather than any indifference on the subject, that has caused so little attention to be paid to the action of the House Committee on

the Pension Bill a fortnight ago. The sub-committee which had the subject especially in hand made several recommendations which would have stopped leaks in the present system. One proposal was that no "soldier's widow" should receive a pension unless she had been married to a soldier prior to 1870. This certainly seemed a late enough date at which to establish claim to such a widowhood, but the full Committee cut out the amendment. The same fate befell other recommendations that the sub-committee made, such as that a person receiving a pension under the act of 1890 must be disabled from manual labor and in receipt of an income of less than $600 a year. When a Democratic committee will not listen to recommendations of this kind, it is evident that pension reform must be made something more than a party question.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has published in the Boston *Herald* a long and able review of the financial situation of the United States, with special reference to the possibility of reforming the tariff without cutting into the Government's revenues too seriously. His first contention is that all outstanding arrears of pensions, which the Commissioner estimates will all be audited before the end of 1894, should be treated as "a part of the existing public debt," and provided for by the issue of exchequer bills at 3 per cent. interest. This would at once ease off the Treasury by about $48,000,000, and $10,000,000 more could be put on the credit side by the repeal of the sugar bounty. Then another $3,000,000 could be saved in drawbacks if the duty on tin plate were abolished. In addition to this, Mr. Atkinson expects a considerable saving from the enforcement of the same standard of economy in Mr. Cleveland's coming Administration that marked his last. During Mr. Cleveland's four years the expenditures for all purposes amounted to $4.43 per capita, while under President Harrison, including the Treasury estimates for the present year, they will have amounted to $5.16 per capita. Allowing for a reduction of 50 cents per capita, a yearly saving of about $34,000,000 would be effected. In these various ways a Treasury surplus of $80,000,000 could be counted upon at the end of the fiscal year 1893-94, which obviously leaves a much freer hand for reforming the tariff than would be the case if the present narrow margin were all that could be depended upon.

On the pension question Mr. Atkinson makes some suggestions which are highly important, though they are only what common sense and business principles call for. The first is the appointment of a skilled actuary to bring order and clearness out of the present obscure and confused system of pension accounts. As things are now conducted, it is impossible to make an accurate or intelligent forecast of necessary expenditures, and the Commissioner has to keep on coming in with his belated deficiency estimates. The whole should be on a basis as sure and easily understood as that of a life-insurance business. Then the audit of pension claims and accounts should be public, and the list of pensioners should be open to press and public, both at Washington and at all pension agencies. There seems to be no doubt of a general demand that the whole pension business be taken vigorously in hand by the next Administration. Mr. Cleveland had an extraordinary support from old soldiers, and there can be no question that they and all honest veterans would welcome any reform which would weed out the undeserving recipients of pension benefits. Mr. Atkinson's plan is a very moderate one, yet it would mark so great an advance over present methods that it would seem almost like a sweeping reform.

The sad news comes from Kentucky that, in the recent contest in the Legislature of that State over the choice of a successor to Mr. Carlisle in the United States Senate, the Hon. Henry Watterson was once more compelled to "march through a slaughter-house to an open grave." There were several candidates for the position, including ex-Judge William Lindsay, who was the representative of honest money, decent politics, and other similar issues which have come to be recognized in the party as the principles of Cleveland Democracy; and ex-Congressman John Young Brown and Congressman J. B. McCreary, who represented machine politics, cheap money, and the heterogeneous mass of objectionable principles which are peculiar to the anti-Cleveland Democracy everywhere. Mr. Watterson and his newspaper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which is the machine organ in the State, opposed Judge Lindsay, and fought for Brown, McCreary, or anybody else of that kind who could be elected. Judge Lindsay was elected triumphantly, and there can be no doubt that his success is as notable a defeat of machine politics as has been seen anywhere in recent times. He is about fifty-five years of age, has been on the Supreme Court bench, and is at present a very successful practising lawyer. He is in thorough sympathy with Mr. Cleveland at all points, and will be a most valuable aid to him in the Senate in carrying out his policy as President. He is not a politician in the machine sense of the word, being on the contrary a "theorist" and "visionary" of an aggravated type. His election marks the downfall of one of the most obnoxious political machines that could be found anywhere outside the State of New York.

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature providing for an amendment to the State Constitution which shall limit the right of franchise to citizens of the United States, the rule to take effect five years after the adoption of the amendment. The practical effect of this would be that no man of foreign birth could vote in Minnesota until he had become fully naturalized, which requires that he shall establish to the satisfaction of a court that he has "resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least." Under the present system in Minnesota an alien, upon declaring his intention of becoming a citizen at some future time, may vote, provided he has resided in the United States one year and in the State four months. Other Western States are even more liberal, Kansas and Nebraska, for example, granting the suffrage to a foreigner who has been in the State six months, and in the country no longer, if he declares his intention of becoming a citizen. The most ignorant Italian or Pole who landed in this city last April was therefore capable of voting for President in Kansas and Nebraska last November. This is simply to put a premium upon the debasement of the suffrage, and it is an encouraging sign that Western people are beginning to perceive the absurdity and danger of such a system.

The new Apostolic Delegate goes on his way staying the hands of bishops, and saying unto archbishops, "What doest thou?" The celerity and finality of his judgments make the current ecclesiastical trials of Protestants seem more than ever like a feeble imitation of their original model. Archbishop Satolli is showing them how to do it. We hear nothing of appeals or arguments three weeks long, or "back talk" in the pulpit. Even the inspired interviews with "a leading ecclesiastic" or "a close friend of the Archbishop" have almost disappeared from the press as the rapid and inexorable machine has gone on grinding out its decisions. There is nothing like having an infallible judge right on the spot. He may be ignorant of the language of the country, as Monsignor Satolli is, but when he speaks, it is the voice of Rome, and the controversy ends. This shows that there was something, after all, in Steele's famous distinction between the Catholic Church and the Church of England. The former, he said, claimed to be infallible, but the latter would not assert anything so preposterous as that, and would content itself with the modest claim of being always right. All Protestant churches are obliged to maintain that they are always right, but the process of determining what is the opinion that is right is often long and painful. It takes an infallible church to have opinions on tap, which are always right and always immediately enforceable. It must be said, also, that the Delegate's decisions, so

far as made public, make his title to be considered a benevolent despot a very good one, with so firm a hand has he put down the nice little intrigues and cabals which have been arraying the Catholic Church against some of the most fundamental principles of our Government.

The news from Paris on Sunday, that instead of 12,000,000 francs being sent to this country by the Panama Company the real amount was 22,000,000, has made it necessary for ex-Secretary Thompson to begin the task of explanation all over again. The accountant who examined the company's books for the French Government now declares that 12,000,000 were sent over prior to 1884, at the outset of the Panama scheme, before any bonds were issued, and were received by other persons than the committee of which Mr. Thompson was President and Mr. Appleton was Secretary. Who these recipients were, the books of the company do not reveal, but the accountant is positive that the money was sent to the United States, and that none of it was used for the purchase of supplies, or tools, or salaries of the subsequent committee, or in payments to American contractors. These expenses were paid from the remaining 10,000,000 francs which Mr. Thompson's committee received. The accountant says that in the public accounts of the company the American expenses are entered in a lump under the head, "Expended for offices in New York and Panama, 42,000,000 francs," and that the Panama expenditure amounted to about 20,000,000 francs, leaving the balance for the United States. Mr. Thompson reiterates, in view of this latest information, that he and his committee "expect to make a showing that will explain all the transactions in detail." It will be, in the language of the late Horace Greeley, "mighty interesting reading."

Criminal lawyers seem to have much the same gift the world over for inventing fine phrases to fit great crimes, and M. Barboux, the counsel for De Lesseps, made a most happy stroke in his peroration. Admitting that his client might have made mistakes, and even committed what a strict interpretation of the law would call misdemeanors, he maintained that all had grown out of the fact that De Lesseps was an "optimist," and he added grandiloquently, "The world belongs to optimists." There can be no doubt that optimist is a much pleasanter term than swindler or gambler, and it ought to have a great run. To take a more cheerful view than the law does of obtaining money under false pretences, and to look on the bright side of legislative corruption, is characteristic of many a man who has had very ugly names applied to him, but who ought hereafter to be known merely as an optimist —one who makes mistakes sometimes, it is true, but who ought to be forgiven them on account of his hopefulness and his good nature. Thus far M. Barboux has done very well, and deserves the thanks of all who believe in speaking gently to and of the erring; but we fear he will betray them into a fatal confidence by assuring them that "the world belongs to optimists." The truth is that the natural home of such optimists as he describes is a jail, and there are thousands of them at this moment exercising their faculty for looking on the bright side of things by studying the dark side of prison walls.

The daily scenes in the British House of Commons may help to give some idea of what is coming when both parties settle down to discuss the Home Rule Bill, which has not yet made its appearance. The Conservatives and Liberal Unionists are very much in the state of mind about this bill in which the Irish were about the Coercion Bill—that is, they believe almost any means of preventing its passage to be lawful. The ferocity of Col. Sanderson, an Irish Tory, and the difficulty of getting him to change the epithet "murderous ruffian" (applied to a priest), on the suggestion of Mr. Balfour, into "excited politician," give some idea of what is coming. Sanderson sits opposite the Irish Home-Rulers, and is as warlike as they, so that, seeing the state of mind he is in now, it is not unreasonable to expect that long before the second reading is reached he may come into physical collision with his hereditary foes. The prospect would be more alarming than it is if it were not that the Liberals are now armed with "the closure," with which the late Mr. Smith did such execution among the Gladstonians and the Irish in 1887–8. The boot is now on the other leg, and it is reasonable to expect that the Grand Old Man will make as short work of obstruction as they did, when the bill comes to a second reading; but the struggle, even if he can hold his forces together, will be tremendous. He has never in his long career needed youth so much as now, and his lieutenants, Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt, are not in first-rate physical condition. The rising hope of the party is Mr. Asquith, who is in the flower of his years, and has already given strong evidence of having a bitter tongue and a ready wit, and may be the coming man, though for real rough-and-tumble debating no one can approach Harcourt.

Barcelona is preëminently the artisan city of Spain, and as such has long been a hotbed of republican and revolutionary sentiment. Sunday's rioting there brought about a union of forces between Anarchists and Protestants which is not really so strange as might appear. All Spanish traditions of law and order are so bound up with Catholicism that religious innovators, like the Protestant missionaries, necessarily seem insurrectionaries. As such, the Barcelona Anarchists hailed them as brothers, and not at all on religious grounds. If Protestantism were in control, and stood for an orderly government, they would at once lose all sympathy for it. A visitor in Geneva, under Calvin's reign, exclaimed in praise of the "lovely liberty" to be enjoyed in that city. He was overheard by a peasant woman, who retorted: "Lovely liberty, indeed! Formerly we were compelled to go to mass, and now we are to go to sermon." The Barcelona Anarchists are perfectly willing to fight for the sermon against the mass, but would prove the most restless and insubordinate of auditors if by any chance the sermon should succeed in taking the place which the mass now has in their country.

Switzerland for some years has been experimenting with a system of graded taxation, its development varying in the different cantons. A recent despatch to the British Foreign Office reports the rejection of the system by the Canton of Berne, on a referendum, by a very large majority. The decision of the citizens of Berne was apparently influenced by the experience of Vaud, where an elaborate application of graduated taxation was started in 1886. There realty is divided into three classes, viz., that under $5,000 in value, that between $5,000 and $20,000, and that over $20,000, the amount of mortgages being deducted before classification. The tax rate is fixed yearly, being at present $5 per $5,000 in the first, $7.50 per $5,000 in the second, and $10 per $5,000 in the third class. Personalty, or income derived from capital, is taxed on its capital value, the strict income-tax being confined to pensions, annuities, salaries, and wages. These incomes are divided into seven classes, the tax per $500 on the several classes rising from $10 to $40. Thus, while a man with a salary of $250 would pay $5, and one with $2,500 would pay $150, a salary of $10,000 would be mulcted $800. The population of Vaud is about 250,000, and under this new system the revenue increased some $30,000. The radicals point to such increase as proof of the success of the plan; more conservative observers claim that the gain in receipts is more than offset by a "progressive injury to local trade, and particularly by the depreciation in the value of land." A certain proportion of wealthy families have moved out of the canton, others evade the tax by shutting up their houses for a part of the year, while a smaller quota of foreigners seek homes in Vaud than formerly; one reported result is, "that some properties have depreciated 50 per cent." Inquisitorial or unequal schemes of taxation devised by Socialist "experts" affect capital and its owners very much as brigandage "outrages" affect travellers and settlers: the communities where either form of violence thrives are avoided.

HAWAII.

THE failure of England to "protest," and the tranquil acceptance by the Government in London of American protection for British subjects and property interests in Hawaii during the present crisis, are a serious damper to the agitation for immediate action. It is quite plain, therefore, that unless Sir Julian Pauncefote should receive his passports for his insulting silence, we shall now have time for calm consideration of the situation and of the proposals made for dealing with it.

In the first place, it must be remembered that our treaty of 1875, extended in 1887, as Mr. Bayard pointed out the other day, has still two years to run. That treaty gives us everything we want—free trade with the islands, a coaling-station, and complete protection against every description of foreign intrusion. Our troops are now in possession of the capital. The treaty is just as binding on the revolutionists now in possession of the Government as it was on their predecessors, both in fact and in law. There is, therefore, not the slightest occasion for any kind of precipitate action. We could not by annexation at this moment gain anything which we do not now possess except the privilege of paying the expenses of the Hawaian Government, which might have been of value to the Billion-Dollar Congress, but cannot possess any attraction for Mr. Cleveland's Administration. The remarks we are about to make will, therefore, since England declines to interfere, have little interest for persons afflicted with the mental trouble known as "Americanism," because they bestow no attention on political problems which do not contain materials for a row with some foreign Power, their patriotism being entirely bellicose.

We address only the sober-minded lovers of their country and their Government when we ask what we shall gain by substituting annexation for simple protection. The only way now known to our system of government of annexing the islands is their conversion into a Territory, with representation in the House and a Governor appointed from Washington, and a Territorial Legislature sitting at Honolulu. This might be a harmless arrangement enough as long as it lasted, but how long would it last? Judging from recent experience, about four years, or, at all events, only until one party or other wanted two more Senators of the kind now sent from Nevada, Wyoming, and Idaho, which are already in the Union, and would be sent from Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, for the admission of which preparations are on foot. Not one of these communities is fit to be in the Union. The population of some of them is ridiculously small and unsettled; that of others scanty, ignorant, superstitious, and foreign-tongued. The only reason for letting them in, or proposing to let them in, is the desire to influence party legislation—some of it, like the McKinley Bill or the Silver Bill, of the most corrupt character. Every one of them has lowered or would lower the character of the Senate. In not one of them can the work of persuasive discussion, which is the basis of American government, be carried on, in preparation for an election. In every one of them votes are as purchasable as any of their other products. If, therefore, the Sandwich Islands were a Territory, it is as sure as any future event in politics can be, that the agitation for its admission as a State would begin at once; and that this agitation would probably succeed very soon, the total disregard of the moral and political quality of the population evinced during the last ten years in the admission of Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, and Idaho, fully warrants us in expecting.

What sort of government would the State government then be, with its power of deciding our Presidential elections in case of a close division of the Electoral College? The population now consists of natives, recently emerged from savagery, speaking foreign tongues, Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese. The natives, Gen. Armstrong says, are dying out at the rate of 1,000 a year. Their places will be taken, as now, probably, by Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese. There would be no American immigration into the islands of any moment as regards numbers. The constituency would, therefore, be either very ignorant and foreign or very small. It would be as unreachable by the American press and platform as it is now. So that the State Government would almost inevitably fall into the hands of a Sugar Boss or of some other great speculator, who would fill the Legislature with his own creatures, and cause his own election to the Senate in company with the kind of subordinate known as a "Me-too." On the kind of contributions such a man would make to our legislative and political morality, we need not speculate.

We ought, therefore, all things considered, to feel much indebted to the British Government for having, by its failure to protest, given us time for cool reflection, not on the importance to us of controlling the Sandwich Islands, for that seems admitted on all sides, but on the best mode of doing it. The best mode undoubtedly seems to be the mode now in operation—that is, a simple protectorate. The proper answer to the Commission now in Washington, therefore, would seem to be: "Gentlemen, you say you are in possession of the Government, and that your Government is vastly superior to that which you have overthrown. We are very glad to hear it, because we have a treaty with your predecessors which has two years to run, is equally binding on you, and gives us everything we want from you and gives you everything you can fairly ask from us. It secures you, as you see to day, exactly the same protection from foreign invasion or domestic violence, and gives you the same freedom of trade with the United States, which you would have were you a member of the Union. You have United States troops on your soil now, and if it would make you feel easier, we will leave them there permanently, but we do not care to undertake the task of governing your very motley population, on condition of allowing it to help to govern us. We have now about seven specimens among us of the new species of ruler known as a 'boss,' and fear you would send us another before we had succeeded in finding a proper place in our system for those now in existence. Go on, therefore, sending us your sugar and other tropical products, and sitting under your own fig-trees, in the full assurance that none will dare to make you afraid.'

THE TREASURY GOLD.

IT is conceded by all financiers that the monetary condition in Europe is abnormal: the scramble for gold is acute and universal. Nations with good credit, alike with nations whose currency is on a paper basis, join in the efforts to get gold and to hoard it. London is the money clearing-house for the commercial world, and London, watching the battle now going on among Continental nations, has been carefully guarding her metal treasure. The Bank of England, anticipating a draft upon its stock in case of a change of currency policy on the part of the United States, and also because of the demand from Austria, has striven to maintain a more than usually ample reserve. The Bank's present percentage of reserve to liabilities, 48 per cent., is a high one. More than that, until week before last, when a reduction to 2½ per cent. was made, the interest rate of the Bank was kept at 3 per cent., though the loss of business to the Bank from this cause must have been severe, since the ruling discount outside the Bank was but 1 per cent., with a maximum of 1¼ per cent. for three months' loans. The Bank of England, it should be remembered, no longer controls the rate of interest in London. The great joint-stock banks, the rich private houses, and the heavy capitalists, such as the Rothschilds, have so much money to lend that the officially announced discounts of the Bank no longer bind them. The Bank of England in the money market has fallen from the position of master to that of leader, whose orders are not obeyed, but whose prestige is yet great.

The Bank of France, it is expected, will use the new note circulation to increase its stock of gold. For a number of years the increase in the Bank's note circulation has been followed almost exactly by an increase in its supply of gold. We may reasonably expect a continuation of the same policy for the future. Aside from this general purpose, the Bank of France has special reasons for accumulating gold. The unsettled state of affairs in France, the Egyptian episode, the bank troubles in Italy, and, more than all else, the importance of a large supply of gold in time of

war, an importance now acutely felt, lend a commercial as well as a martial impetus to the Bank's pronounced policy. The Bank of England emits notes only when covered by deposited gold. On the contrary, the Bank of France, with no legislation affecting its issue of bank notes except that limiting the total amount, emits the notes first and buys the gold afterwards. When the bill increasing the limit of note issue was before the Chamber of Deputies, M. Léon Say (as reported in the Paris letter to the London *Economist*) deprecated a public discussion, on the ground that it would be difficult to maintain the present exceptionally favorable situation, since, when foreign countries hear that the gold they allow to go to France will never be returned to them, but will be imprisoned there, they will cease to send it.

The currency situation in Austria is such as to make absorption of gold by that Government imperative. In May last the Austro Hungarian Government was empowered to raise an entirely new loan of $100,000,000 for the purpose of providing the necessary gold to carry resumption into effect. On January 11 the arrangement was concluded between the Austrian Minister of Finance and the Rothschild syndicate by which the necessary gold is to be obtained. In addition to the new loan, the syndicate underwrites the conversion of the Austrian 5 per cent. paper rente into 4 per cent. gold, besides undertaking some railway and other national bonds. The new 4 per cent. loan will be offered simultaneously in the Continental bourses, but not in Paris or London, it is said. Upon this loan the London *Statist* remarks:

> "We have quite enough demands upon this market [London] already without helping to find gold for Austria-Hungary, more particularly as nobody seriously believes that the sole object is to resume specie payments. The Austro-Hungarian Government, very wisely and properly from its own point of view, desires to have a war chest."

The increasing importance of gold in time of war, and the part which accumulations of that metal are expected to play in the next European campaign, are leading all the nations of Europe to desire war chests; for while learned societies are discussing the silver question and bimetallists are ascribing all national ills to the demonetization of the white metal, the practical statesmen of those same countries, in their preparations for a future emergency, will have nothing but gold. Even Russia, famine-stricken and impoverished, has such a chest. The last Russian budget asserts that "$450,000,000 of gold is at the full and entire disposal of the Government." This battle for gold in Europe does not, of course, mean that a general war is imminent, but it does mean that every known art of the financier or merchant will be tried to secure for each nation a larger supply against the time of need. The United States, though not concerned in European affairs, cannot escape from the effects of such a scramble. We may expect gold to be taken from us at every opportunity, whenever trade will allow it and even if there be a small apparent loss. That our silver policy is playing directly into the hands of the gold-gathering European, is clear upon the face of things.

At the close of last month the Treasury gold reserve fell to much the lowest point reached since the resumption of specie payments—barely over $108,000,000. At the close of July of last year it had gone down nearly as far, to $110,000,000; but a new low-water mark has now been recorded. How long will it be before another is reached? The indications are that the drain of gold from the Treasury has by no means ceased, and the question will soon have to be faced what to do with the $100,000,000 set down as the reserve to redeem legal tenders. The decline in the gold reserve has been accompanied by another change which has received less public attention, but is more significant because it is unexampled. This is the complete collapse of the gold receipts for customs duties in the port of New York. Never before, at this season of the year, has the Sub-Treasury here failed to receive the larger part of the payments for duties in gold. But here also the record has been broken: December and January have gone by, and the Sub-Treasury is receiving legal tenders and silver certificates almost exclusively—practically no gold.

To understand the significance of this change, it must be borne in mind that until within the last two or three years the customs receipts at New York were almost exclusively in gold. With the exception of a break in 1885-'86, when a redundancy of silver certificates caused for a few months a check to the gold receipts, there was not a time, from the resumption of specie payments in 1879 to the passage of the Silver Act of 1890, when gold did not form at least 60 or 70 per cent. of these receipts. Since 1890 there has been a marked change. In 1891 there was already an ominous decline. As was noted in these columns at the time, the proportion of gold sank to 60, 40, 20, and in midsummer of 1891 even to 12 per cent. In the fall of 1891 there was a recovery, such as the closing months of the year might be expected to bring, and such as, until this year, they never have failed to bring. In the autumn months the demand for currency for shipment to the West and South carries off the various forms of paper money from the financial centres, and especially from New York, and gold certificates are left for use in customs payments. Hence at the end of 1891 the Treasury receipts showed an improvement. In December, 1891, and in January, 1892, two-thirds of the customs receipts were again in gold. As 1892 wore on, however, and as the usual back-flow of currency to New York set in, this improvement ceased. After the first month or two of the year, gold receipts fell off and never rose to 20 per cent. of the total. And the striking thing is that the months of December and January had for the first time brought no gain. In December only 4 per cent. of the customs receipts were in gold, in January less than 9 per cent

The simple cause of this breakdown—for such it must be called—is the great volume of legal tenders held by the banks of this city; and the simple and obvious cause of this again is the steady issue of legal-tender Treasury notes under the act of 1890. Here also the change in the situation during the last two years has been marked. Before 1890, the New York banks held usually between fifteen and thirty millions of legal tenders in their vaults, the rest of the reserve being specie—that is, practically all gold. Sometimes their holdings ran into the thirties, and even to forty millions, during the spring and summer months of accumulation. But in midsummer of 1891 they held over fifty millions, and during 1892 the holdings of legal tenders were at no time under forty millions, and rose at their highest to over sixty millions. The last statement showed that the banks now hold sixty millions. This means simply that the issue of four millions of fresh legal tenders each month under the act of 1890 is more than the community can absorb. The signs of redundancy are unmistakable.

So far as the Treasury is concerned, the immediate result is only that its business is conducted on a paper basis, and not, as before 1890, chiefly on a specie basis. Instead of taking gold in for customs receipts, and paying it out to the banks to meets its debits at the Clearing-house, the Treasury takes in paper and pays out paper. The legal tenders pass to and fro between the Government and the banks. But when a drain of specie for export sets in, it falls on the Treasury. The banks have a good supply of gold, but naturally prefer not to part with it. The Treasury is called on to furnish it, and it has no longer a steady inflow of gold wherewith to make up its losses. The Government, as is well known, offers every inducement for getting gold turned into the Treasury, and indeed its methods sometimes come close to offering a premium for gold. Nevertheless, the gold reserve has sunk from over $180,000,000, the amount at the time of the passage of the act of 1890, to its present low level. At this rate it will not be long before the suspension of gold payments by the Treasury will have to be squarely faced.

THE GERMAN COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

THE most suggestive aspects of the great strike of German miners in the Saar basin have not been adequately reported in the accounts sent by cable. Though the number of workmen involved has been great, approximating 30,000, though resort to violence was had by the strikers, egged on by their wives, who seem to have been

fiercer and more furious than the men, and though troops had to be called out to suppress the rioting, it is in none of these alarming, though now familiar, features of a great strike that the student of social problems will see its greatest significance. He will find this in the light thrown by the strike on the favorite modern theory that Government control would be a sure remedy for labor troubles. How often did our Collectivists remind us last summer, at the time of the Homestead strike and riots, that the only way permanently to avert such lamentable evils was to put all industry in the hands of the Government. Now, the fact is that the disturbances in the Saar region constitute a most instructive experiment, on a huge scale, which goes to show that the system which was to prevent all strikes is precisely the one to bring on a strike of the most indefensible and outrageous kind.

The Saar coal mines are worked by the Government. Nowhere has that offhand reformer of the world, the Emperor William, had a better chance to have his labor boards and official inspection and all the other machinery of Government production put on exhibition. And he has improved the chance. The whole industry was organized like an army, with chiefs and subalterns in beautiful gradation. The brightest graduates from the School of Mines were sent down to introduce new methods, and bring all the blessings of science as well as paternalism to bear on the fortunate miners. Moreover, the Emperor has had many tangible signs of success to point to. When the great strike in the Ruhr mines broke out three years ago, the workmen in the Government mines at Saarbrück remained quiet, and it was promptly remarked at Berlin that here was already a great triumph for the Collectivist principle. Even more striking has been the increase of wages. The average daily wage in 1888 was 76 cents; in 1892 it had advanced to $1.15. The demonstration seemed perfect.

But the strike came along in due time, and was occasioned by exactly that governmental control which was to make a strike impossible. It was not a question, primarily, of wages, or hours of labor, or recognition of a trades union, but of precisely those regulations and methods which the superior knowledge of a benevolent Government was going to enforce to the general happiness and contentment. A correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Saarbrück last month, recounts some of the interviews which he had had with the striking miners, which throw a flood of light on the way the workingman takes to the control of a bureaucratic Government when the thing is actually tried. The miners said that flesh and blood could not stand the superior way in which they were ordered about by Government officials. It was altogether "too Prussian," as they expressed it, and was a thing which the "men of the Rhine" could not stomach. In particular did they take deep offence at those young fellows, just out of the scientific schools, who came down from Berlin with their heads stuffed full of new notions, which they sought to impose upon men who had grown gray in the business, and whom they proposed to order about like a lot of school-children.

The immediate occasion of the outbreak was the new system of rules for the miners drawn up by the Government. It was a splendid system on paper, precise and detailed as a manual of arms, and was no doubt the handiwork of the best organizing talent at the command of the most highly organized Government in the world. But, alas! it rode roughshod over time-honored privileges of the miners, laid new restrictions and vexations upon them in the name of discipline, and cut down wages which were too high and raised those which were too low—all in most beautiful accord with social theory, but in most hopeless conflict with human nature. Then, too, the miners found that their representatives on the various boards directing the operation of the mines had only illusory powers. All real authority was lodged in the members who spoke for the Government, and who grew more and more impatient at the suggestions of the workingmen, and voted them down with less and less consideration. As one of the miners put it: "The authorities treat us like so many recruits instead of free citizens, and we do not propose to submit to their indignities."

We do not suppose one Collectivist in all the world will be the less enamoured of his theory on account of this failure of it in practical operation. It is of the nature of bad reasoning, remarks George Eliot, to seem good reasoning to the bad reasoner, and that is why all exposures of its badness are wasted on *him*. He will always be able to say that the scheme he has in mind for the regeneration of the world will be free from all the defects and failures which may be pointed out to him in the actual schemes nearest his ideal one. But, leaving him to the comfort of his dreams, it ought to be clear to the ordinary mind, after this Saar experiment, that a fundamental fallacy in most of the plans for industrial reorganization now so much in vogue is to suppose that workingmen themselves have, or are likely soon to have, the mental and moral qualifications necessary to the success of those plans. Make your governmental direction a very model of scientific benevolence, and the rude and jealous democracy of the laboring man will resent and repudiate it at a thousand unexpected points. If he stood stubbornly for his own way, though demonstrably inferior to the Government's way, even in autocratic Germany, what hope would there be of his showing sweet reasonableness in a country like ours? Human nature is an ugly affair, and workingmen are very human. They may one day rise to the height of approving industrial methods simply because they are scientific or for the general good; but so far they are wonderfully like the rest of mortals in preferring what is agreeable to what is scientific, and what is for the good of number one to what is for the good of the greatest number.

BANK TROUBLES IN ITALY.

ITALY, January 22, 1893.

"ALL knots come to the comb," and the Giolitti comb has got entangled in a number at the same time. Ever since the forced circulation of paper money, the banks of issue, especially the Tuscan and the Roman, have had their troubles which have been from time to time staved off. There are two distinct parties in Italy on banking questions, the one advocating a single bank, the other that all banks be allowed to issue notes on their own account and responsibility. As late as 1888, Branca, an authority on such questions, proposed that any society with a capital of ten millions, with five millions of paid-up shares at 500 lire, should be allowed to issue notes—this when those already existing were known to be in a sorry plight. Twice have I written on this subject in the *Nation*, so that a brief recapitulation will suffice to make the situation clear. Up to 1866 no Italian bank could issue notes save in the proportion of two to three uncovered by a coin reserve. In that year the Italian National Bank had a circulation of 41,680,000 lire, but the Government, on the eve of the Italo-Prussian war against Austria, borrowed from it 11,011,110 lire, authorizing that bank alone to issue notes at will and to suspend specie payment. Shareholders became millionaires; the State went on borrowing to the extent of 35,500,000 lire in two years. Then came the *consorzio:* the six existing banks formed a confederation; the old notes issued by the national banks were cancelled, and new ones to the amount of 80,000,000 were issued, bearing the inscription, "Confederate notes—forced currency," and signed by a delegate of the Government and the delegate of the confederation. Each of the six banks, the National, the Roman, the Sicilian, the Neapolitan, the National Tuscan Bank, and the Tuscan Bank of Credit, was authorized to issue legal-tender notes on its own account to the amount of two-thirds of the paid-up capital, bound, of course, to exchange them at sight for the inconvertible notes of the confederation on the demand of the holder.

When, in 1884, the country returned to specie payments, or appeared to do so, every one who chose could get gold or silver at all the banks, the Government having paid its debts to the confederation of banks in gold. But this golden age soon disappeared. The gold went out of the country, and, especially after the rupture of commercial relations with France, there was simply none to be obtained without paying a heavy *agio*. People grumbled and bore their griefs patiently—for a time. Then came the famous *riscontrato*, by which all holders of any bank-notes could change them for those of any other. But rumors were afloat that two at least of the banks were in a bad way. During the Crispi Government in 1889, a private inspection was intrusted to Senator Alvisi, lately dead, who, with Commendatore Biagini, found the Roman Bank in the utmost disorder. It was known that the legal issue of 45,000,000 had reached 70,000,000, but excuses were found for its illegality in the fact that it had lent largely to the Roman speculators during the building craze, and, as it held mortgages on the unfinished buildings, it was

presumed that it might make ends meet; but 9,000,000 of notes had been illegally fabricated. They were signed and stamped, however, in legal fashion by the governor, the cashier, and the censor. But the seal and the notes were found in a chest of which only the governor had the key; the loans were made for terms exceeding the legal limit, and bills for enormous sums renewed. Biagini proposed a series of remedies: that the paper for future notes should be secured; that the enormous sums lent for long periods should be guaranteed; that fresh capital should be reserved to balance the excess of issue; that the bank should assist real commerce instead of mere speculation; that the vice-director should be appointed and the full list of officials be completed.

It should be remembered that Signor Giolitti, the present Premier, was Minister of the Treasury during a portion of Crispi's term of office. He proposed, with Crispi's assent, a fusion of the banks after due inspection; but, owing to dissensions with the Minister of Finance, Giolitti resigned. Such was the faith of the Government (and, indeed, of all parties and the general public) in the governor, the "benevolently despotic" director of the Roman Bank, Com. Tanlongo, in his honesty and financial ability, that he was given in the autumn of 1890 until March, 1891, to "set his house in order"; but Crispi made no secret of his intention to propose the fusion of at least the two Tuscan and the Roman with the National Bank. The report of Senator Alvisi and Com. Biagini was not made public. In January, 1891, the Crispi Government was overthrown. The Rudini Ministry proposed simply to renew the privilege of issue to all the banks for fifteen years. Signor Luzzatti abolished the *riscontrato*, so that each bank had once more to stand on its own bottom. He seems to have had a special spite towards the Roman Bank, as in Sicily, during the Exposition, its notes were refused at the telegraph and all Government offices, and only Mr. Stillman's fierce denunciations in the London *Times* secured a temporary suspension of that inexplicable measure. Signor Giolitti, bent on a thorough inspection of the banks, proposed a six years' continuation of their privileged issue. But, like all his colleagues, he had blind faith in Tanlongo, and proposed him as Senator. The King signed the decree and Tanlongo took the oath. But certain members of Rudini's party, to spite Giolitti, acquainted Deputy Colaianni, a Sicilian and a noted member of the Extreme Left, with the contents of the Alvisi report, and when the President of the present Ministry proposed, subject to Government inspection, to prolong the privilege of issue for six years, the Left protested, quoted the report, and demanded a parliamentary inquiry. Then Crispi and the partisans of the present Ministry rose in arms and talked of insult to the Government; and Colaianni, one of the purest-minded and cleanest-handed men in Italy, was accused of attempting to damage the Roman Bank in the interest of the Sicilian. Note that Colaianni, once a wealthy owner of sulphur mines, on being grossly robbed by his factor, gave up everything he possessed to his creditors, and only last year resigned his seat, being too poor to live in Rome. His electors refused to choose any other deputy, and no candidate ever presented himself.

Signor Giolitti took the matter very seriously to heart, and, naming six inspectors, *had all the banks inspected on the same day*—this to prevent any collusion, lending of reserves or money by one bank to another. On the day of the inspection, the "highly respected" director of the Roman branch bank of Naples decamped with two millions and a half of lire, leaving a receipt for the same with the treasurer, Alessandro. The director, Cuciniello, has been held in such high account that, but for political opposition, he would have been appointed governor in chief of the Central Bank of Naples. At the same time it should be recorded that his eldest son was implicated in the robbery and peculation of the Bari branch of the Neapolitan Bank, and came off by the skin of his teeth. The suspension of the inspectors and of the director-general of the Bank of Naples led to a belief that all the two millions and a half were not taken on the day in question, but rather that the sums had been taken at intervals, and that the defalcation had not been discovered, because, on the ordinary days of inspection, the Roman Bank had lent the amount—at once returned.

While the Roman and Neapolitan world was aghast at the news that Cuciniello had decamped, that his house in Rome and that of his family in Naples were being searched and watched, ugly rumors anent the Roman Bank were afloat. The issue had reached the sum of 134,000,000; everything was in disorder; everybody rushed to withdraw his deposits, the municipality of Rome withdrawing a million; and though the National Bank had proposed and accepted "fusion," it was noted that the houses and persons of the governor, Tanlongo, and the cashier, Baron Cesare Lazzaroni, were watched night and day. The Ministers, the director of the Neapolitan Bank, Com. Consiglio, with the inspectors, passed a day and a night in consultation. Tanlongo had purloined 21,000,000, Lazzaroni 19,000,000, it was said. The information was given to the judicial authorities, and at eight A. M. on the 20th instant the inspectors of police presented themselves at the bank with orders for the arrest of both Tanlongo and Cesare Lazzaroni. The former protested his immunity as Senator; but as his nomination has not been ratified, that august body declines to recognize him as a colleague. At present, Lazzaroni is in durance vile; his nephew, Baron Michele, counsellor of the Roman Bank, offers, it is said, his entire fortune of 18,000,000 to supply the deficit. Tanlongo is, or feigns to be, too ill to be removed from his house, and his bedroom is watched by inspectors of police. All his papers and effects are sequestrated, but his private archives, which he removed from the bank as soon as the inspection was announced, cannot be found. Rumor hints that they are deposited in the Vatican, where the Commendatore is in high repute.

The sensation is, of course, immense, though the public will not suffer, as the notes of all the banks are guaranteed by the Government up to next March. It is the personality of the culprits that astounds the public. Cuciniello belongs to an old family of patriots, and has borne hitherto an unblemished financial reputation, though his private life is scandalous. The Roman Bank was founded in 1834 by a Frenchman, who was its first governor during the pontificate of Gregory XVI., with a capital of 100,000 scudi (dollars), and a bank-note circulation of 150,000 scudi. In 1846, the depositors, fearing a revolution, withdrew their capital. The brother of Cardinal Antonelli, Filippo, was named governor in 1850, and Signor Sella in 1870 begged him to retain his post, but he refused, for "family reasons," and Giuseppe Guerrini succeeded. In 1871 the direction of the National Bank and of branches of the banks of Naples, Sicily, and Tuscany, had their seats in Rome, and the Roman Bank, which hitherto had had the privilege of sole issue in the Roman provinces, agreed to share it with the other banks on receiving five millions of lire. On the death of Guerrini in 1881, Tanlongo, well known to Bombrini, the director of the National Bank, and owner of four thousand shares in the Roman, was named director. "Sor Bernardo" had been a well-known figure in Rome ever since the days of Pio Nono, when he organized a battalion of the National Guard. He afterwards retired into private life, became a *mercante di campagna—i. e.*, a lease-holder of one of the great *latifondi*. He attended personally to his business, rising at three to visit his farms, wine cellars, and dairies, lived frugally, and spent seven hours daily at the bank. Cavour had summoned him to Turin to treat with Antonelli; he was a great friend of Cairoli, who spent some time in his house at Rome, where the dead patriot's portrait, with an affectionate dedication, hangs; he was on good terms with Nicotera, but came to grief with Crispi—violently opposing the fusion of the Roman with the National Bank—and was never tired of relating the "scenes" he had with the not over-patient Premier, adding, "Never, in Sor Bernardo's time, will the Roman Bank be sucked into another." He delighted also in narrating how he bought off the brigands to allow him to visit his farms in peace. Of late he has been moody and less irate at the idea of fusion, and, though maintaining his allegiance to the Pope and attending mass every morning, gladly accepted the offer of a seat in the Senate. And now he is unmasked—under arrest, with an inspector of police by his bedside.

It is a bitter business, and we do not yet know the whole. It is useless here to allude to the terms of fusion offered by the National Bank, because the House, which meets on the 25th, will have a great deal to say. The interpellations already announced are numerous. Bonghi fumes and rages—affirms that it will be sheer impudence for the Premier and the Minister of Finance to present themselves, forgetting that had his party (Rudini-Luzzatti) remained in power, there would have been no inspection, no discovery; and that for another fifteen years the banks would have gone on in the bad old way. The Left, or rather the Extreme Left, will still insist on a Parliamentary inquiry previous to the discussion of any project of fusion; they demand that the entire state of each bank shall be laid before the House. Who hold the bank loans? are they solvent? Who hold the enormous amount of *sofferenze* (renewed bills)? Has the Government, past or present, had loans for electioneering purposes? They will be unwise if they try to overthrow Giolitti, especially as he seems resolved not only to deal resolutely with fraudulent bankers, but also with brigands set in high places. But lately there has been a raid in and around Viterbo, and a goodly haul of *manutengoli* (aiders and abettors of brigands) has been made, among them an assessor of the Municipal Council and a secretary, besides factors and agents of the princely houses of Rome.

Old Silvio Spaventa, the "galley-slave" of Bomba, the arch-conservative who, with Agostino Bertami, voted against the railway convention "job," a friend and believer (till now) in both Cuciniello and Tanlongo, one of the last Ministers of the Conservative party, said publicly the other day: "If Giolitti goes forward on the path he has entered, he will attain an eminence that no other Minister has dared to approach. Standing on a pedestal of granite he will dominate parliament and country, because all Italians are athirst for justice." Bad as is the state of things, it is ridiculous to talk

of an "Italian Panama." Not a single Italian statesman has ever been accused of peculation; all have died poorer than when they entered office—some in absolute poverty. Neither have the misdeeds of two or three bankers cast thousands into misery, as have the Panama speculators—as did the failure of the Glasgow Bank for £12,000,000 sterling—or as now the missing directors of the Liberator. One thing is certain, and that is that banking operations will henceforward be carried on in a quite other manner than heretofore, whether the single-bank or the plural-bank system be adopted.

J. W. M.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, January 20, 1893.

INSTEAD of getting cleared up, the Panama affair becomes more involved every day. Although it is still a matter of doubt how far its real importance—the question of persons apart—is in proportion to the feeling aroused, so great is the feeling that at the present time nothing else is talked of. All other matters have been lost sight of, notwithstanding that some of them are important, as, for instance, the budget for the year, which is not yet voted, and the tariff-war with Switzerland. These are forgotten, and we have only Panama. Amid the dramatic incidents that follow each other while ministries are made and unmade in a brief lapse of time, it is impossible to obtain a perception of things that is in any degree clear; and moderate and reflecting people, whose sentiments I have lately endeavored to portray, can now do no more than wait on circumstances. Their example is good to follow; and since, outside of the Panama affair, nothing seems just now to interest France, the best thing to do is to turn to matters which, though not what may be called "actuality," are nevertheless of real importance.

A book has recently been published in London which possesses for us French a paramount interest. It is a reprint of certain studies made by Matthew Arnold on education in France under the Second Empire.* In reading this book we can obtain an idea of the progress made since then in a branch of practical legislation to which the Third Republic has paid particular attention. It need hardly be said that the Republic has always attached great importance to the educational question. Its action, it is true, has been most manifest in the matter of primary education; but numerous changes have also been carried out in the secondary or higher education; and sweeping reforms, to say nothing of modifications of programmes, have followed one another continually. To notice all of these would require too much space and would scarcely be interesting; nor is such a proceeding necessary in order to understand the course that has been pursued. By dealing solely with the question of secondary education—that, indeed, with which Mr. Arnold more particularly concerned himself—and by considering only two or three of the subjects treated of, we can get an adequate notion of prevailing tendencies, and discover how these latter are related to those observable in the purely political sphere of action.

There is one fact on which Mr. Arnold insists at great length. He seems to have been struck, in the course of his visit, with the facilities afforded in France for the obtaining of secondary education. Both the number of educational establishments and the low fees paid by the pupils open the door to a very large number of people, and help in a way to stamp a democratic character upon our secondary education. Mr. Arnold had very justly pointed out, as a prime cause of this state of things, the fact that secondary education was almost entirely under the control of the State, which did not attempt to make profit out of it. In this respect there has been no change. The State is still trying, with greater insistence if possible, to get the whole of the education of the country into its own hands, and to take possession, where opportunity offers, of the various private schools that have managed to establish themselves. On the other hand, democratic tendencies are asserting themselves more and more every day, and it is sought to place instruction in all its degrees within the reach of every one. But if, from Mr. Arnold's time up to the present, the shell, so to speak, or general system of secondary education remains the same, the spirit in which it is given has been slightly modified.

In order to render our ideas more precise, let us take as an example the classical side of education. When Mr. Arnold wrote, the study of Latin and Greek was the basis of this kind of instruction. The pupil commenced the former of these two languages immediately on entering a public school—*i. e.*, at about eight or nine years of age—and Greek some two years later; and in certain respects these languages maintained their first importance all through the curriculum. Between 1870 and 1880, however, a marked reaction set in. It was in vain that the partisans of the prevailing system, falling back on the traditions of the previous century, when the study of classical antiquity was made the basis of all education, declared that the knowledge of classics and the classical masterpieces alone could impart a real intellectual culture; the reply was, that it was possible to obtain the same result from different studies, that it was unreasonable to spend so much time upon a dead language and literature, and that in the educational curriculum the first place should be given to the study of French. In addition to this it was said that, if the study of the mother tongue were found to be insufficient to develop the pupil's mind, it would be far better to have recourse to modern languages to supply the deficiency. In fine, the party professing these opinions carried the day, and the educational programme was modified. The study of Latin and Greek was confined to narrower limits, and a larger place was assigned to French and modern languages.

In this the utilitarian tendencies began to make their appearance; and henceforth, instead of people looking upon secondary education as a means of intellectual development, the obtaining of practical results began to be regarded as its most important aim. The dead languages having no longer any practical interest, the time devoted to them is comparatively diminished, and such branches of the study of them as cannot be shown to be helpful to immediate educational results have been pruned away. The composition of Latin verses has been suppressed because under no circumstances in life has any one any need to write them. The translation of French into the dead languages has likewise been suppressed, on the pretext that the scholars will never be called upon to compose in these languages, while it is completely overlooked that such exercises are necessary, not so much in order to be able to express one's self in Greek or Latin, as to be able to know these languages thoroughly and read them with ease. So, in the case of modern languages, the study of them is no doubt an excellent thing, whatever point of view be taken; but the vogue they have obtained is in large part an after effect of the war of 1870. If any proof is needed of this statement, it will be found in the fact that German is the modern language most studied. The same utilitarian tendency appears in the gradual introduction of scientific studies of all kinds into the curriculum of letters. It would seem as if the constant aim were to give the pupils notions and smatterings of everything which may be useful to them in life, and to enable them to leave the public schools furnished with an encyclopædic baggage, and lacking nothing except the possession of the special knowledge needful to their individual professions and trades. It is for this reason that lectures on the history of language, philology, comparative grammar, and physiology are given to them—in fine, lectures on all the subjects which in reality belong far more to university than to school education.

On account of the increase made in the number of subjects taught, there has resulted a school code enlarged to such an extent as to be difficult to carry out. In order to do justice to the curriculum, pupils had to work harder and harder; and, as M. Jules Simon justly wrote, "unfortunately, a day had only twenty-four hours in 1872 as before in 1802, and children had the same need as ever of rest and sleep." Then the question of overwork cropped up. It was affirmed, both in speeches and in writing, that scholars were working too hard, and that their brains were being crammed—a thing which, from a hygienic point of view, could give nothing but bad results. Matthew Arnold had already asserted in his book that at French public schools physical education was neglected. "I do not believe," he wrote, "that the confinement, the scanty recreation, and the long school hours of a French school-boy are without some unfavorable effect on his health and development." An attempt was made to remedy this state of things, but those responsible for the change went at once to the opposite extreme. The reaction did not show itself so much by a lightening of the programme of studies, as by importations of foreign games—especially English ones. English out-door exercise has become the fashion. Field clubs of all kinds have been formed, with international matches as an outcome of them; and a private school, the École Monge, has given an additional impulse to the movement by devoting a good many hours every week to promenades in the Bois de Boulogne. Last, but not least, football and boating are fast becoming established institutions. It would seem, therefore, that, through excess of zeal and the wish to remedy a bad existing state of things, the reform has been pushed to an exaggerated extent. The available hours in the week were already too limited for the scholars to be taught all they had need to learn; and now that a certain number of them are taken away in order that the various out-door games may be indulged in, there remains still less time for work, the pupils are still more overworked, and a new cause of deterioration has been added to others affecting the course of studies.

In fact, it is asserted by many who, at least some of them, may be considered authorities in the matter, that there is a considerable falling off in the average school work. This, indeed, is evident enough in the classical part, the dead languages being, as I have shown, somewhat sacrificed. But the point to be noticed is, that this falling off is not compensated for by a more thorough knowledge of modern languages or by the acquisition of really scientific notions. This lowering of the standard in secondary

* 'A French Eton.' New York: Macmillan.

education cannot fail to react upon our university education. Not that it must necessarily produce a falling off in the latter, for, as a matter of fact, our young men may acquire after leaving school the instruction that should have been given them while there; but from this postponement certain disadvantages are sure to ensue. I do not wish, however, to enter into the question of university education, as to do so would necessitate a consideration of other matters, such, for instance, as the military service which is binding upon all, and which, by its incompatibility with certain studies, interferes at the present time with the plans and careers of a great many young men. Questions of this kind want a special treatment, and, besides, it is not from a pedagogic point of view that I desire to draw conclusions in reference to the facts I have indicated. I might have adduced many others, but those I have mentioned suffice to draw attention to certain tendencies worthy of note. First of all, if French secondary education is, as I admitted at the commencement of this letter, in common with Matthew Arnold, essentially democratic by being accessible to all, it is so in other ways also. Thus, while in a measure pedagogic reasons influenced the change whereby Latin and Greek were begun later, viz., at an age when the pupils' minds were riper for the study of them, there was also another reason for the congratulations expressed by certain writers, to wit, that the change was a democratic one, since henceforth the bulk of French boys would receive a more analogous instruction, and there would no longer be a privileged class pursuing a different course of studies.

It is perhaps a consequence of this same democratic spirit which has given the directly utilitarian character that I spoke of earlier. The democratic spirit, as it exists among us, has always been essentially practical, positive in its applications, though at times carried away by chimeras, unfriendly to lofty speculation, and little disposed, therefore, to favor in a course of study what simply aims at producing a thorough culture, attainable only by the few, while the majority will never obtain any *visible* benefit from the education they have received. Thence also comes, and for the same reason, the importance assigned to scientific instruction in classical education. On this point Mr. Matthew Arnold, indeed, makes a very ingenious observation. Speaking of a university reform that was made in 1809, he says: "It restored to Greek and Latin their old preponderance in this instruction, effacing a mark which the Revolution, by the prominence given to scientific and mathematical studies, had left upon it." To-day, as is well known, the spirit of the Revolution is regaining ground in France every day. It is curious to see how, without there being any voluntary imitation, this influence is making itself felt in widely different fields of action. It is a demonstration, not very important, perhaps, but yet sufficiently characteristic, of the manner in which all things are connected together, and shows how a transformation of thought with regard to one point necessarily involves an analogous transformation with regard to all others. Thus, therefore, it comes about that questions apparently foreign to politics, as, for instance, are those of educational programmes, confirm and complete the observations we have been called upon to make in the purely political domain.

S.

POETRY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, January 19, 1893.

WHO remembers now the poets of the First Empire and those of the end of the seventeenth century, with the exception of Chénier? We feel almost ashamed to think that such men as Dorat, as Legouvé, were called poets in their time. The Romantic revolution which began after the downfall of Napoleon gave to France an immortal trinity of real poets—Lamartine, Victor Hugo, and Alfred de Musset. It is useless to compare them—comparisons are odious; it is enough to say that they will, all three, live as long as the French language shall live. They form in the firmament of French literature a constellation which shines with an almost dazzling light. Somebody was once asked what was the difference between glory and popularity, and answered that popularity was glory "en gros sous." Ever since our three great poets left us, we have only poetry "en gros sous"; we must be content with small change.

Innumerable, almost, are our poets: there is hardly a review, a weekly paper, which does not furnish us with verses, on all subjects, in all possible rhythms. There is a publisher in the Passage Choiseul who brings out all our modern poets, generally at their own expense; his name is Lemerre. He is the Providence of the young men who wish to enter into the modern Pleiades, and are content to be stars of the tenth magnitude in the poetic heavens. But who, you will ask, are the stars of the first magnitude? If we are to believe in the infallibility of the French Academy, it is natural, in order to answer this question, to name the poets who have been admitted among the Immortals. There are three at the present moment, Leconte de Lisle, Coppée, and Sully-Prudhomme. Whenever there was an Academical election, Victor Hugo, who never took any part in the intrigues which precede and accompany all elections, used invariably to write on his bulletin "Leconte de Lisle," till Leconte de Lisle was elected. He had recognized in him a brother poet, and I believe his judgment to have been correct. It seems to me that Leconte de Lisle stands higher on Parnassus than his two confrères, Coppée and Sully-Prudhomme.

The poetical work of Leconte de Lisle is almost a paradox of our time. The Romantic movement was idealistic, though some of the Romantics professed to pay the greatest attention to what is called local color. Lamartine's poetry is highly and purely idealistic; all human sentiments and passions found eloquent expression in Victor Hugo and Musset. These true poets were not devotees of the theory of "l'art pour l'art"; and, in fact, this theory marked the decadence of the Romantic movement. Théophile Gautier and Théodore de Banville were admirable versifiers rather than poets; they played with words, with rhymes; they were dilettanti in an art which is to real poetry what a pantomime is to a drama. Leconte de Lisle belongs more than we should like to the school of "l'art pour l'art"; he is the head of the Parnassians (we give this name to the poets who stand in the highest regions of Parnassus, wholly indifferent to what is going on in the sublunary regions, who are always repeating to themselves the words of Horace, "Odi profanum vulgus et arceo"). These artists in words seem not to care for any of the thoughts which embarrass us; they seem not to feel the troubles, doubts, and perplexities of passion; they almost ignore love—they profess only to worship beauty, and they worship it in the inorganic as well as in the organic world; their poems are a constant hymn to nature; they have a sort of hieratic calm and sublime indifference.

If I wished to give somebody a true idea of the Parnassian method and style, of the usual state of mind and soul of Leconte de Lisle, I think that I could not do better than to cite one of his happiest and most perfect poems, called "Midi":

Midi, roi des étés, épandu sur la plaine,
Tombe en nappes d'argent des hauteurs du ciel bleu.
Tout se tait. L'air flamboie et brûle sans haleine;
La terre est assoupie en sa robe de feu.

L'étendue est immense et les champs n'ont point d'ombre,
Et la source est tarie où buvaient les troupeaux;
La lointaine forêt, dont la lisière est sombre,
Dort là-bas, immobile, en un pesant repos.

Seuls les grands blés mûris, tels qu'une mer dorée,
Se déroulent au loin, dédaigneux du sommeil;
Pacifiques enfans de la terre sacrée,
Ils épuisent sans peur la coupe du soleil.

Parfois, comme un soupir de leur âme brûlante,
Du sein des épis lourds qui murmurent entre eux,
Une ondulation majestueuse et lente
S'éveille, et va mourir à l'horizon poudreux.

Non loin, quelques bœufs blancs, couchés parmis les herbes,
Bavent avec lenteur sur leurs fanons épais,
Et suivent de leurs yeux languissants et superbes
Le songe intérieur qu'ils n'achèvent jamais.

Homme, si, le cœur plein de joie ou d'amertume,
Tu passais vers midi dans les champs radieux,
Fuis! la nature est vide et le soleil consume!
Rien n'est vivant ici, rien n'est triste ou joyeux.

Mais si, désabusé des larmes et du rire,
Altéré de l'oubli de ce monde agité,
Tu veux, ne sachant plus pardonner ou maudire,
Goûter une suprême et morne volupté,

Viens! le soleil te parle en paroles sublimes;
Dans sa flamme implacable absorbe-toi sans fin:
Et retourne à pas lents vers les cités infimes,
Le cœur trempé sept fois dans le néant divin.

Absolute perfection of form—such is Leconte de Lisle's ideal; and where could such perfection be found better than in the world of Phidias and Praxiteles? Leconte de Lisle is nowhere more at home than in this Hellenic world; he is familiar with all its gods and goddesses; they are his idols. His "Poèmes antiques" seem like an echo of Theocritus, of Homer, of Hesiod, of Sophocles, of Euripides; he has given us translations from the great Greek poets, and he has scrupulously given the true Greek orthography of all the names. There is a little too much affectation in this servile reversion; there is also a like affectation in the apparent indifference (an indifference which sometimes borders on contempt) to the purely Christian ideal of life. In the poem called "Hypatia" the early Christian is called "le vil Galiléen." He says to Hypatia:

"Dors! l'impure Laideur est la reine du monde,
Et nous avons perdu le chemin de Paros.
Les Dieux sont en poussière et la terre est muette;
Rien ne parlera plus dans ton ciel déserté.
Dors! mais vivante en lui, chante au cœur du poète
L'hymne mélodieux de la Sainte Beauté."

La Sainte Beauté! that comes from the very soul of Leconte de Lisle, and his worship of beauty is always grave and hieratical. Since André Chénier, nobody has written such beautiful verses on Hellas and its gods; but there is sometimes in Chénier a touch of sensuality—of the sensuality of the eighteenth century—which you will not find in Leconte de Lisle. He is a priest of nature, and nature is to him a sort of living organism. It is no wonder, therefore, if he has entered as naturally into the world of Brahma and of Buddha as into the world of Olympus and the Greek divinities. He has read the Vedas: "Bhagavad," "The Death of Valmiki," "The Bow of Siva," "Sunah-Sephas," "The Vision of Brahma," transport you to the regions which no French poet had ever visited. The sentiment of these poems will appear in these few lines:

"Mais, dans l'inaction surhumaine plongés,
Les Brahmanes muets et de longs jours chargés,
Ensevelis vivants dans leurs songes austères,
Et des roseaux du Fleuve habitants solitaires,
Las des vaines rumeurs de l'homme et des cités,
En un monde inconnu puisaient leurs voluptés."

The poetical trilogy of Leconte de Lisle is composed of the "Poèmes antiques," the "Poèmes barbares," the "Poèmes tragiques." The "Poèmes barbares" remind you at times of Victor Hugo's "Légende des siècles." They begin with a poem on Cain, who is called Gaïn, as Jehovah becomes Jehvah, and Eve Héva; Abel alone remains Abel. A professor of Hebrew would have nothing to say, but we, the *profanum vulgus*, are ill at ease among these names. There are many wild and some beautiful passages in these "barbarous" poems; they carry us back to the middle ages, among the Sigurds, the Elfs, the rude sites of Brittany, of Scandinavia—to India again—from place to place, over the wide sea, to the distant stars. I prefer to the long poems some of the shorter ones; they are less pretentious, and give a form to simpler ideas.

On reading, as I have just done, all these poems, I was struck by their strangeness, their total indifference to all modern national or even human preoccupations. The poet seems to have nothing to do with his time or his age; he does not allow us to have the slightest vision of his own life, of his own sufferings; he is impersonal; he is not one of us. He cannot count upon any popularity; he will never be much appreciated in a time which has given itself entirely up to realism and naturalism. We can hardly understand Leconte de Lisle and Zola sitting in the same Academy. As our painters paint only what they can actually see, our writers describe only what is moving around them. They are all borne along on the great rapid and turbid current of life. Leconte de Lisle lives in unrealities; he sees only the invisible, he describes the untold; he is not an actor, he is a dreamer. His work produces on the mind the effect of opium; he gives us dreams of Hellas, of India, of unknown and impossible regions. The splendid music of his verses acts upon us as a monotonous song that puts a child to sleep. He is the poet of Nirvana.

Correspondence.

SOCIALISM IN PRACTICE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your editorial of January 5 upon "The French New Year," reference was made to the rapid gains of Socialists in many communes throughout France. These events have much more than ordinary interest and deserve, perhaps, some further comment. Who would have believed, some five years ago, that the Socialists would in 1892 have gained definite political power in above eighty communes? It is true there are about 36,000, but at least twelve of these communes are important centres, like Marseilles, Roubaix, and Montluçon. In several towns the Mayors are Socialists, and in several the City Council is wholly under the control of the Socialists. This power has come almost suddenly, and it would be an unusual experience in political history if no absurdity showed itself. Of the special freak with the police to which your editorial referred, I asked one of the most active and instructed Socialists as to his opinion. He replied: "Mais c'est trop bête, c'est trop bête." None seemed more intelligently to disapprove this step than the cooler heads among the Socialist groups. It is also fair to add that in several of these communes the very fact of the Socialist victories aroused the most violent local passions.

Yet the point of chief interest is the light which is likely to be thrown upon obscure but very important issues connected with Socialism, whose influence not only is spreading in the most influential centres in Europe, but has at last got a sort of Government recognition which is of a wholly new character. The French Government was savagely blamed for coquetting with the Carmaux strikers, but, as the Deputies have all the power there is, they had to recognize any political pressure that was *strong* enough. This influence the Socialists had, and it could not be ignored. Since the change of the law in 1884 giving free rein to the trade unions, these groups have increased from 68 to nearly 1,300, and they are growingly Socialistic. These unions are the object of the only organized and systematic propaganda that ever has been made in France, and the result has been as swift as it has been surprising. So large a city as Marseilles, distinguished by sixty-seven "self-help" institutions, with a membership of above 32,000, is, in spite of this fact, fairly given over to Socialist government. Other towns as considerable as Toulon, Roubaix, Narbonne, Montluçon, and St. Denis are nearly or quite Socialist, while definite members of city councils have been elected in seventy-four other communes. There are now nearly fifty papers and periodicals and a large number of libraries for the spread of the literature. I was told by the man in charge of the central Socialistic library in Paris that the new councillors were stocking the libraries of their communes with Socialistic books. Clémenceau's paper, *La Justice*, is one of the ablest papers in France, but one feels often in reading it that he has in hand a distinctively Socialist sheet. The stronger papers in Germany have for a dozen years been more and more compelled to reckon as seriously with Socialists and their organs as with any party in the country. In France this change has come with a rapidity which is perhaps the surest proof that Socialism has secured a new kind of power. The *Temps* now deals as regularly with Socialist issues as does the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The leading Conservative papers have been driven to this recognition for precisely the same reason that the Government had to mix in the Carmaux strike—because Socialism has come to be an organized political force. It has, at any moment, such possible affiliation with the Radical party as to make it a most formidable opponent.

Whatever may be thought as to the dangers of this new power, the source of its influence is also the source of social security. While the German movement centres in Parliament, the French Socialists decentralize their action, and work upon the towns. No word is oftener on their lips than *l'autonomie*. They have at last got their chance to experiment with commonplace municipal problems. They will not stop making phrases, but the endeavor to make a success of the city control of gas, horse-cars, charity and poor-relief administration, the markets, etc., is an enterprise of such sobering quality that it offers probably the safest possible outlet for revolutionary fervors that could be devised. These attempts are now in their actual beginnings. They must be tried one by one under widely varying circumstances. They must go on under the constant criticism of a public that will daily become more competent to judge the results of communal control. In two of these communes they are already trying their hand at the question of poverty and poor-law relief. It is incomparably more difficult than the management of practical monopolies like city gas-lighting, horse-cars, bakeries, etc. I have seen a letter from one of the Socialist mayors, who, after a few weeks' experience, gives it as his opinion that measures must be taken to keep the deadbeat element from coming into town merely to enjoy superior advantages. "Nous ne pouvons pas soigner tout le monde." The fourth estate gets social responsibility, and immediately there is a fifth estate to make the old trouble. I do not offer this as an argument against Socialism, for it is not, but to show that exigencies will compel them to deal with human nature in no radically different way from the best present methods. The kind of power, in a word, which they can keep in the communes will force them to act practically and along the line of social advantage.

There is one remarkable sign of this. The German Socialists have thus far power chiefly as parliamentary critics. They, therefore, to a man, hold passionately to an abstract and dogmatic theory. The Marx legend will continue just as long as they are confined to criticism and shut out from practical contact with the kind of problems which town business and politics impose. The ablest English Socialists have already cut loose from the famous "surplus-value" theory, and in France the editor of their best periodical says: "We don't care whether Marx was right or not." This signifies, not less faith in the possibilities of a communal control of the "means of production," but rather that the energies are directed at last towards plain business tasks. They now boldly enter the field with their method of social, as distinguished from individual, management of city interests. It is the safest conceivable trial of the claims they bring. Whose opinion has any value as to the limits of these two forms of management? If the Socialists can lessen poverty and house the laborer's family with more decency, if they can furnish a better and cheaper bread and meat, we shall hear the news willingly. We shall see, at any rate, that Socialism as an irresponsible theory and Socialism restricted and disciplined by merely different forms of the same old problems—pitilessly practical as ever—will show us two faces of such different character that we shall be in some confusion as to their identity.

Yours, etc., John Graham Brooks.

Freiburg, Baden, January, 1893.

THE LORD'S DAY IN THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: My letter in No. 1439 of the *Nation* alleged a widespread confusion as to the claims of Sunday observance upon Christians. It attempted to account for this confusion by tracing our Sunday customs to their origin in the Puritan identification of Sunday and the Sabbath. And it further asserted that none of the Church Fathers or Christian writers before Alcuin grounds the obligation to keep Sunday upon any text having reference to the Hebrew Sabbath.

In the next number of the *Nation* appeared a letter on "The Lord's Day in the Primitive Church," signed by "E. P. G." He quotes from five early Christian writers, and draws this conclusion: "The Ante-Nicene Church, then, to go no further, agreed in teaching that . . . the Fourth Commandment, as a part of the moral law, and as interpreted by Christ and applied to the Lord's Day, is universally binding." The issue between us is therefore clearly defined.

If an agreement in applying the Fourth Commandment to the Lord's Day existed in the

Ante-Nicene Church, evidences of such application will surely abound in the writings of the early Christians, and may be expected to appear with peculiar explicitness in all five of "E. P. G.'s" proof quotations. Is this so? The first and second quotations do indeed imply, as "E. P. G." suggests, that the Lord's Day was observed by Christians instead of the Sabbath. But do they show that it was observed for the same reason and in the same manner, namely, in accordance with the Fourth Commandment? On the contrary, they show distinctly that the observance of the Lord's Day was different from the observance of the Sabbath. In explaining his next quotation, "E. P. G." attempts to show that Irenæus applied the Fourth Commandment to the Lord's Day; and asks in what other sense it could, in Irenæus's view, be of moral obligation. The answer to this question is given by Irenæus himself in the very chapter quoted—which, by the way, is the sixteenth, not the eighth, chapter of his fourth book against Heresies. After explaining that circumcision and the Sabbath were given as a sign between God and the children of Abraham, Irenæus continues that the former taught man to circumcise the hardness of his heart, "but the Sabbath taught that we should continue day by day in God's service." The fourth of "E. P. G.'s" quotations, from Origen, there is no need to "explain away," as Dr. Hessey is said to have done, for it is perfectly clear that Origen is not speaking here of the Lord's Day at all, but from first to last only of the Sabbath, the day preceding the Lord's Day. When Origen means Lord's Day, he says Lord's Day, as any one should know after glancing through his pages.

In the fifth quotation Eusebius, so far from speaking, as "E. P. G." avers, "substantially what others said before him," says something entirely new. There is here, unquestionably, a distinct progress towards the later conception. But Eusebius is far enough from basing either the ground or the method of the observance of the Lord's Day upon the Fourth Commandment. On the contrary, in justifying his application of the Ninety-second Psalm to the Lord's Day at all, Eusebius points out, in the very commentary from which "E. P. G." quotes, that this psalm does not (like the Fourth Commandment) speak "of the resting of God, nor of his cessation from work, as the Jews think," but of delight in the work of his hands; for, "if this psalm referred to the Jewish Sabbath, it ought to have spoken of delight in the resting of God and in His cessation from His work." Now it is precisely of the resting of God that the Fourth Commandment does speak; and its provisions, therefore, Eusebius can have here no thought of applying to the Lord's Day.

If in all the literature of commentary and homily and canon of the first three Christian centuries "E. P. G." can find no clearer statement than this of observance of the Lord's Day in obedience to the Fourth Commandment, it will seem, I fear, to most of his readers a long jump to his conclusion that "the Ante-Nicene Church" *agreed in teaching* "that the Fourth Commandment as applied to the Lord's Day is universally binding," unless, like "E. P. G.," by inserting the qualifying phrases "as interpreted by Christ, and applied to the Lord's Day," they beg the whole question. H.

A LETTER OF WASHINGTON'S.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Hidden away among a miscellaneous lot papers of the old Continental Congress, in the Department of State, is a letter of Washington's, which was not included in the printed collections of either Jared Sparks or Worthington C. Ford. The letter is as follows:

"Camp at White Marsh Nov. 11-1777.

"Sir. I have before me your favours of the 6th & 7th Inst.—The inconveniences arising from the allowance of Substitutes are severely felt & I fear will encrease. I will attempt some mode to detect Deserters now in service under that denomination. The public Arms furnished the Virginia Militia were directed to be put into the Hands of a member belonging to this State who joined Genl Potter at the time of their dismission—and whatever exceeded their supply, the officers were enjoined to have deposited at Lancaster in their return home. This I hope has been done.

"I am extremely sorry to find we have no prospect of obtaining supplies of Cloathing, except by forcing them from the Inhabitants. Such a procedure, I fear, would not relieve our wants, & at the same time would greatly distress the people & embitter their minds. I have had several officers employed in this State in collecting, but the quantities gained are trifling. There are some out now upon the Business. It appears to me, since our public Imports are so small & precarious, owing to the numerous Fleet, I presume, which lines our Coast, that no measure will be more likely to give us Aid, than the establishing of proper Agents in each State to buy every Species of Cloathing they possibly can for the Army. The supplies derived from hence, may be of infinite service, & in addition to those immediately imported by Congress will extend considerably to lessen our wants. The Agents, I think, should be active, suitable Men appointed by the Legislative or Executive Powers of their respective States. I have addressed Congress upon the subject.

"I am, Sir
"Your most obedt servant
"(Signed) G. Washington."

This letter is addressed to Richard Peters, Esq., Secretary to the Board of War, and is endorsed on the back "General Washington to the Board relative to clothing." It is important as another evidence of the straitened condition of the army in the dark days just preceding the darker ones at Valley Forge. In his letter to Congress, of the same date, Washington enters somewhat into detail concerning the appointment of agents, but of "Substitutes" and "Deserters" he says not a word.

Very truly yours,
Herbert Friedenwald.

Washington, D. C., January 30, 1893.

TINTORETTO'S ST. MARK.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Permit me to point out to Mr. Stillman and his Venetian friend that, in the answer of December 14, they prove themselves to be "still more widely astray" than I at first imagined. The intention of my first letter was to prove that Mr. Stillman had failed to see one of the most important masterpieces of the artist whose work he was reviewing. His answer proves that he has not seen three of these masterpieces, which, for a man who writes about Tintoretto, is much the same as if a Shakspere critic had never read "A Midsummer Night's Dream" or the "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

The point in dispute is whether, of the pictures Jacopo Tintoretto painted for the Scuola di San Marco, two are, as I stated, in the Royal Palace at Venice, and one in the Brera. This Mr. Stillman in his answer denies; but as he himself, in his article on Tintoretto, says that "'The Embarkation of the Body of St. Mark at Alexandria,' fine in color and architectural composition, is in the old Nicene Library, with the 'Rescue of a Sailor from Drowning by the Saint,'" it turns out that he is unwittingly in accord with me as to the first two pictures. The trouble evidently is that he is unaware that the old Library has for the last seventy years formed one of the halls of the Royal Palace. Although he enters into the merits of one of the pictures, he apparently did not take the trouble to look them up, or he could not have failed to know that the only way to see them is by applying to one of the flunkeys of the Royal Palace.

As to the third picture, which he described as being at Murano, he grants that it is not by Jacopo Tintoretto, but he is still unwilling to admit that the one I mentioned at the Brera is the one which completes the series. Turning to the Brera catalogue, where it is now entered under the number 234 *bis*, I see it expressly stated that this picture comes from the "Scuola grande di San Marco in Venezia." Turning to Ridolfi (vol. ii., p. 14 of the original edition), I find a description of the picture which corresponds in every respect with the Brera picture, as also does Vasari's description (Sansoni edition, vol. vi., p. 593). It is hard to understand Mr. Stillman's grounds for refusing such evidence.

It seems incredible that Mr. Stillman should have made in good faith the statement that the "Apparition of St. Mark in the Church of St. Mark" (at Venice) is the same subject as the "Finding of the Body of the Saint at Alexandria," when on the very same page (69C.) Boschini, whom he cites in his support, describes the two pictures separately, giving the former to Domenico and the latter to Jacopo. Mr. Stillman, in his answer, further tries to make it appear that these pictures formed one series, and were painted together. The truth is that the series by Jacopo, which made his reputation, were painted before the birth of Domenico, which occurred in 1562. The picture by Jacopo has not, to my knowledge, ever been at Murano, and the one by Domenico now there is, as Boschini proves, of another subject. As to the error of confounding the paintings of Domenico and Jacopo Tintoretto, which Mr. Stillman makes so light of, it is, of course, no greater blunder in the history of Italian art than it would be, in the history of American literature, to confound the writings of Julian and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
B. Berenson.

Florence, January 21, 1893.

[We can print no more letters on this subject.—Ed. Nation]

Notes.

J. B. Lippincott Co. have in preparation 'Major-General Wayne and the Pennsylvania Line in the Continental Army,' by Charles J. Stillé, uniform with this author's Life of Dickinson; a third edition, revised, of Bigelow's Autobiography of Franklin; 'The History and Theory of Money,' by Sidney Sherwood of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy; and 'Essays and Sketches, Educational and Literary,' by Julia Duhring.

The Life of Lowell for the American Men of Letters Series has been intrusted to Prof. Woodberry.

'Plato and Platonism,' by Walter Pater, is in the press of Macmillan & Co., as is also an anonymous argument for a future state, called 'The Unseen World.'

In advance of the speedy expiration of copyright in Donald G. Mitchell's 'Reveries of a

Bachelor' and of 'Dream Life,' Charles Scribner's Sons will issue popular editions of both these works. They further announce 'Froebel,' by H. Courthope Bowen, in the Great Educators Series; 'The Duchess of Berry and the Revolution of July, 1830,' in the series called "Famous Women of the French Court"; 'Tropical America,' by Isaac N. Ford; 'Stories of a Western Town,' by Octave Thanet; 'The People's Money,' by Col. W. L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency under President Cleveland; 'Art for Art's Sake,' by John C. Van Dyke; and 'Calvinism, Pure and Mixed: A Defence,' by Dr. W. G. T. Shedd.

Forthcoming works with the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the late T. W. Parsons's translation of the 'Divine Comedy,' comprising all but a portion of the "Paradise"; Horatian Echoes,' translations by the late John O. Sargent; 'Bear Camp Water,' by Frank Bolles; and 'Socialism,' by the Rev. Nicholas P. Gilman.

Ginn & Co. will publish this month a volume of selections from Chesterfield's Letters, compiled for the young by Edwin Ginn.

A Rochester book of 1828, now seldom seen or heard of, 'History of the Indian Wars with the First Settlers of the United States, etc.,' is to be reprinted by George P. Humphrey of that city, and brought out on March 1.

A volume on the 'History of Elections in the American Colonies,' by Cortlandt T. Bishop, is among the spring publications contemplated by the University Faculty of Political Science, Columbia College.

While it would not be difficult to challenge here and there Dr. W. H. Payne's abridged translation of 'Rousseau's Émile,' in the International Educational Series of the Messrs. Appleton, it is on the whole exceptionally intelligent, correct, and idiomatic. We could have wished that Dr. Payne had disregarded the paragraphing of the original; and for its own sake the omission of the Savoyard Vicar's profession of faith is felt as a loss. There are three prefaces—Rousseau's own, which is sure to propitiate the curious reader; the translator's; and one by Dr. W. T. Harris, the editor of the series. Dr. Payne's is especially to be commended, and we should criticise it only with respect to its failure to intimate Rousseau's indebtedness to Locke, and still more to show, by citations from his correspondence, Rousseau's opinion of such of his friends and contemporaries as sought to follow in practice the lines of Émile's bringing up. Such evidence of Rousseau's really practical nature would have been worth more than the appendix of latter-day judgments of Rousseau by his countrymen. Finally, a slant at the higher education of woman may be detected on p. xxxvii. Dr. Harris's remarks seem to us of little worth, and to betray a scant familiarity with his author. It is naïve to write, as he does, "*Some of his biographers* relate the story that when the Academy of Dijon, in 1749, offered a prize," etc.

There can be no question about the correctness of the title, 'Eminent Persons,' selected for biographies reprinted from the London *Times* (Vol. I., 1870–75, Macmillan). Mazzini, Manzoni, Napoleon III., Guizot, Montalembert, Dickens, Lytton, Lever, Kingsley, Grote, J. S. Mill, Babbage, Landseer, Macready, Wheatstone, Murchison, Sir John Herschel, Liebig, Dr. Livingstone—such are some of the names comprised in the table of contents. Sometimes we have the *Times's* obituary, sometimes its leading article, and sometimes both: the notices are now brief, now elaborate, of uneven quality, and marked by the customary defects of journalistic biography and judgment of contemporaries. Up to the letter M, the English lives of this group are now accessible in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' the latest and best authority, in which, for example, the mother of Sir John Burgoyne is named, whereas his illegitimacy is left anonymous by the *Times* writer, and in which his movements in Spain and Portugal during the Peninsular Campaign are set down with strict accuracy as to dates and order, whereas the *Times* writer confuses both on p. 45 and elsewhere. On the same page, by the way, the proof-reader has let "Messana" pass for Masséna. On p. 44 we read "chiefs" when Sir John Moore is intended; and these instances show that a second source of error has to be guarded against by the reader of this reprint.

The ninth volume of Prof. Henry Morley's "English Writers" (Cassell & Co.) is devoted to the age of Spenser, and proceeds upon the same general encyclopædic plan noticed in its predecessors. The dramatic side is mainly reserved for the next volume, which will be given to the group of Shakspere. The work is an invaluable compendious collection of literary information, well ordered and easily consulted, and its usefulness for schools and colleges probably reaches its climax in this portion and the issues immediately to succeed.

Students of Browning owe to Mr. Estes, the chairman of the Boston Browning Society, the reprint of what must be regarded mainly as a literary curiosity, the 'Life of Strafford' (Boston: Estes & Lauriat), in prose, written by the poet for his friend John Forster, under whose name it has hitherto been known. Forster had engaged to write the 'Life' for Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia,' but, being ill, was helped out of his difficulty by Browning, who took Forster's papers and did the task. To what extent Forster edited the volume is a matter of conjecture. It was published in 1836, and was unclaimed by Browning except in private conversation with his friends. It is of interest in connection with Browning's play on the same subject and as an example of prose style, but Mr. C. H. Firth has found it necessary to add an introduction to bring it up to date as a piece of biography. Browning himself did not enter upon historical investigation of the subject beyond what was needful to afford the basis of a passable biography, adequate to the popular purpose of the series of which this volume was one; but the work, within the limits set, was an honorable piece of hack-work.

A very full and charming selection from the whole field of English poetry, exclusive of the work of living poets, appears under the title 'A Paradise of English Poetry.' It has been arranged by H. C. Beeching in two beautifully printed volumes (Macmillan). The anthology includes not only lyrics and short poems, but excerpts from the longer works of English literature in poetry, and the contents are classified under headings of "Love," "Man," "Art," "Death," and the like. A very considerable body of the best of our literature is thus brought into a convenient form, and made available for persons with short purses.

The edition of Landor's works edited by Charles G. Crump is continued in two more volumes, 'The Longer Prose Works of Walter Savage Landor' (London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan), of which the first contains the "Citation and Examination of William Shakspere" and "Pericles and Aspasia." We have already spoken of the admirable taste of the edition, which is annotated, and is in all respects a desirable one.

Miss Vida D. Scudder edits a school edition of Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound' (Boston: D. C. Heath) with the usual aids to study. The 'Introduction,' which was published last summer in the *Atlantic*, was noticed by us then. Miss Lucy H. Smith furnishes an excellent comparison of the text with the drama of Aeschylus, with which Shelley's poem has affinity in some details; and the important modifications of the Greek conception and of the lyrical-dramatic method made by Shelley are clearly shown. Notes on the text, which, we are glad to observe, is purer than in Forman's edition, are added, and the stock criticism of Rossetti, Thompson, Swinburne, and others is freely drawn upon to develop the allegory and assimilate Shelley's more creative with Browning's more expository method—unnecessarily, as it seems to us. The volume, however, shows, as a whole, a painstaking and well-informed study of the subject, and is a creditable piece of work.

Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard collects, with the title 'Under the Evening Lamp' (Scribners), a baker's dozen of essays on the more unhappy and obscure literary men of the century, concerning whom he affords out-of-the-way information, and to whom he gives a tempered appreciation and much cordial sympathy. The names of the "contemporaries of Burns" will never be better known; and Motherwell, Bloomfield, Clare, Elliott, David Gray, and George Darley are but one degree above their unremembered kindred of the craft; Gifford, Hogg, Hartley Coleridge, Beddoes, Peacock are of another class, and Fitzgerald holds a surer tenure than these; but how Lord Houghton, whose name stands last, got into such society is puzzling, for he was neither unhappy nor obscure, and though he would have had all of them to breakfast at one time or another, he would hardly be reckoned one of their family. Mr. Stoddard's volume is pleasantly written, and has the pathos inseparable from such lives as were the majority of these.

Mr. H. W. Mabie's new volume of criticism, 'Essays in Literary Interpretation' (Dodd, Mead & Co.), is partly made up of papers in magazines and partly of old work revised and amplified. The subjects are somewhat vague and broadly treated, and in general it seems to us that the thought would submit more easily to condensation than to amplification. The serious aim of the writer errs in the direction of solemnity; his tendency is toward "the spirit of modernity" in all things, as a literary shibboleth; but, notwithstanding such elements of weakness, the core of his volume is sound, and the influence he desires to exert is on the side of right reason and high appreciation.

Volumes of sympathetic encouragement to the young and talented should receive delicate handling, for it is something more than ungracious to disparage a kindly and cordial, though mistaken, spirit of helpfulness; but it must be acknowledged that one is sorely tried by such a book as Mr. Robert Waters's 'Intellectual Pursuits; or Culture by Self-Help' (Worthington), which seems meant to inculcate in the young man's confiding bosom the belief that he is a genius. "Genius" is the subject of the author's story. Its "homes and haunts," "what it is," its "indications," examples of it "overcoming difficulty"; whether "poverty smothers" it; its character in "debate," "other conceptions" of it; how it is "awakened," how "developed"; whether it is "hereditary"; what circumstances are "most favorable" to it; how its works "originate" — winding up with "Colonel Ingersoll's Method of Preparation"—such are the headings of these chapters. Doubtless all this is meant in kindness, but, as the

heart of the author swells with sympathy, the head of the youth, *pari passu*, swells with something that will never be "self-help" and rarely issues in "culture." "Genius," like love, "will find out a way," without such a complete Bradshaw of its turnings. One sentence in the volume is worth quoting, not as a sample, but as a curiosity: "Not far from Boston is a long, red brick building, with open fields and a long avenue of trees before it, called Harvard College." This does not occur in the section on "the homes and haunts of genius."

A second edition in one volume of the English translation of Strauss's 'Life of Jesus' (London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan) has a valuable introductory essay by Prof. Pfleiderer, who shows clearly what were the great and lasting merits of Strauss's work, and what its inevitable defects, and traces out the corrections and expansions which the studies of the past half-century have brought to the early results of the daring Tübingen scholar. The first edition bore the modest name of Marian Evans as translator; the present one bids for attention by substituting that of George Eliot.

'Whist Nuggets,' compiled by William G. McGuckin (Putnams), is made up of papers illustrating the development and practice of modern whist, with certain selections relating to the humor of the game which Sarah Battle thought should know nothing but rigor. The history is not brought down later than 1871, since which date "American leads" have won most of their triumphs, though this is perhaps sufficiently indicated in the actual playing rules quoted from Dunbar; and the humorous selections have no great range. In fact, the humor gives point to Mr. Burnand's remark that, considering how clever whist-players are, it is astonishing how dull they are. The volume naturally takes its place in the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series.

'Rob Roy' is the fourth and latest issue in the Dryburgh Edition of the Waverley Novels (Macmillan). Mr. Lockhart Bogle's illustrations do not fall below the level of his predecessors'.

After repeated and determined, but ineffectual, efforts to read 'The Life of Christian Daniel Rauch,' by Ednah D. Cheney (Boston: Lee & Shepard), we are forced in self-defence to the conclusion that it is unreadable. A book at once so dry and so confused it has seldom been our fortune to meet with. Most of the material for it is confessedly taken from the German 'Life,' by Dr. Eggers, published in five volumes; and if there is nothing more entertaining in the original than in this abridgment, the book must be appalling. It probably has at least one advantage in that the original German is more intelligible than what passes for translation in the present volume.

Little need be said of the current issue of Mr. Marcus Huish's 'The Year's Art' (London: J. S. Virtue & Co.), of well-established repute for usefulness. Fresh portraits are 69 in number, all chosen among the "outsiders," *i. e.*, artists not connected with any society or institution. Our countryman F. D. Millet figures in this series. Then there are the usual select memoranda of notable pictures at several provincial and colonial exhibitions. To the British legal decisions affecting art are appended the case of Eyre & Spottiswood vs. the N. Y. *Recorder* Co., under our Copyright Act, in which justice was done the English proprietors of the plagiarized mezzotint engraving after Sant's "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Besides the indispensable Directory of Artists, there are records of art sales for 1892, a list of engravings published last year, etc., etc.

The forty-third year of the 'Bankers' Almanac and Register and Legal Directory' brings us the January edition for 1893 (New York: Homans Publishing Co.). The title speaks for itself, and the age of this publication answers for its worth to the class especially interested in it.

Garden and Forest for 1892 comes tastefully bound to our table, as Volume V., very fully indexed under one alphabet, and showing to advantage the sum of the choice weekly illustrations of tree, flower, and landscape. Mr. J. B. Harrison's notable series of letters on the shore-towns of Massachusetts overlaps this volume. Other serials have been Notes from West Virginia and from a summer journey in Europe, while the Harvard Botanic Garden and the Arnold Arboretum have furnished their regular supply of items. The varieties of chrysanthemum demand more space than is allotted to any other flower. The death of Sereno Watson heads in importance the obituary list of the year.

Miss Emma F. Ware's folio 'Family Genealogical Record' (Boston: W. B. Clark & Co.) is a compact arrangement for exhibiting ten generations of the owner's direct ancestry; but it seems to us to fall short of Mr. Whitmore's 'Ancestral Tablets,' of which the middle pages show eight generations in one view, and in which the ancestors provided with separate pages reveal themselves through holes. Miss Ware has to make use of numerical references for this purpose.

Janitschek's 'Die Kuntslehre Dante's und Giotto's Kunst' (Leipzig: Brockhaus) is a reproduction of his inaugural lecture on assuming his duties as Professor of the History of Art at the University of Leipzig. The interest of the pamphlet lies not so much in the author's somewhat Germanic ideas on the influence which the study of the history of art may or must have on modern production, as in his suggestive comparison of the parts which Dante and Giotto played in the reawakening of the human spirit. Dante's theory of art was substantially that of Thomas Aquinas, which he did much to make popular. Art was to him no longer mere handiwork but an inspired expression of the artist's self. Dante's "sweet new style," so finely described in the twenty-fourth canto of the 'Purgatory,' was, then, virtually identical with the new spirit of self-expression—in contrast with the hieratic and conventional style of the preceding school—with which Giotto laid the foundation of Italian painting.

Hamburg, as our readers know, mindful of her commercial importance and the benefits she had received from the discovery of America, purposed to celebrate the Columbus anniversary with a four weeks' exhibition of books and objects relating to the discovery, public meetings in the morning and evening of October 12, and the publication of a memorial volume of learned essays. The ravages of the cholera compelled the abandonment of the scheme, except the essays. These have appeared in two volumes, entitled 'Die Entdeckung Amerikas,' and published by L. Friederichsen & Co. In the first, after an introduction by G. Neumayer, there are disquisitions by S. Ruge on the history of the discovery of the New World; E. Gelcich, on the instruments and scientific aids to navigation at the time of the great continental discoveries; E. Baasch, "Contributions to the History of the Trade Relations between Hamburg and America"; and H. Michow, on Caspar Vopell, a mapmaker of Cologne in the sixteenth century. This volume is also illustrated by two maps, showing the eastern and western hemispheres according to Vopell's globe of 1542, and by a plate of his astrolabe of 1543. In the second volume H. A. Schumacher writes (a posthumous work) of the enterprises of the Augsburg Welsers in Venezuela, and of Juan de Castellanos; and L. Friederichsen gives nine pages to an account of Sir Walter Raleigh's chart of Guayana *circa* 1595, with a copy of the chart. The volumes are tastefully printed, and bound in white buckram, with Juan de la Cosa's compass card in colors, from his map of 1500, on the front side of each volume.

From G. Hedeler, Leipzig, we receive the second part of P. Richter's 'Verzeichniss der Bibliotheken, etc.,' or list of public libraries having 50,000 volumes and upwards. This part deals with Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Servia, Rumania, Russia, Asia, Africa, Australia, South and Central America, and Mexico. Each library is characterized in terms more or less definite, from "miscellaneous" ("aus allen Fächern") to a dozen lines of particulars. We understand that Part i. is out of print. A list of American private libraries is in preparation by the same publisher.

The death of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb has been followed by the consolidation of the *Magazine of American History*, which she edited for so many years, with the *National Magazine*, the acquiring periodical forfeiting its own name in favor of the acquired, and the editorship being vested in Gen. James Grant Wilson. The magazine is enlarged and the price lowered; the place of publication is 132 Nassau Street. The February number contains a brief sketch of the life and writings of Mrs. Lamb—her 'History of New York City' being the most considerable—and indicates that the magazine will continue to be edited in the interest of antiquarianism rather than of history in the higher sense of the term.

The Archæological Institute of America announces that hereafter its official organ, the *American Journal of Archæology*, will be sent free of expense to every member of the Institute, life or annual. It desires to promote local affiliated societies and thus to extend its influence. The corresponding secretary is Mr. William C. Lawton, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The third number of the State Library Bulletin, which records and classifies the legislation of the several States during the past year, has just been issued for 1892 at Albany. It is a work of the greatest utility, and deserves a place in every library.

The widespread and silly prejudice against tomatoes, a superstition for which the exploded doctrine of signatures is responsible, ought now to have received its death-blow. Writing to the London *Times* on behalf of the Medical Committee of the Metropolitan Cancer Hospital, its Chairman, Dr. Alexander Marsden, states that he and his colleagues, during the last two years, have been inundated with letters of inquiry as to whether tomatoes are an exciting cause of cancer. The answer, which he publishes for the behoof of such as are anxious on the subject, is, "that tomatoes neither predispose to nor excite cancer-formation, and that they are not injurious to those suffering from this disease, but, on the contrary, are a very wholesome article of diet, particularly so if cooked."

—The current *Century* continues its series of musical articles, which have hitherto been characterized by timeliness and special merit.

The timeliness of the article on Liszt, by Saint-Saëns, lies in the fact that Saint-Saëns, the most profound musician France has ever produced—the "French Bach" he might aptly be termed—is to pay us a visit next summer, on his way to Chicago, and in the circumstance that we have at present in Mr. Paderewski the greatest interpreter of Liszt that has ever crossed the ocean. Saint-Saëns's article on Liszt is an admirable specimen of musical criticism, more full of food for thought than even his chapter on the same composer, in his book entitled "Harmonie et Melodie," which was reviewed in these columns a few years ago and is now in its fifth edition—a rare success for a collection of essays. Like Dvorák, and, in fact, like most great musicians, conductors, pianists, and the public at large, Saint-Saëns is an enthusiastic admirer of Liszt's music, which has now, indeed, conquered the whole musical world. Saint-Saëns points out the pedantry and prejudice in the scorn which some people affect for Liszt's operatic fantasies, in which there is "more talent and real inspiration than in many compositions we see produced every day more serious in appearance, but of empty pretentiousness. . . . The ingenuity of his pianoforte combinations is simply prodigious, as the admiration of all who cultivate the piano testifies; but I think perhaps the fact has not been sufficiently noticed that in the least of his arrangements the intelligence of the composer makes itself felt; the characteristic 'earmark' of the musician is apparent, if only for an instant." In the Rhapsodies, again, "we find a reconstruction, and, if we may say so, a civilizing, of a national music of the highest artistic interest." "He never makes virtuosity an end, but always a means." Liszt's songs, too, are admirable, but his greatest works are his symphonic poems and his church music. In the symphonic poems "the mould of the ancient symphony and the hoary overture is broken, and he proclaims the reign of music freed from all rules except those only which the author himself makes to fit the environment in which he has chosen to work." Nowhere do we find a purer form than in his "Faust." "But it is in the exactitude and intensity of his expression that Liszt is really incomparable." In this sentence Saint-Saëns echoes the opinion uttered by Wagner in his essay on "Liszt's Symphonic Poems" shortly after their appearance. Liszt has been accused of a lack of ideas. Saint-Saëns, on the contrary, tells how "he scattered lavishly and at random the pearls and diamonds of his overflowing imagination." "His music bubbles over with melody," and the richness of melody is "balanced by as great a richness of harmony. In his bold search in the world of new harmony Liszt has far surpassed all that was done before him. Wagner himself has not attained the audacity shown in the prelude to 'Faust,' written in a hitherto unknown tonality, yet containing nothing to wound the ear, and in which it is impossible to change a single note." The article also contains extracts from letters of Liszt to Saint-Saëns which show his usual eagerness to praise colleagues, and his determination to continue composing whether it pleased the contemporary world or not. The complete letters are issued in the two-volume collection of 'Liszt's Briefe' just issued by Breitkopf & Härtel.

—The *Century* also contains a notable paper entitled "A Voice for Russia," in which the Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, Pierre Botkine, undertakes the defence of his country against the attacks on its humanity and civilization based on what is known of its Siberian exile system, its persecution of the Jews, and its oppression of other religious communions than the State Church. The argument is brief, is no more than a word. The ecclesiastical question is submitted to the process of diminution, or whittled down, as we say, so as to lessen the impression of its importance; the Jew question is represented as a purely economical one, or, so far as it has another phase, as springing out of the necessity of protecting the recently emancipated serfs from the rapacity of the money power in those who deal directly with them. The Siberian system is lightly touched on, and its horrors are described as inherent in any punitive system, or as incidental to the situation, or as over-charged by Mr. Kennan. The core of the article is in the sentence, "The principle we contend for in Russia is home rule." This was what the South contended for in the question of slavery. The answer is that questions of humanity at large are not like those of internal policy in local affairs, though the locality be an empire covering half of Europe and Asia, but are proper subjects of interest, criticism, memorial, and public appeal in all civilized nations. Mr. Botkine makes a direct remonstrance with us, and reminds us, as a people, of ancient friendship and of great services done us by Russia; he asks for a slow and just judgment, and certainly the appeal is of a high order. It is an extraordinary compliment to the national intelligence that such a paper, almost official, should be issued in this way, but it is a more marvellous sign of the times that the Russian Government should virtually be brought to plead before the bar of public opinion in America, as the result of discussion in a free press. The paper will doubtless receive wide attention, and may temper popular judgment for a while; but in this place we can only indicate its importance without examining its case. Other exceptional papers in this rich and varied number are those upon Tennyson and on the Turkish art movement—the latter by Dr. J. P. Peters, and beautifully illustrated.

—Mr. Parkman's second paper in the *Atlantic*, on "The Feudal Chiefs of Acadia," would of itself give distinction to a literary magazine. The other contributions are singularly alike in color—quiet, fireside pieces that recall the English congeners of the *Atlantic*, such as the old *Cornhill*, delightful to the literary-minded. The besetting danger of such a style in periodical literature is that the quiet should drop into the commonplace or possibly the somnolent; and though a pleasant manner may save a dull topic, or, in turn, a curious topic hold its own against a dull manner, one cannot expect so delicate an antithesis always to maintain its balance—the two kinds of dulness have a fatal affinity for each other. Then it is extraordinary what a number of subjects there are that really ought to be of interest but are not. The title is excellent, the expectation of interest (no small matter) is lively, "the thing" (as the editor often has said to himself) "ought to go"; but after the first paragraph the dismal failure begins to come in like the fog on a May morning. These remarks are by no means altogether anent this number of the *Atlantic*, though they germinate in the air of the room where one peruses it. The authors write of the reading habits of people in Ireland, of winter in the English Cambridge, of Count Rumford, of courage in soldiers, of the likelihood of the felling of the White Mountain forests, of Thomas William Parsons; but whether the dulness is in the topic or the writer, if in either, or whether the quiet style, neither commonplace nor somnolent, but just what it should be, is not hit in the bull's eye (if so violent a metaphor may be tolerated), by all these papers, the reader must be constituted sole judge, for the standard is necessarily a personal one.

—In *Scribner's* the Marquis de Chambrun, whose reminiscences of Lincoln we mentioned last month, writes of Sumner in much the same strain of cordial appreciation and profound respect. He brings out the essential strong point of Sumner, his moral energy; and, by setting the parts of his career that were questionable from a political point of view in the simple light of his moral convictions, and by illustrating how intellectual and merely political opinion tended to become moral feeling in Sumner, the writer presents the character of the independent and self-trustful Senator most favorably and most justly to himself. Two papers on Italian art are of interest, largely through their illustrations; and two papers of foreign travel, with Mrs. Burnett's "The One I Knew Best of All," complete the main contents of the number.

—In *Harper's* the memorial papers of Whittier, by Mrs. Fields, and of Curtis, by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, set forth the personal traits and habit of life of these two men, each of whom had the secret of winning that peculiar regard from his readers which is, perhaps, the best-prized reward of authors, and constitutes the just ground for publishing some account of their private lives. Mrs. Fields succeeds in giving, by way of anecdote and brief passages from letters, an impression of Whittier's temperament as well as his behavior among his friends, and she shows the literary interests that were most felt by him—the books and the things that he really valued—with a breadth that gives full play to his strong individuality. His intellectual life was not that of a scholarly or learned man, or of a much-discriminating mind, but resembled that of many an American home, in which serious and good books are welcomed, and acquaintance with them is an interesting event, without too much scrutiny of the gift, which often is a humble offering; it suffices if the volume be good enough to help maintain reading as a part of the order of family life. The account of the poet's first visit to Boston is a fine glimpse of past conditions of New England, so far away as to seem as foreign as Scotland. Mr. Chadwick's success in delineating the figure of Curtis at Brook Farm, Concord, and Ashfield, and in rendering the friendly courtesy of his voice and manner among guests, is equal to that of Mrs. Fields in her kindred task. He writes with a mingled warmth and respect, and an enthusiastic admiration well tempered by a deference that is rather felt than expressed. His word is more a tribute than a revelation, but it is paid to Curtis in his hour of leisure, in the main, and is delightful in the reading.

—One of the saddest signs of the undeveloped state of logical thinking among even scientists at the present age of the world is the lack of criticism with which the writings of many of the popular modern Italians are received. The article by Prof. Ferrero in the last number of the *Monist* is an instance of a silly, wishy-washy, inconclusive, and pretentious style of writing which one is surprised at seeing printed in all quarters without comment. The subject of the article is "Cruelty and Pity in Woman," and the substance of it consists in a detailed account of a large number of individual instances of those emotions (as an example, a case of a young Russian peasant woman who,

having become a queen of brigands, used her former lover as a kind of living foot-stool), from which instances the remarkable conclusion is reached that pity and cruelty coexist in women, and that, in the progress of civilization, pity is gaining the upper hand over cruelty. As regards a comparison between men and women in respect of these emotions, this writer begins by saying that Herbert Spencer is not quite correct in affirming that among savage nations the women are as perverse as the men, and by asserting, on the contrary, that, "generally speaking, woman, even at the very beginning of human evolution, is less cruel than man"; but a few pages farther on, he forgets that this is his thesis, and, led astray by his own "instances," he writes: "But again we find a series of contradictory facts which bear witness that the sentiment of pity *also* is much keener in woman than in man." It need hardly be said that this second series of facts is equally incompetent with the first to establish the conclusion that woman is either more or less or equally pitiful with man. As regards cruelty, nothing, of course, would be easier than to write down a far longer list of instances of far more atrocious cruelty on the part of men than those here described; one has only to glance into Letourneau's 'Evolution of Marriage' to see what unimaginable things men have done to wives.

—One cannot but wonder, again, what kind of psychology this writer professes which leads him to find anything "contradictory" in the fact that some women are cruel and other women are pitiful, or even that the same woman may be cruel to her enemies and tender-hearted to her friends. After mentioning that many of the fiercest heroines of the Paris Commune had been trained nurses during the war, he says: "Contradiction in feeling is so often a psychical law that a great Italian philosopher, Robert Ardigò, has said that man is not a logical being." Cruelty and pity are not identical sentiments, it is true, but that any one can suppose that there is anything "contradictory" in feeling now one and now the other of them, is indeed some evidence that "man is not a logical being." Prof. Ferrero's argument, while utterly inconclusive, does nothing, of course, to *disprove* the common belief that women are, on the whole, less cruel and more tender-hearted than men, which is merely a part of the larger conviction that they have, on the whole, a higher moral development than men. It is wrong to suppose that it is not worth while to castigate in the public prints such specimens of unreason as this of Ferrero's. Man's chief hope for securing a better existence for himself in the future than he has had in the past lies in the gradual perfecting of his powers of reasoning, and it is to the rigid methods of reasoning that prevail in science that he looks for guidance for all the more difficult and more urgent questions of public and private life. It is therefore particularly to be regretted when a scientific audience relaxes its vigilance and takes the show of reasoning for the real thing.

—The interesting third annual report of the College Settlement Association confirms a (not unfriendly) common criticism of this work, *i. e.*, that its impulse is subjective, seeing that the Association classifies the workers as graduate-students and not as philanthropists. Although but three years old, eleven colleges (Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Wells, Packer Institute, Cornell, the Harvard Annex, Swarthmore, Elmira, and Mount Holyoke) are officially represented in the work and government of the Association, with promise of other colleges to join. By aid of two settlements in active operation and a third just opened—with widely different local problems in each settlement—the student of sociology is promised "ample material for her investigations." This year, also, two fellowships, of $300 each, have been awarded, one for work in New York and Boston, the other in the Philadelphia settlement and at Hull House, Chicago. Against 219 subscribing non-collegiate members there are 540 collegiate members, 17 of these being graduates of colleges not yet formally affiliated, such as Barnard, Boston University, Yale, and the University of California, from which last institution the New York settlement has drawn its present "head-worker." It is undoubtedly a good sign that college women feel that this work demands their best activity and support, as "no small part of the value of settlement life lies in its educating influence on the workers"; and "hence it is in this training of college women to an intelligent and sympathetic interest in the great problems before the world to-day that a strong reason for the settlement is found." So far the Association has "no statistics to record, no tabulated additions to economic science to deliver." Sooner or later, however, the public will, not unreasonably, look for some such accredited fruit of this commendable form of associated effort. The schedule of the more definite work of the senior settlement indicates a broad and generous coöperation with established philanthropic agencies, and attention wisely concentrated on the juvenile citizen. We doubt whether the best results, either social or economic, can be reaped without modifying a system which makes the average length of "residence" but four months, with an increasing proportion of helpers who are in the house less than four weeks. Of the twenty New York residents for the year ending September, 1892, one only remained through the year; the Philadelphia record shows even a more shifting staff, three of the six having stayed less than one month. In plain terms, the college settlement in the United States up to date is a station of observation, a sociologic picket-post.

—Mr. John Webb Probyn's 'Italy : 1815 to 1878,' has been favorably known for nearly ten years past as the best compendium in English of the history of Italy from the fall of Napoleon to the death of Victor Emanuel II. This book has now appeared in an Italian translation by Sofia Fortini-Santarelli (Florence: Barbèra), with additions in the concluding chapter which bring the record of events down to 1892. So far as we have compared the translation with the original, it is sufficiently exact, allowing for the habit of all but the best Italian writers of using intensifying adjectives. That Mr. Probyn's work should be deemed worthy of translation is a proof of its usefulness, for it has to compete with a constantly growing number of native short histories of Italy's unification. Its characteristics are clearness in general outline and a commonsensible selection of the principal outward events in Italy's long struggle. We do not recall any striking display of ability in his account of any of the many diplomatic entanglements in which, for more than fifty years, the Italian cause was involved, nor should we look to Mr. Probyn for keenness in discerning the finer shades of political development. To take a single instance, he fails, we think, to give the Revolution of 1848–9 its due significance, because he fails to state with adequate emphasis that the frequent changes in the ministries in Piedmont, Florence, and Rome meant much more than a mere change in men. The key to that Revolution is that up to July, 1848, the great majority of Italians expected their redemption to be wrought by their Princes; after Custozza, however, Democracy—the cause of the People—strove to achieve without or even against the sanction of the Princes that which the Princes had failed to achieve. Viewed in this way, the Italian Revolution of 1848 illustrates how in epochs of upheaval the Radicals of one day become the Moderates of the next—a process which, in the ordinary course of political development, is so slow as to escape recognition by all except the most attentive observers. But while we miss these deeper qualities in Mr. Probyn, we can commend his straightforwardness and the skill with which he has condensed much material into a small space. It is a pity that both the English and the Italian editions are unfurnished with references. In lieu of them there is a page-long list of "books read and consulted"; but this is as unsatisfactory as it would be for a botanist to be told that a certain flower grows in Asia; he would hardly be encouraged without more definite information to set out to find that flower for himself.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S RANJIT SINGH.

Ranjit Singh. By Sir Lepel Griffin. [Rulers of India.] Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. 1892.

THE name of Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., is already known to American readers as that of a lively critic of our manners and customs. When he comes to treat of history and character, we are not surprised to see combined with his vivacity a certain moral skittishness. He evidently cherishes a sympathy with the greatness which sets itself above what he calls the commonplace virtues of the average citizen, including honesty, good faith, and mercy, as well as purity and temperance; forgetting, perhaps, that, as Coleridge has said, a perfectly evil character, from the unity of its motives, has an advantage over characters less perfectly evil, and may thus attain a black kind of greatness. He regards war as necessary to healthy life. While most Englishmen, even of the Jingo order, look back to the great Mutiny with a shudder, Sir Lepel holds that a more fortunate occurrence never took place in India, as it was the means of breaking up a bad army, producing a happy change in the system of government, and displaying the qualities of the ruling race. He speaks with something like complacency of the method of "short shrift and the nearest tree" as the simplest in dealing with delinquents, and does not strongly object to the practice of blowing away from guns on a large scale, provided it is done "in good faith" and with a view to the swift suppression of rebellion. His view of humanity altogether is that of a strong and somewhat cynical ruler of his kind. There can be no religious toleration, he thinks, except that which arises from indifference and selfishness. Altogether, we are led to suspect that if the spirit of Sir Lepel prevailed in the Anglo-Indian Empire, the moral liabilities of the imperial country might be serious. As a high Indian official, however, he is an authority on his subject, and he writes in a lively style.

Ranjit Singh was about the ablest and most successful of the adventurers who, in the hideous anarchy which followed the fall of the Mogul Empire, pushed their fortunes amid blood

and rapine till their career, or that of the kingdoms which they founded, was arrested by the advance of a great power of order in the form of European conquest. The basis of his empire was the Sikhs, a theocratic population of the Punjab, which he organized into a formidable army. The religion of the Sikhs was, as Buddhism had been, a heterodox form of Hinduism. Both alike seem to have had their origin in the desire of deliverance from transmigration; for whatever may be the exact meaning of Nirvana, deliverance from transmigration it must certainly imply. Both movements were also revolts against caste, though in this respect the Sikh revolt was less pronounced than the Buddhist. That Hinduism held its ground against both, and has almost extinguished Buddhism in Hindustan, is a fact to be explained, as Sir Lepel Griffin thinks, by the superior attractions of Hindu ritual and ceremonial, which especially influenced the women. He compares the tenacity of Hinduism with that of Roman Catholicism, which has survived so much logical demolition. Mohammedanism, however, not Brahmanism, was the grand object of Sikh antipathy, and it was against Mohammedans that the Sikh sword was commonly drawn. The doctrine of the Sikh Scriptures appears to be not unlike that into which, under the pressure of our theological perplexities, a good many European and some American minds are beginning to slide. In the 'Granth' it is said:

"(1.) The One is diffused in the many and all-filling. Wherever I see, there is He.
"By the beautiful mirage of the Māya the world is deluded; only some rare one comprehends the truth.
"All is Govind, all is Govind, without Govind there is no other. As on one string there are seven thousand beads, so is that Lord lengthwise and crosswise.
"(2.) A wave of water, froth, and bubble do not become separate from the water.
"This world is the sport of the Supreme Brahm playing about. He does not become another."

The creed may apparently be defined as Pantheism combined with a strong conception of the Deity, and having as its corollary predestination, qualified as usual by the practical recognition of free will. We can understand, though it sounds strange, that there may be, as Sir Lepel Griffin tells us there is, a certain resemblance between the 'Granth' and Walt Whitman. An Eastern religion would be incomplete without dietetic restrictions. The Sikh religion does not expressly forbid the eating of beef, though practically it has bowed to Hindu prejudice; but it forbids the smoking of tobacco. The consequence is, that its votaries have taken to opium and hemp, the latter of which Sir Lepel Griffin says is far more injurious than tobacco. This is a warning, and not the only one of its kind, to such as put their trust in sumptuary legislation.

The Sikhs are a peasantry slow-witted—dull, Sir Lepel Griffin says, as their own oxen—but excellent material for an army, brave, steady, and enduring, able to march for several days at the rate of thirty miles a day. Ranjit made of them his soldiers, while he took his counsellors from the quicker-witted races. As soldiers they proved a match for the British. Having passed under British rule and into the British armies, they are one of the great pillars of the Empire. In character they have undergone a happy change under strict European discipline administered by sympathetic officers, and from ferocious freebooters have become models of military dignity and respectability. Sir Lepel Griffin says that he had many opportunities of observing their conduct during the campaign in Afghanistan, and that no praise can be too high for their patience under privation, and for their orderly behavior towards the Afghans, who were their ancient and bitter enemies. They are available as troops not only in Hindustan, and they volunteer freely for all services, even for that of police in Burmah, from which other natives recoil.

The great Maharajah, as his admiring biographer admits, "judged from a commonplace, ethical standpoint, and measured by a conventional rule, has no moral character at all." He was "selfish, false, and avaricious, grossly superstitious, shamelessly and openly drunken and debauched." In him, as in Cæsar, Alexander, and Napoleon, "intellectual strength was not allied to moral rectitude." If we may rely upon the picture drawn by one who knew the Maharajah, the likeness to Cæsar and Alexander did not extend to the outward man. Ranjit is described by Baron Hübner as short and mean-looking, with one eye closed, the other always rolling and distorted by disease, a face deeply pitted with the smallpox, a short nose swollen at the top, thin and tight lips, a grizzled beard matted under the chin, and a head too large for the body. His appearance was rendered still more hideous by a complete suit of gamboge. He was muscular, however, and, even when affected by paralysis on one side, made a fine figure on horseback. When Baron Hübner saw him, he was past his prime. He must have set out with a constitution of iron, for he had wallowed from his boyhood in debauchery, and he drank every night large quantities of a fierce mixture compounded of corn brandy mixed with the juice of meat, opium, musk, and various herbs. With all this, his nerve or his power of doing business seems never to have failed him.

Like Peter the Great, the Maharajah drew into his service ability from all quarters and all creeds. Bigoted Sikh though he was, Brahmins, Rajputs, and Mohammedans found places at his council board, while his army was organized, in European style, by French and Italian officers, some of whom had been in the service of Napoleon. His army amounted to 80,000 men, and enabled him to pursue a glorious career of rapine. His perfidy and ingratitude in dealings with his neighbors and feudatories appear to have equalled his rapacity. He owed his possession of the famous Koh-i-nur and the equally famous mare Saili to the same method as his other acquisitions. His civil administration appears to have been a rigorous application of the simple Eastern system of extortion through local delegates, who paid themselves by peculation, and who extracted from the cultivator the utmost farthing that could be taken without compelling him to abandon his fields. Sir Lepel Griffin is enabled to assure us that where, out of twelve shillings' worth of produce, the Sikh Government took six from the peasant as rent, the British Government takes only two or one. Yet Ranjit appears to have been rather an object of admiration than of hatred to his people. Even his rule was better than weltering in anarchy or exposure to the murderous raids of the Mahrattas. Out of the twelve shillings it was something to be able to call six your own. Elsewhere in the deluge which followed the fall of the Mogul Empire, towns and villages were deserted, and large tracts of cultivated country lapsed into forests.

Ranjit had the wisdom always to keep on good terms with the British Empire, notwithstanding that it had put a veto on some of his ambitious schemes. He had seen the barbaric powers of Hindustan successively dashing themselves upon it, always to be shivered by its might. But with the great Maharajah his policy and his Government died. His zenana gave birth to no heir of his genius, and soon there was no certain heir of his line. Anarchy broke out in the counsels of the State, and at length the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, and, without cause of war, in its turn, precipitated itself on the British power. How it fought and into what peril it brought the Empire on the dreadful fields of Sobraon, Aliwal, Chillianwallah, and Ferozshah, no Englishman whose memory goes back to those times is likely to forget. Never was "wild Mahratta battle" so wild or so terrible as the evening of Sobraon. The dearly won victory of the British was inevitably followed by annexation, and in place of the great Maharajah Ranjit Singh reigned the great pro-consul Lawrence. The honors which the Sikh soldiers had won by their gallantry in the long contest, in spite of their defeat, reconciled their pride to the change of standard; they felt that they were welcomed as worthy brethren in arms. From that time there has been peace in India unbroken, save by the great Mutiny, for forty-five years.

Sir Lepel Griffin is not too much of a Jingo to look forward to the day when British empire in India shall have come to an end, and when the conquest shall be taught as ancient history in the board schools of a distant future. It seems, indeed, impossible that the two hundred and fifty millions of India should for ever be governed by a handful of men coming from a far distant country, alien in character as well as in language and habits, and of a race which is incapable of acclimatization. Yet it is difficult at present to divine from what quarter dissolution will come. If Hindustan were a nation, the reign of its conquerors would probably be short; but it is not a nation: it is a congeries of populations which are divided from each other by race and religion, and among which violent antipathies prevail, while nothing like national pride or spirit exists. The long peace, moreover, has tamed the character of races which were once warlike. The native princes, feudatories of the Empire, owe to it, and well know that they owe to it, the security of their thrones and the permanence of their dynasties. When danger threatens it, they promptly come forward with proffers of assistance, and they remained true to it during the Mutiny. Not till, under the educating and harmonizing influence of the conquerors' government itself, unification shall have greatly advanced, is any serious movement against the ruling power likely to proceed from the subject races. Russian invasion is a diplomatic threat, and will probably come to nothing beyond guard-room talk, unless Great Britain, by her hostile policy on the Mediterranean, constrains Russia to create a diversion on the side of Hindustan. Besides, Russia herself is seriously menaced by internal convulsions which would disable her as a conquering Power. The most serious danger which at present threatens the British Empire in India is probably the triumph of democracy in the imperial country. A democracy, whatever may be its internal blessings, is incapable of governing an empire. This is already beginning to appear.

MAHAN'S SEA-POWER.—I.

The Influence of Sea-Power upon the French Revolution and Empire—1793-1812. By Capt.

A. T. Mahan, U. S. N. 2 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THESE volumes continue the work begun by Capt. Mahan in his initial volume published a few years since upon the 'Influence of Sea-Power upon History—1660-1783'—that is to say, from the era of the definite establishment of sailing ships to the end of our Revolutionary war. The object announced in this publication was to examine the general history of Europe and America, for the purpose of establishing and making more fully known the effect of sea-power upon the course of that history.

The volumes just published cover the period from the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and France in 1793 to 1812, the year marked in European and American history by the invasion of Russia by Napoleon—the beginning of the end of his empire—and also by the outbreak of our second war with Great Britain. As a consequence, these volumes treat almost exclusively of the wars of the French Revolution, Consulate, and First Empire. They combine naval history with original strategical studies of war upon the ocean, and also a general historical research and philosophical examination that make them of great permanent value and exceptional interest, and in a high degree creditable to our naval service and to the country. They owe their inception wholly, the author declares, to his connection with the Naval War College at Newport, first as Lecturer upon Naval History and Naval Tactics, and afterwards as President. Despite its short career and uncertain fortunes, the War College has given a rich return to the naval service and the Government for the small appropriation required for its support. By threshing out naval problems and discussing and defining the various technical elements which enter into the formation of naval policies and naval warfare, it should save much extravagance of legislation and administration, as well as of misdirected effort.

The introductory chapter of the first of the two volumes under review gives an outline of European events preceding the year 1793 and following the end of our war for Independence, and so bridges the gap in Capt. Mahan's series. In this chapter the examination of the question of the free navigation of the Scheldt from Antwerp to the sea recalls the close interest of Great Britain in this matter, which continues to the present day. The Scheldt is now free and Antwerp a commercial port of importance; and where the Scheldt, the Meuse, the Rhine, and the Thames meet in the North Sea, near the Straits of Dover, now as in times gone by is probably the greatest centre of the world's commerce. Yet Antwerp is not a strong naval station, and Belgium is not a strong Power. Situated as Antwerp is, directly opposite to and at no great distance from the mouth of the Thames, held by a strong Power, it would be a menace to Great Britain's trade and territory upon the North Sea; hence that country's concern regarding the status of Belgium is both immediate and vital.

Treating of the condition of the European navies in 1793, and especially of the French Navy, Capt. Mahan shows in a graphic manner the insubordination and disorganization due to the Revolutionary ferment. Though matters were much improved at a later period and especially during the Consulate and Empire, the service never recovered from the shocks it received at that time. The factors needed for an efficient navy seem never to have been appreciated by the French administrators of the day. Courage and audacity were looked upon as the only essential qualities, Napoleon himself saying that the English would become very small when France had two or three admirals willing to die. The truth which Prof. Bryce calls the greatest discovery ever made in the art of war, that organization and discipline count for more than numbers, had too evidently been lost sight of in the reformation of the French Navy.

"Enough has now been said," summarizes our author, "to show the general state of the French Navy in the last ten years of the eighteenth century. The time and space thus used have not been wasted, for these conditions, which continued under the Empire, were as surely the chief cause of the continuous and overwhelming overthrow of that navy, as the ruin of the French and Spanish sea-power, culminating at Trafalgar, was a principal factor in the final result sealed at Waterloo. Great Britain will be seen to enter the war allied with many of the nations of Europe against France. One by one the allies drop away, until the island kingdom, with two-fifths the population of France and a disaffected Ireland, stands alone face to face with the mighty onset of the Revolution. Again and again she knits the coalitions, which are as often cut asunder by the victorious sword of the French army. Still she stands alone on the defensive, until the destruction of the combined fleets at Trafalgar, and the ascendancy of her own navy, due to the immense physical loss, and yet more to the moral annihilation, of that of the enemy, enable her to assume the offensive in the peninsula after the Spanish uprising—an offensive based absolutely upon her control of the sea."

The combination upon sea and land in 1793 and 1794 against France had caused a great scarcity of food, which, with bad harvests, made recourse to the United States a necessity. One hundred and thirty vessels sailed from our coasts laden with breadstuffs and produce from the French West Indies under the convoy of a French squadron. This led to the first great naval campaign of the war and to the battle commonly known as Lord Howe's action. The fleet under Villaret de Joyeuse sent from Brest to escort to that port the convoy met the English Channel fleet under Lord Howe sent to intercept the convoy, and, after two partial engagements, the fleets, equal in number of vessels, but unequal in the skill and experience of the personnel, met upon the 1st of June, 1794, four hundred miles from the nearest land, and fought the first great naval engagement of the war. The French fleet was defeated with a loss of seven ships of the line, but the remaining vessels reached port safely, and the convoy, the object of the campaign, was saved. Strategically the French were successful, but suffered from the loss of ships and prestige due to a defeat; not such a defeat as they encountered in later years, but sufficient, notwithstanding the incident of the *Vengeur*, to lower still more the tone of the service.

From this time until the battle off Cape St. Vincent in 1797, no great naval event occurred in the war. The English fleets were far from being aggressive, and the policy of keeping the sea constantly and masking in force the enemy's fleets had not yet been adopted by their commanders. The French, in turn, from their disasters, from the inefficiency of officers and men, and from the destitution of their dockyards, also remained in port and accepted their naval inferiority, having recourse to commerce-destroying, always ineffective when not accompanied with the command of the sea. Napoleon accepted this only from necessity, realizing that on sea, as on land, vital results can be obtained only by the use of large forces. In discussing this question, Capt. Mahan, to our mind, indicates the most effective rôle for an inferior navy. As for many years our naval position in the main will be one of inferiority, it may be well to quote his remarks:

"To assume a menacing attitude at many points, to give effect to the menace by frequent and vigorous sorties, to provoke thus a dispersion of the enemy's superior force, that he may be led to expose detachments to attack by greater numbers—such must be the outline of conduct laid down for the weaker navy. But that such a course may be really effective—that the inferior may, as in some of Bonaparte's wonderful campaigns, become ultimately superior—there must be at some fitly chosen point of the sea frontier a concentrated body of ships; whose escape, if effected, may be the means of inflicting a great disaster upon the enemy by crushing one or more of the exposed fractions of his fleet. Unless there be such a central mass, mere dissemination is purposeless. Inferiority carried beyond a certain degree becomes impotence; nor will all the commerce-destroyers fancy can picture restore the balance to the nation hopelessly weaker in ships of the line-of-battle."

With the advent of Bonaparte in Italy and upon the shores of the Mediterranean in 1795 came to those waters Sir John Jervis, the distinguished admiral and naval administrator, better and later known as the Earl St. Vincent. Second only to Nelson in the annals of the times as a naval commander, his character, little known to others than students of naval history, is depicted in a masterly manner by Capt. Mahan. Upon the 19th of August, 1796, Spain entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic. This added to the enemies of Great Britain a naval force of over fifty sail of the line, though in a very low state of efficiency and discipline. The evacuation of the Mediterranean was therefore ordered by the English Government, and Sir John Jervis was ordered to take his fleet to Lisbon. Leaving there on the 18th of January, he returned to his station off Cape St. Vincent, his fleet now numbering fifteen ships, and on the 14th of February he fell in with the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships, under Admiral Cordova, bound to Cadiz from Cartagena. The battle of Cape St. Vincent followed and with it one of the most brilliant sea victories England has ever had, while to their country and to the world the greatness of Jervis and the genius of Nelson became known for the first time. The Spanish Navy has never fought England alone since that day.

Continuing the story of the Mediterranean in the next two eventful years, the narrative leads us to Napoleon's Egyptian expedition and to the memorable 1st of August, when Nelson, arriving for the second time upon the coast of Egypt, discovers the French fleet at anchor in Aboukir Bay and proceeds at once to the attack with the results so well known. The French Navy never recovered from the blow. Egypt was in time delivered, India put beyond the reach of Napoleon, the Mediterranean made a sea hostile to the French, and another coalition was formed bringing war again to the frontiers of France. Such is the verdict of Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, one of the soundest of French writers, and such is the opinion of Capt. Mahan.

The loss of Egypt and of Malta was a direct, though not immediate, consequence of the battle of the Nile. Their possession to-day makes England mistress of the Mediterranean, so long as she possesses the fleet to command the sea, and Gibraltar (or some other bay in the strait entirely her own) to command the entrance. Malta, from its insular position, and Egypt, from its present insular conditions, outrank Gibraltar in both strength and importance. Malta is the strongest strategic position in the Mediterranean—in the hands of a great naval Power—both from its geographical situa-

tion and from its intrinsic strength; but the relation between an insular position and the fleet is mutual, or nearly so, for the fleet depends less upon Malta than Malta upon the fleet. We have evidence upon our own coasts to the same effect, in the strongly fortified island of Bermuda and the strategically well-placed island of Jamaica: the strength of these positions depends upon the naval predominance of the English upon the North Atlantic and in the West Indies. This predominance exists, and is intended to be maintained.

The first volume closes with a chapter containing an account of Gen. Hoche's expedition to Ireland in 1796. Graphically written, in a clear and vigorous style, it is an excellent illustration of the literary ability of the writer. This expedition, intended to sail in early autumn, was delayed by administrative difficulties, caused by poverty of resources and also by non-arrival of reinforcements, until the middle of December. Unfortunate in its start from Brest and early dispersion, it was fortunate in favoring winds and in avoiding the badly stationed and commanded English squadrons. Inefficient, however, as was to be expected, in its personnel, and encumbered as the ships were with soldiers useless at sea, the principal part of the expedition arrived upon the coast of Ireland and the entrance of Bantry Bay without either Hoche or the naval commander-in-chief. Returning after an unsuccessful attempt to beat up to the head of Bantry Bay, with weather unfavorable and stormy, the expedition met disaster after disaster. Six of the vessels were lost or destroyed by their officers and six captured by the enemy. The wreck of the *Amazon* and the *Droits de l'Homme* dramatically closed the history of the expedition. The failures were not confined to one side. The negligence which, when England was in command of the sea, allowed the escape of the French fleet, reflected strongly upon the English authorities; and when St. Vincent came to the command of the Channel Squadron and to the blockade of Brest at a later date, his methods of masking and watching the enemy at the port of assembly and departure, rather than upon the trackless sea, established a strategic policy which is sound and operative to the present hour.

POPULAR ETYMOLOGY IN GREECE AND ROME.

Keller's Lateinische Volksetymologie und Verwandtes. Leipzig: Teubner.

DURING the last two decades a fondness for the study of vulgar Latin has manifested itself among Latin scholars, and there has arisen in Germany a school having for its object the advancement of Latin philology by bringing to bear upon it whatever light may be gained from a study of the language and of the blunders of the common people. Now the study of popular etymology runs parallel to the study of vulgar Latin, if indeed it does not spring directly from it, for it is precisely the vulgar Latin that exhibits the most and the chief instances of popular etymology and false analogy. Some of the instances of popular etymology in English, as cited by Max Müller and Trench, will serve to illustrate, though it may be in exaggerated fashion, what is meant by the term "popular etymology." One or other of us has heard of the ship known to the sailors as the *Billy Ruffian*, whereas its real name was the *Bellerophon*, or of that other ship called the *Iron Devil* instead of the *Hirondelle*, its real name; or of certain sign-boards to wayside inns, for instance, the "Bull and Gate" instead of the "Boulogne Gate" ("originally a trophy of the taking of Boulogne by Henry VIII."), or of the old Puritan sign-board, "God encompasseth us," which in popular form appears as the "Goat and Compasses." Now the study of popular etymology, as applied to ancient languages, began with Latin, but, as the investigators proceeded, they soon discovered that similar phenomena were to be observed in abundance in the field of Greek also. Popular etymology, as Max Müller points out (Lectures, ii., 576), is the legitimate successor of phonetic decay, exemplifying in language the old law of the natural and spiritual world, that new life arises out of death and decay. Through this decay of words we see occasionally that words originally different both in form and meaning assume the same form.

"Now as there is in the human mind a craving after etymology, a wish to find out, by fair means or foul, why such a thing should be called by such a name, it happens constantly that words are still further changed in order to make them intelligible once more; or, when two originally distinct words have actually run into one, some explanation is required, and readily furnished, in order to remove the difficulty."

In the development of language not only may we note known and formal laws of change, but we become aware that imagination or caprice or accident plays no small rôle, if by accident we mean a chain of circumstances which we cannot understand. Languages vary, as do individuals, in genius or soulfulness; some are more imaginative and playful than others, and the common man is therefore more inclined to create new words by etymologizing in a jesting or playful manner, or by a stupid misunderstanding of given elements, according to the genius of the language which he uses as a tool. The Greeks and the Germans are especially fond of etymologizing in popular fashion. Two circumstances conspire to produce this tendency in a nation: imaginative or humorous endowments observable in the nation at large, and especially the power to make compounds at will. Languages less capable of forming compounds with ease do not present a favorable soil for the popular etymologist, if in addition he lack the mental gifts of humor and fancy.

Another fruitful source of popular etymology is in the foreign words adopted and remoulded by the common people. In Greek such borrowed words present great difficulty because we are ignorant of the languages from which they were taken. For instance, the word "butter" means 'cow cheese,' according to popular etymology, and yet it should mean nothing of the kind, being a word borrowed by the Greeks from the Scythians, according to Hippocrates. We do not know what the original word was, and can only say that it sounded enough like βούτυρον to induce the common man to dub it 'cow cheese,' whether in jest or in earnest. The case is different with Greek words borrowed from Semitic originals, because we do understand Semitic languages, and such words, as we shall see, are often full of interest for us.

The Romans were neither witty nor imaginative; their minds were cast in the heavier, sterner mould. As might be expected, then, we find in Latin few words whose creation was due to a sense of wit or humor in the popular mind, and those few are chiefly obscene words. Such as are not obscene are so few in number that they need scarcely be taken into account, but a good instance is *saccellarius* (from *saccus*), 'guardian of the money bags,' with a play on *sacellarius* (from *sacellum*), 'guardian of the sanctuary.' The Latin is wofully lacking in the power to make compounds; indeed, if we leave composition with prepositions out of consideration, we may say that such power does not exist at all. In consequence of this poverty, a host of mongrel formations are to be observed in Latin, and Greek compounds were incorporated with extreme freedom. Having thus an inexhaustible storehouse from which to draw, the Latin popular etymology occupies ground far different from the position it would have taken if the Roman etymologist had been left to the poor and helpless resources of Latin alone. Indeed, so poor and helpless is Latin unaided by Greek that not infrequently we find incorporated Greek words treated in such a way as to prove that the popular etymologist had in mind not a Latin word in some way similar to the borrowed Greek word, but another Greek word with which he was familiar. Thus, Βόσπορος, when borrowed, became *Bosphorus*, as though the latter element belonged to φέρω; similarly, τρόπαιον became *trophaeum* with reference to τρέφω.

Keller is the most recent writer on popular etymology, though he has had worthy predecessors in Weise ('Griechische Wörter im Latein') and Saalfeld ('Tensaurus* Italograecus'), from both of whom he has taken bodily much of his material. The title of his book gives no idea of the vast field covered. We cannot always accept his views, but in discussing so wide a range of topics it would be surprising if enthusiasm did not get the better of judgment here and there, and not infrequently we feel that the author's *facts* are immature and unproved conjectures. And yet, in the main, the ground he treads is firm, and the results attained are so important and far-reaching that no classical scholar can afford to be unfamiliar with his book.

Keller divides his material, so far as Latin is concerned, roughly into three groups of words, according as they exhibit peculiarities belonging to the archaic, classical, or post-classical periods. The archaic and post-classical periods differ but little in regard to the harshness and rudeness of the etymologies that belong to them, whereas in the classical period one notices a certain unwillingness to overleap linguistic barriers. In the archaic period no offence against the organic development of language was so great that it might not be committed. For instance, comparative grammar proves that *lingua* should be *dingua*, for in all other Indo-European languages it begins with *d*, *t*, or *z* (*th*). And, besides, Roman grammarians tell us that *dingua* was the old form. Popular etymology thought it was connected with *lingere*, to lick, and changed the spelling to correspond. The Latin had no word for 'one-eyed,' and the Greek Κύκλωψ was adopted by the people and made to do new service. The early dramatists, but especially Livius Andronicus, in his translation of the 'Odyssey,' had made the people familiar with the Κύκλωψ, whose distinguishing feature was his one eye in his forehead. Now such a collocation of sounds as *cucl* does not exist in Latin, and so popular etymology had little difficulty in Latinizing Κύκλωψ into *cocles*, of course with the meaning 'one-eyed.' Strictly speaking, the most sacred laws of language could be defied in this way only by the rude and unlettered, whose inelegancies of speech gradually become good and creditable usage. The classical period of

* This very word *Tensaurus* is an instance of popular etymology, coming from θησαυρός, but with a play on *tensus* and *aurum*, the underlying thought being *extensum aurum*, that is, 'a whole mountain of gold.'

Latin presents few creations of popular etymology, and such words are usually instances of perverse or mistaken learning. This is the period in which foreign words were admitted into the Latin *copia verborum* freely and without change. The third, or post-classical period, is the period of decay, and in it the popular etymologist flourished like the green-bay tree.

A few instances of words which are the productions of popular etymology may not be uninteresting.

Medius fidius, the oath, was explained formerly in two ways, either as *me* Διὸς *filius*, a mongrel creation, having, besides, a change of *d* to *l* on the assumption that *dius* stands for *deus* or *divus*. At present the word is explained as the equivalent of μὰ Δία πίστιον. It then goes back to the time when the nominative of Jupiter was still Diovis Pater and still preserved its initial D. *Mē Diovis fidius* means, then, "May the God of truth punish me if I lie." The common people forgot the origin of the phrase, ascribed the first part of it to *mĕdius*, and, of course, shortened the originally long *mē*, the accusative of *ego*.

We have all been *bachelors*, but it may be questioned if all know the origin of the word. In middle Latin the word was *baccalarius*, which was changed in more recent times into *baccalaureus*. In this shape the dominant idea is *laureus:* the fatted calf is being crowned with laurel. This is popular etymology, as in good Latin the word should be *vaccalarius*, and should mean the 'keeper of a dairy,' or else 'cow-herd,' interpretations humiliating enough to the pride of the average college graduate. More peculiar still is the origin of the word *elementum*, which heretofore, as a *dernier ressort*, has been referred in some way to *alimentum* from *alere*, 'to nourish.' It seems, though, that it is a word formed precisely as is the word alphabet (Ἀλφά-βετ-ον), or our own *Abc's*, only the letters *l*, *m*, *n* are preferred to the initial letters of the alphabet. The word, then, is really *el-em-en-tum*, a popular creation intended to supplant in every way the Greek στοιχεῖα. The origin of the word was soon forgotten, and was referred to the long list of words ending in *mentum*, like *documentum*.

Pubeda, a late Latin word that has not survived to our times, means 'a clownish fellow,' or 'clodhopper,' and comes from βούπαιδα (accusative of βούπαις, not cow-herd, but a 'big boy'); indeed, Varro has it in the form *bupaeda*. But the people preferred to refer it to the Latin *pubes*, the dominant idea being the lustiness of youth arrived at the age of puberty. As an instance of perverse or mistaken analogy may be cited *bubsequa* (from βουκόλος), formed on the analogy of *sub-sequus—a—um*. The Greek προβοσκίς means an instrument for providing food, and is usually referred to the trunk of an elephant. The people preferred to regard the προβοσκίς of an elephant as a 'fly-brush,' thinking of *prohibere muscas*, just as they called a horse's tail *muscarium*, and so they changed προβοσκίς first to *promoscis* and then to *promuscis*.

As an instance of the change of a man's name into a woman's name may be cited the name of the venerable seer of Thebes, Τειρεσίας. In Latin it appeared as *Tiresias* and *Teresias*, but among the vulgar the nominative *Teresia* and *Tiresia* is beyond doubt. It is found even in Seneca's "Oedipus." The people, mistaking the gender of the word, gave it to girls, and so it happens that *Therese* is the same as Τειρεσίας.

But let us turn to Greek. The *devil* is a personage interesting to most of us for various reasons, and the origin of the word ought to pique curiosity. We are told in our etymological dictionaries that it comes from διαβάλλειν, 'to slander,' through the noun διάβολος, so that the *devil* is the great *slanderer*, or 'father of lies.' This is all perfectly true, but it does not tell us why a being so gifted with virtues should have his ability to slander singled out as the most appropriate of his many possible epithets. The truth is, the word devil is of Semitic origin, and is an instance of popular etymology in Greek. The Hebrew for it is *Zebul*, a word with which we are most familiar in Beelzebub, whose more correct form is Beelzebul or Baalzebul, and means 'the king, or god, of gad-flies.' And so the latter half of the name of the Syrian god was changed by popular etymology into διάβολος, a word which already existed in Greek, but from this time on became the specific name for the devil. Of course there is a change of *z* to *d*, which need not cause us much sorrow, since such a change is not without parallel in good Greek, *e. g.*, ἀρίδηλος instead of ἀρίζηλος.

From India comes the word Προμηθεύς, which has such a genuine Greek look that we are shocked to have its nationality doubted. But it has been shown by Kuhn that the original word is the Sanskrit *pramantha*, the name for the revolving stick used in India for producing fire. Popular etymology connected the word with προμανθάνω, and ascribed to Prometheus certain powers of forethought which are not suggested by the original word. But the Greek myth tells us that Prometheus concealed the fire in a hollow reed and kept it alive by *swinging around* as he came from heaven to earth. In this story of the swinging of the reed we have a beautiful reminiscence of the meaning of the original word still present in the minds of the mythmakers of Greece.

If Keller has not sifted sufficiently much of his material, he is always suggestive, and by provoking dissent he promotes his science, because he incites his reader to original investigation.

James Gilmour of Mongolia: His Diaries, Letters, and Reports. Edited by R. Lovett. Portraits, maps, and illustrations. F. H. Revell Co. 8vo, 336 pp.

It is now nearly ten years since the publication of that remarkable book 'Among the Mongols,' with its vivid pictures of life on the vast plain lying to the northwest of the Great Wall of China, and dotted over with the dark tents and grazing herds of the nomad Tatars. No one could rise from the perusal of it without feeling that the author was a man of no ordinary type. This impression is confirmed by the story of his life, largely told in his own graphic language. It was a life in some respects singularly monotonous and barren of incident. The son of a well-to-do Scotch mechanic, he received a good education, graduating with high classical honors at Glasgow University. After several years of special preparation, he was sent to China in 1870. Here he spent twenty years—broken by two visits to Great Britain—in mission work in Pekin and in Mongolia, at first among the nomads inhabiting the great plain, and later among the agricultural Mongols who live in the eastern part of the country. He died in Tientsin on May 21, 1891.

Gilmour had but a single aim, to preach the Gospel of Christ. In the streets of Pekin, in the Mongols' tents, at their great fairs, he was to be found standing from morn till nightfall, often in the bitter wind and dust, with his books and his medicines, giving eagerly to whoever would listen the message which he was commissioned to deliver. There was no sacrifice too great for him to make that he might disarm the suspicions of the people. He adopted their dress, ate their food, and lived in their inns and tents. That these were true sacrifices, though he made light of them, is apparent at times, as when, in one of his letters, he refers to heaven as a place where there will be no "indigestible beef and brick tea." On one journey he walked "about three hundred miles in seven and a half days, or about forty miles a day, and my feet were really very bad." The reason of this was "not because I had not money to ride, but to get at the Mongol who was with me." On discovering that his habit of occasionally seeking solitude caused some to suspect that he was trying "to steal away the luck of the land," he abandoned it, and never separated himself from men whose "conversation, like that of most Asiatics, is choked with *doubles entendres*." In spite, however, of this unsurpassed devotion, he had, to outward appearance, absolutely no success. "His avowed converts can be numbered on the fingers." This was partly due to the uncompromising character of the man himself. While offering with intense eagerness a free Gospel with one hand, with the other he, almost grimly, built a barrier which the poor Mongol could not pass. He demanded as a proof of faith that a man should give up the use of opium, whiskey, and tobacco. In this extreme position he stood alone among the missionaries, but his arguments for it were strong. He believed the chief cause of the frequent famines in Mongolia to be that so much of the arable land is given up to the cultivation of tobacco and the poppy, while a very large proportion of the grain goes to the distillery. This so impoverishes the land that the only prosperous establishments are the distilleries and the pawn-shops. "The bank-notes current among the people," he says, "are issued, at but a small percentage, by distillers and pawnshops." His conviction that Christianity and total abstinence should go together was strengthened, possibly caused, by the fact that there is a sect in that part of the empire, which boasts not a few members, whose main practical doctrine is abstinence from these three things.

The editor has done his work fairly well, though he has made the natural mistake of supposing that all are familiar with Gilmour's book. Accordingly, the life and work in Mongolia, which constitute the chief interest in him, are treated with too great brevity, while copious extracts are made from his letters and diaries, which simply show the fervent piety of the man, and in no way distinguish him from many others who are accustomed to write down their religious thoughts and aspirations. Notwithstanding this defect, the striking individuality of Gilmour is clearly manifested, and the reader lays down the biography with a strong sense of personal acquaintance with the subject of it. From the following extract some idea may be formed of Gilmour's descriptive power, as well as of the humorous vein which is frequently noticeable in his writings. He is enumerating the interruptions to which a Chinese congregation are subjected. After mentioning a fight and a funeral, he says:

"When one of the upper ten thousand in China has a marriage, they want to have a great exhibition; and, after they have bought the furniture, they get and hire a great many men, and have them dressed to carry that furniture in procession along the streets and show it to their neighbors. First comes a great wardrobe, and then a little cupboard, a wash-

stand, a square table, and all sorts of furniture. Now when that comes, what are you to do? They have been at the expense of paying for an exhibition for their neighbors to see, and they feel that it would be unneighborly if they did not step to the door and look out and see the things carried past, and there goes your congregation. Sometimes unusual interruptions happen. I remember once a woman put her head in the door. Women do not come to these chapels often—I am very glad they do not. That woman put her head in at the door, and I saw danger. She glared round the place, and then she spied one man, and she shouted out something at him: 'Come out of that!' and, friends, he came out of that, in a big hurry, too. He disturbed us very considerably. It was not the woman so much as the man. We all pitied him as he went out."

Most Reverend John Hughes, First Archbishop of New York. By Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D., Rector of St. Agnes's Church. [Makers of America.] Dodd, Mead & Co.

It is a liberal construction of the serial subject, "Makers of America," that calls for a Life of Archbishop Hughes, but no more liberal than that which called for one of Bishop White in the same series. Each in turn was an ecclesiastic who did good service to his own particular church. Archbishop Hughes was certainly a providential man, in the sense that he was admirably adapted to the situation in which he found himself. He had great force of will, loved controversy better than his life, and was possessed of a hearty, genial, vehement personality that made him a natural leader of men. When he was made assistant bishop of New York in 1838, the Roman Catholic Church was having its day of small things and internal troubles. In the whole diocese there were only forty priests and twenty churches. But the tide of Irish immigration was running fast, and hardly could any one have done more than Hughes did to economize its force for the turning of his ecclesiastical mill. He interested himself in educational schemes and matters of organization in the liveliest manner. Before his death the Roman Catholic Church was to all intents and purposes the State church of New York city and hardly less so of the State of New York. Meantime there was real service in his strenuous and persistent demand for the division of the school-fund in such a way that the Roman Catholics might have their proportionate part for the maintenance of their parochial schools. He never carried his point, but he did much to force the public mind to the perception that the partisan Protestant position was untenable, and that only on the ground of a complete secularization of the school system could the Roman Catholic claim be fairly met and overborne.

Dr. Brann's Life of the Archbishop is more of the nature of a fulsome eulogy than of a judicious biography. It has no literary value. Sometimes its praise begets the opposite effect to that desired. For example (p. 102), "He was conscious of all his powers, and felt that no antagonist was his superior"; (p. 120) "Such was the Archbishop's confidence in his own popularity and certainty of the fear which even the most desperate radicals had of his courage." Dr. Brann claims for him the honors of an anti-slavery career; if rightfully, his influence on the Irish population was infinitesimal. But in truth his anti-slavery sentiments were of that feeble and apologetic sort which strengthened the pro-slavery party. To exercise political influence he thought "at once endangering and degrading his influence as a priest." He voted only once, and then for Henry Clay. When that was is not clear—Dr. Brann says in 1852, but Clay died in June of that year. It was probably in 1832. Whenever it was, he "voted the more readily," he says, "because his congregation were opposed to him, and some of them had almost threatened him." Dr. Brann's variant is, "in opposition to the wishes and the threats of a whole congregation." There was a time, in 1841, when the Irish people sent over an anti-slavery petition of 60,000 names, with O'Connell's at the head, to their countrymen in America. No one did so much as Hughes, then Bishop of New York, to break the force of that petition, and, by consequence, to make the Irish Catholics of America a pro-slavery body. "I am no friend of slavery," he wrote, "but I am still less friendly to any attempt of foreign origin to abolish it." Dr. Brann writes that, after studying slavery in Cuba and the South, "his views became quite moderate," and we all know what that means. After the outbreak of the war he took the Northern side with so much ardor that he must have done something to encourage a loyal spirit among the people of his charge. When the riots broke out in 1863, Gov. Seymour appealed to him, but he was too near his end to make himself felt to an appreciable degree.

Corot. The Barbizon School of Painters.—I. By David Croal Thomson, author of 'The Life of Bewick,' 'The Life of Phiz,' etc. With fifty illustrations. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. 1892.

The illustrations of this volume, whether half-tones, woodcuts, or etchings, are very good, and give very nearly as much of Corot as is reducible to black and white—not the best of him, but still a good deal. This is the more fortunate as the text affords very little help in understanding his genius. Mr. Thomson seems to have some notion of the quality of Corot's art, but he has not the rare talent of putting into words his knowledge of artistic aims and methods—the talent of translating subtle technical qualities into language—which marks the few true art critics. His criticism is very elementary, and consists, besides the usual remarks about poetry and sentiment, in stating that Corot is hard to understand, while giving little aid to understanding him, and that an education which the author hardly attempts to supply is necessary to the enjoyment of his pictures. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's little essay, in her 'Six Portraits,' is every way better. Corot's simple biography, which she gives in a couple of pages, Mr. Thomson, by dint of a loose, discursive, and sometimes slipshod style, manages to expand to five chapters without adding a single important fact, and he nowhere approaches the merit of her exposition of Corot's painting.

Distinct errors are not uncommon. On p. 16 Mr. Thomson says of the Prix de Rome: "Not that the age for competition is limited, but that few painters over thirty care to compete." The age for competition *is* limited to thirty years, and it has recently been proposed to reduce the limit of age to twenty-five years. Of Corot's panels for the Church of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet in Paris he says: "One represents the baptism of the infant Christ"—surely a new subject in Catholic art! The "Orpheus Greeting the Morn" he calls "Orpheus and Eurydice," and says: "The *figures* occupy the right in the foreground, and the *Elysian fields*, which fill the background, are painted in a silvery tone very subtle and wonderful." The inability of some people to describe a picture actually before them is shown in two other curious instances in this book—once where the author describes Corot's "Wood Nymph" as "a woman seated after bathing drawing on her stockings," there being, as the illustration clearly shows, no stocking at all in the case; and, again, where M. Théophile Silvestre, whom he quotes, describes the scene of the "St. Sebastian" as "the heart of a mysterious wood" and as a "gloomy spot where no prying eye could discover" the executioners. In fact, the saint is represented as lying *in a road*, down which the executioners are seen retreating in the distance, and the "mysterious wood" consists of half-a-dozen large trees growing in rather open order on the hillside.

Two specimens of the English of which Mr. Thomson is capable may as well be given: "Our reproduction opposite will give some idea of *its merit, which*, in Corot's own eyes and in the judgment of many of his friends, *was his finest picture* in the semi-classic style" (p. 40). "The 'Shepherdess Reading,' which was possibly *an effort* in the direction of Jean-François Millet, but one *which Corot did not* fortunately *strive too hard to attain*" (p. 49). Of course the italics are ours.

In reprinting this life from the author's larger work on 'The Barbizon School' it would surely have been worth while to remove such references to matters not included in the volume as those on pp. 17 and 20. The lists of Corot's pictures exhibited at the Salon, and of the "pictures and finished studies" sold after his death, are useful.

The Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times. By W. Cunningham, Tooke Professor in King's College, London. Cambridge, Eng.: University Press; New York: Macmillan. 1892. 771 pp.

Out of the ferment of what is called "the historical movement" among economists, one most satisfactory result is beginning to make its appearance, and that is an increased attention to economic history itself. And the interest which the subject is attracting is added to by its evident importance not only for the economist, but also for the historians of constitutional machinery and of legal forms. It is coming to be seen that many a question hotly disputed, such as the origin of municipal government in the Middle Ages or the character of mediæval tribunals, involves another and more primary question—that of the nature of the daily life of the men who lived under the institutions. Already at several German universities, notably at Berlin and Strassburg, steady work is being done in the way of research; at two or three American universities regular courses of lectures are being given, and one of them has gone so far as to establish a chair of economic history. In England, with its greater rigidity of academic organization, things have moved more slowly; yet even at Oxford and Cambridge the subject has of late received a certain "recognition" in the regulations for examination, although these regulations, so far, are little more than benevolent aspirations.

Mr. Cunningham has long been the persistent critic of the methods of economic reasoning dominant in Cambridge under the influence of Prof. Marshall. As to the merits of this controversy two opinions are, of course, possible. But Mr. Cunningham has at the same time been one of the most indefatigable teachers of English economic history; he has inspired a number of the younger men and women at Cambridge to do original work—among them Miss Lamond, whose excellent edition of

'Walter of Henley' appeared so shortly before her untimely death; and his own small treatise on 'The Growth of English Industry and Commerce,' issued in 1882, has been most useful as a text-book. This book is the germ of the substantial treatise under the same title, of which the first volume, devoted to the Early and Middle Ages, appeared in 1890, and of which the second volume is now before us. Its appearance is contemporary with Mr. Cunningham's appointment to the Professorship of Economic Science and Statistics at King's College, which was founded in honor of the distinguished statistician Tooke, and filled for many years by Thorold Rogers. Like some other economic professorships in Great Britain, the emoluments of the chair are, we understand, even lighter than its duties; but the governing body has done well to maintain the traditions of historical investigation which have gathered round it.

The work is characterized by great width of treatment. Dividing into epochs the story of English economic activity (and it may be remarked that "industry and commerce" are terms far too narrow for its range), Mr. Cunningham considers in turn in each epoch the progress of agriculture, of manufactures, of trade, and of economic opinion, and, in the later periods, of shipping, colonies, poor relief, and finance. In every part of his subject Mr. Cunningham has, if not an exhaustive, at any rate a very surprising command of the English literature pertaining to it; not, however, of the French and German literature on similar movements abroad. This is certainly a grave defect; for English social development can be properly understood only as part of the evolution of western Europe. But it was perhaps a necessary omission if Mr. Cunningham was to cover his enormously wide field in a moderate number of years. He is not always convincing: there are traces of undue haste; and he sometimes speaks with assurance upon matters on the outskirts of his theme where he is imperfectly acquainted with the evidence. Thus, he describes the removal of the Acadians in language which he would probably not have used had he been acquainted with Parkman's 'Montcalm and Wolfe'; and again, he contrasts the commercial policy of England and Holland in the eighteenth century with a serene disregard of recent inquiries into Dutch commercial history. One cannot help thinking, moreover, that his constant preoccupation with one idea—that of governmental regulation—leads him to lay emphasis on the less important aspects of the phenomena before him, and prevents his drawing with a firm hand the broad outlines of economic organization. This tendency is strengthened by the unduly prominent place among his authorities which he gives to the statute-book. Legislation necessarily deals largely with the new and unusual; the quiet, uneventful progress of established industries passes unnoticed: so that a narrative based chiefly on acts of Parliament is apt to seem jerky and miscellaneous. Still, when every deduction is made, the work is a remarkable achievement. It will put the student on the track of the evidence for each of the hundred and one topics with which it deals; it will present opinions to him which, if far from being final, at any rate deserve attention and stimulate thought; and upon a very large cantle of the ground covered—on the eighteenth century and the early decades of the present—it will for some time remain the foremost authority.

An Epitomized Review of the Principles and Practice of Maritime Sanitation. By Joseph Holt, M.D. New Orleans.

Pestilential Foreign Invasion. An address by Joseph Holt, M.D. New Orleans.

THE rolling year constantly brings to view a new horizon, and that into which we now are advancing seems filled with physical dangers more numerous than common and of fiercer mien. The best defined of these is the threat of cholera, but there is no reason why, as in the past, typhus, infinitely more infectious than cholera, case for case, may not also drift past Sandy Hook, and yellow fever may not seek entrance against the outflowing Mississippi or along the whole South Atlantic and the Gulf. In fact, our entire maritime frontier may be assailed at any, if not at every, port, and our Canadian border may be no barrier against European disease. We have lived under these conditions for years, but the exhibition of the early autumn in the lower bay of New York drew special attention to the plenitude of our dangers and the poverty of our defences.

Active protection against exterior disease, whether the limit is that of a continent or a municipality, is the purpose of quarantine. Formerly this was simple but prolonged detention until the disease had exhausted itself among the susceptible wayfarers, with the possible addition of ill-smelling fumigation. Now its theory implies inspection, the removal and care of the infected, detention to include only the time during which the disease may develop, and especially and particularly the complete purification of all disease-bearing agents, whether lading or carrier, merchandise or ship. New Orleans is our only port intelligently and adequately equipped against the invasion of foreign disease in anything like an appropriate measure. Very curiously, the real cause of this unpreparedness is a question of politics—of politics in its better meaning as statesmanship, and in its inverted sense as spoils. On the ground that it was not expressly delegated to the Federal Government, the States have contended that the authority to regulate affairs of health within their respective boundaries is a reserved right, of the nature of internal police powers. It was held to follow from that that to the State alone belonged the authority to repel foreign disease. From that was deduced the right of the State to lay quarantine charges as an incident of its power to establish quarantine; and this has been held by the United States Supreme Court to be constitutional. (Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and S. S. Co. vs. The Board of Health of Louisiana, May 10, 1886.) Reasoning *à posteriori*, this decision has been looked upon as establishing the old contention of State sovereignty over the whole matter. On the lower plane of spoils, the States have tried to retain practical control because of the patronage involved, and the spoilsmen because of the fees. And midway may be the traders' fear that a strict quarantine would damage commerce, and that State appointees would be more lenient than Federal officers to business.

On the other hand, the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution would seem to invest Congress with ample initiative and reserve powers. That these have never been employed is due partly to indifference in the absence of danger sufficiently broad to threaten national interests, and to State jealousy just indicated. Everybody's business is nobody's; and the spur of yellow fever has not been sharp enough to stimulate the deep-lying centres of public life. The nearest approach to sanitary action by Congress was in the establishment of the National Board of Health, an advisory body, which, by its organic law, remained in a state of suspended animation until an appeal by State authority for help aroused it into activity. Upon that board were some of the ablest and most incorruptible scientific men, and its work at Memphis alone was a complete justification of its being. But, under the influence of an hostility that could allege no fault, Congress cut off its moderate appropriation, which, indeed, was never to be drawn upon except when the Board was actively engaged. A penniless board is *vox et præterea nihil;* as such, the National Board has a theoretical existence still. In view of its actual character (for its composition was exceptionally happy, and its work in the field and through its reports was brilliant), the opposition was fanatical and ignoble, pretending, among other matters, discrimination against local and especially Southern commerce at the dictation of Eastern capitalists. But, with changing times, men who once assailed all Federal interference, and who attributed contemptible motives to those whom they arraigned, are now imploring Federal aid. The necessity for such service is patent, and the authority of Congress in the premises seems assured.

The Government provides a maritime police, to aid vessels in distress as well as to protect the revenue. It also maintains unquestioned a body of disciplined men, whose sole duty is to save the shipwrecked. As the revenue cutters sail the coastwise seas to relieve those afloat, so the Life-Saving Service holds the shore itself under constant watch and guard. These sentinels of humanity, who keep up a literal and uninterrupted patrol against visible peril, are an adequate precedent for the establishment by the nation of sanitary stations armed against incoming disease. Rescue from the sea affects only the rescued, protection from disease concerns the community. To depend on State quarantines to protect the country would be like expecting of the Confederacy that preceded the Constitution an efficient general Government. Where one State would be vigorous and public-spirited, a dozen might be impotent and unconcerned. Uniform or at least sufficient intelligence and energy at all the frontier posts is necessary for the safety of the interior. These it is impossible to secure under the diverse influences that must prevail. Under the present régime, the quarantine maintained by Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi is, we repeat, the only one equal to the requirements.

The quarantine service should be adequately officered on a single and unmixed professional basis, under Federal appointment, with no other local association than acquaintance with the diseases likely to seek entrance to the port. The positions should be held during efficiency, and the salaries, adequate to secure competent men, should be a charge on the country at large. The vast interior should not look to the seaboard States to bear the burden alone. The station that has protected New Orleans for eight years and at the same time has made possible a summer commerce with the West Indies, is evidence that an effective quarantine of disinfection can be maintained at small relative expense of money, labor, and, above all, of time. For this practical demonstration sanitarians acknowledge indebtedness to Dr. Joseph Holt, sometime President of the Board of Health of that State. With the plan pointed out, multiplication of stations should be simple.

Treatise on the Law of Insurance, Fire, Life, Accident, and Marine. By George Richards. 2d ed. Banks & Brothers.

MR. RICHARDS styles himself on his title-page first a member of the New York Bar, and then a lecturer in the Law School of Columbia College; nor is this preference lost sight of by the reader, for not only is the book essentially for the use of New Yorkers, in spite of its historical scope, but it is noticeably the work of a member of the bar rather than a pure theorist. The first chapter contains a sketch of the object, rise, and outgrowth of the law of insurance, which embraces not only the evolution of the different systems of insurance, fire, life, and marine, but of single institutions, like that of the Lloyds, and information as to the principal companies in this country in the various branches of insurance, in a manner most unlike the abstraction of the ordinary law treatise. The man of affairs will be interested to find in this same chapter much very readable information relative to the distinctions between stock and mutual companies; the formation of mortuary tables; the creation of a reserve; and the risk in "benevolent" organizations, responsible, so long as they violate no State law, merely to their own regulations.

The remainder of the book is clear, brief, and orderly, and contains a valuable review of marine insurance, hitherto little touched upon. In addition to the text there is a compendium of leading cases relating to it (the author being of the belief that both case and text-book systems have their merits, and preferring a combination of them), and also characteristic statutes relating to different points of insurance law, taken from the different States, with forms of applications, policies, etc.—all of which gives the close of the book as practical a nature as the beginning.

It is interesting to note that the author has been compelled to restrict himself to the three great branches of insurance (accident insurance being classed with life insurance), and cannot follow its minor branches, which now insure against lightning, tornadoes, hail-stones, boiler explosions, injuries to plate-glass, defaults on the parts of trustees, employees, etc., defects to real-estate titles, and credit in trade. An index, which was wanting in the first edition, has been supplied with the second.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Family Genealogical Record. 2d ed. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Co.
Bazin, René. A Blot of Ink. Cassell. 50 cents.
Black, W. Wolfenberg. Harpers. $1.25.
Bolles, A. S. The Banker's Almanac and Register and Legal Directory for 1893. Homans Publishing Co. $4.
Bowen, H. C. Froebel, and Education by Self-Activity. [The Great Educators.] Scribners. $1.
Brownson, H. F. Literary, Scientific and Political Views of Orestes A. Brownson. Benziger Bros.
Bullen, A. H. Anacreon. With Thomas Stanley's Translation. Illustrated. London: Lawrence & Bullen; New York: Scribners. $7.50.
Cabell, Isa C. Seen from the Saddle. Harpers. 50 cents.
Calmire. 4th ed., revised. Macmillan. $1.50.
Claretie, Jules. L'Amérícaine. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co. 50 cents.
Collyer, Rev. Robert. Things New and Old. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
Cowell, E. B. The Buddha-Karita of Asvaghosha. [Anecdota Oxoniensia.] Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Cross, J. W. Impressions of Dante, and of the New World. London: Blackwood & Sons.
Dana, Prof. E. S. Catalogue of American Localities of Minerals. John Wiley & Sons. $1.
Dearborn, Laura. At the Threshold. Cassell. 50 cents.
Densmore, Helen. The Maybrick Case: English Criminal Law. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Stillman & Co.
Dickens, Charles. David Copperfield. Macmillan. $1.
Dodel, Prof. Arnold. Moses or Darwin? Commonwealth Co.
Dreyspring, Adolphe. French Reader on the Cumulative Method. American Book Co. 75 cents.
Drury, G. T. The Poems of Edmund Waller. London: Lawrence & Bullen; New York: Scribners. $1.75.
Ellsworth, Mrs. L. C. Furono Amati. U. S. Book Co.
Evans, Elizabeth E. A History of Religions. Commonwealth Co.
Everybody's Fairy God-Mother. Tait, Sons & Co. 50 cents.
Fenn, G. M. Nurse Elisia. Cassell. $1.
Fenn, G. M. The Grand Chaco. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.50.
Fewkes, J. W. A Journal of American Ethnology and Archæology. Vol. III. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.
Garden and Forest. Vol. V. 1892. *Garden and Forest* Publishing Co.
George, A. J. Select Speeches of Daniel Webster. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.50.
Greenwood, Grace. Stories and Sketches. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.
Huish, M. B. The Year's Art, 1893. London: J. S. Virtue & Co.
Karoly, Karl. A Guide to the Paintings of Florence. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. $1.50.
Kerr, Prof. A., and Tolman, Prof. A. C. The Gospel of Matthew in Greek. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.
Knox, Col. T. W. The Siberian Exiles: A Novel. Robert Bonner's Sons. $2.
Lewin, W. Clarke Aspinwall: A Biography. London: Edward W. Allen.
Merriman, H. S. From One Generation to Another. Harpers. $1.25.
Nash, Prof. F. P. Two Satires of Juvenal. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Parshall, N. C. Proofs of Evolution. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.
Payne, W. H. Rousseau's Emile. [International Education Series.] Appletons. $1.50.
Peard, Frances M. Catherine: A Novel. Harpers. $1.
Pollock, W. H. King Zub. U. S. Book Co. 50 cents.
Rathborne, St. G. The Man from Wall Street. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co. 50 cents.
Reissmann, August. Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: sein Leben und seine Werke. Dritte, sehr vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage. Leipzig: List & Francke; New York: B. Westermann & Co.
Scott, Sir W. Rob Roy. [Dryburgh Edition.] Edinburgh; A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Shaler, Prof. N. S. The Interpretation of Nature. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Short Stories. September-December, 1892. Current Literature Co.
Sociology: Popular Lectures and Discussions before the Brooklyn Ethical Association. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $2.
Triggs, O. L. Browning and Whitman: A Study in Democracy. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. 90 cents.
Van Ornum, W. H. Why Government at All? Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.50.
Venable, W. H. Let Him First be a Man, and Other Essays. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.
Walker, Prof. Hugh. Three Centuries of Scottish Literature. 2 vols. Macmillan. $3.
Watson, W. Poems. Macmillan. $1.25.
Warden, Florence. A Shock to Society. Tait, Sons & Co. 25 cents.
Weber, Alice. The Clock on the Stairs. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
Winthrop, Lieut.-Col. W. An Abridgment of Military Law. 2d and revised ed. John Wiley & Sons.
Wood, J. S. An Old Beau, and Other Stories. Cassell. $1.50.

JUST READY:

TEN BRINK'S ENGLISH LITERATURE

VOLUME II.

(Wyclif, Chaucer, Earliest Drama, Renaissance.) Translated by William Clark Robinson, Ph.D. Translation revised by the author. 12mo, 351 pp., $2.00.

I. Early English Literature (To Wyclif). 12mo, 409 pp., $2.00.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the UNITED STATES. By THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M.D. 596 pages, 8vo, cloth, $3.50; half morocco, $4.50. By mail, 30 cents extra.

BOERICKE & TAFEL, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference."—*G. E. Wire, M.D., Supt. of Med. Dept., Newbury Library, Chicago.*

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.

YALE MIXTURE.

Made by MARBURG BROS.

A Delightful Blend of St. James Parish, Louisiana Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand, "Pickings."

Letters of Credit.

We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.
CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phos*phite*, not a laboratory or acid phos*phate*. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

When you build your house, **Stain** the **Shingles;** don't paint them. You would not paint the hardwood finish of the interior, because it would destroy its beauty. It is the same with Shingles. Paint them, and you detract from their beauty; stain them and you add to it. **Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains** are as durable as **paint** and **cost less.**

Send 6c. stamps for wood samples and sketch-book.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.,
71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES, describing HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'s Books of *Art, Biography, Essays, Fiction, History, Poetry, Politics, Religion, Science,* and *Travel,* will be sent to any address upon application. 4 Park St., Boston.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.— American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. *Send for Clearance Catalogue.* BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

School Trustees,
Principals,
Teachers,

And others interested, are invited to consider the advantages offered by the *Nation* as an advertising medium. School advertisements are printed in a uniform typography, with the address in the first line, classification being made by States, alphabetically, unless especialy ordered displayed on other pages.

The *Nation*, in its special field of political and literary criticism, is unlike any other periodical, American or foreign. At least 10,000 copies are circulated weekly, but these figures do not accurately represent the number of its readers. It is taken by reading clubs and literary associations in a large number of places, and may be found on file in every library of importance in the country. There are probably few weekly periodicals whose columns offer so favorable an opportunity for reaching an audience interested in educational matters.

Advertising rates, 15 cents a line each insertion, with the following discounts: 5 per cent. on 4 insertions, 10 per cent. on 8 insertions, 12½ per cent. on 13 insertions, 15 per cent. on 26 insertions, 20 per cent. on 39 insertions, 25 per cent. on 52 insertions.

The *Nation* is sent free while advertisement continues.

Orders may be forwarded through any responsible advertising agency, or directly to
THE NATION, 208 Broadway, N. Y.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,
No. 9 South 9th Street,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

KNABE PIANOS
UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.
Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St Washington, 817 Market Space.

A New Book of Interest to Teachers.
The Principles of Education.
By Malcolm Mac Vicar, Ph.D., LL.D., First Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto, Ont. 12mo. Cloth, 178 pages. By mail, postpaid, 70 cents.
GINN & CO., PUBLISHERS,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer,
851 and 853 Sixth Ave., N. W. Cor. 48th St., N. Y.
FRENCH *AND OTHER FOREIGN* **BOOKS.** *Send for Catalogue.*
Fine Stationery. Sample Book on application.

Heath's Modern Language Series.
LATEST ADDITIONS:
ANDERSEN'S MÄRCHEN. With Notes and Vocabulary. Cloth, 254 pages, 80 cents.
HEYSE'S L'ARRABBIATA. With Notes and Vocabulary. Paper, 80 pages, 25 cents.
LEGOUVE & LABICHE'S LA CIGALE CHEZ LES FOURMIS. Paper, 56 pages, 20 cents.
LOTI'S PÊCHEUR D'ISLANDE. Paper, 140 pages, 30 cents.
D. C. HEATH & CO., Boston, New York, Chicago.

Reading
Writing
Speaking
GERMAN
is taught by an interesting method in GERMANIA, a monthly magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature. $2 a year. Sample copies free. Address: GERMANIA, Manchester, N. H.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.
Send for my Price-Lists.
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
28 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Gautier's 'Chivalry,' 'Amiel's Journal,' Boscowitz's 'Earthquakes,' 'Violin Making,' Lavater's 'Physiognomy,' 'Modern Hinduism.'
PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

Arnold Constable & Co.
Lyon's Spring Silk and Wool Fabrics.
Nicoise, Vrille, Cristal, Bengaline, Veloutine, Armure Glace, Flamme.
Plain and figured effects in new and stylish SPRING colorings.
WHITE for Wedding Dresses.
New and beautiful light shades for BALL and EVENING TOILETS.
Broadway & 19th st.
NEW YORK.

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD
43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED, SOLD ON MERIT.
MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE.
Every Instrument Fully Warranted.
CATALOGUES FREE.
EMERSON PIANO CO.
174 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. | *92 Fifth Avenue, New York.*
218 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES
SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN
New York & Chicago,
Via Chautauqua Lake or Niagara Falls. An enchanting panorama of mountains, forests, and streams.
Pullman Cars
Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauqua Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
D. I. ROBERTS,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans
Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

WATER CLOSETS
A good one is a comfort; a poor one is not only injurious to health, but is annoying besides.
Write us.
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

JUST READY:

BIGELOW'S

Jarman on Wills.

A NEW EDITION.

A Treatise on Wills, by Thomas Jarman, Esq. The Fifth American, from the Fifth English Edition. By Melville M. Bigelow, Ph.D.

Public Library

Since the publication of the first edition JARMAN ON WILLS has been the recognized authority.

☞ Where other books on wills treat of the old and well-known law, Jarman, with infinite care, goes into details and discusses obscure and unusual points of the complicated Law of Wills, and puts at the service of the lawyer who has this edition the things he does not know, but needs.

The fifth English edition has been prepared with scrupulous faithfulness by L. L. G. Robbins, Esq., barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and by special arrangement with the London publishers the sixth American edition is now published under the International Copyright Act, the composition, press-work, and binding being done in this country.

☞ The American Notes of Mr. Bigelow, prepared with the greatest care, are many of them entirely new and others completely rewritten, a course made necessary by the great amount of new case law.

JARMAN ON WILLS, with the important changes and additions, *is practically a new work, and indispensable to every practitioner. No such work on the subject for accuracy and completeness has ever been offered to the profession.*

Two volumes, thick octavo, law sheep, $12.00 net.

Sent prepaid on receipt of price by

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers,

254 Washington Street, Boston.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS.

Edited by ANDREW LANG.

NEW LIMITED EDITION OF 1,000 COPIES.

Sir Walter Scott has stamped his genius on an entire country and language, and by many is considered to stand first of all the world's great novelists.

The Waverley Novels are read by millions, and in every civilized country in the world, but hitherto they have never been properly illustrated.

This edition will be enriched, at a cost of over $40,000, with proof impressions on imperial Japanese paper, of 300 original etchings from paintings by celebrated artists, among whom are many members of the Royal Society for the promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland, and such masters as **Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., R. W. Macbeth, R.A., Lockhart, Gordon Browne, Pettie, Lalauze, Lefort, Teyssonnieres,** etc., etc.

It will be edited by **Andrew Lang,** the greatest English critic and Bibliographer, who will furnish critical introductions, glossaries, and notes to each novel, supplementing the author's own notes and prefaces.

Mr. Lang was granted access to Scott's private library at Abbottsford through the courtesy of the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, to whom this edition is dedicated.

This is the most magnificent edition ever made of the works of any novelist.

The type will be large and new, set in a fine open page; the margins ample, and the paper a beautiful natural tint. The volume will be a small 8vo, easy to handle, and the binding vellum cloth, gilt tops, slightly trimmed. Complete in **48 volumes,** issued at the rate of about 2 volumes per month, at **$2.50 per volume.**

Also, 500 copies printed on Holland hand-made paper, with 50 additional illustrations, making a total of 350, and bound in half leather, gilt tops, at **$5.00 per volume.**

[EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON TIMES.]

"*It would be difficult to find in these days a more competent and sympathetic editor of Scott than his countryman, the brilliant and versatile man of letters who has undertaken the task.*

"*The illustrations by various competent hands are beautiful in themselves and beautifully executed, and, altogether, this edition of the Waverley Novels bids fair to become the classical edition of the great Scottish classic.*"

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT,

PUBLISHERS,

BOSTON.

*** *Also, a few sets still remain unsold of our limited editions, uniform with above, of Thackeray, in 30 vols.; Dickens, 48 vols.; Bulwer, 32 vols.; Victor Hugo, 30 vols.; Dumas, 40 vols., which are offered at an advance above the original price of publication.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS'

NEW BOOKS.

The Campaign of Waterloo.

A Military History. By JOHN C. ROPES. 8vo, $2.50 *net.*

"He describes the campaign in all its details, taking up all the disputed points and examining them in the light of newer documentary and historical evidence. It is difficult to see what more could be added, or what could be omitted to make it a more authoritative work."—*Boston Transcript.*

ATLAS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

14 maps. 16x22 inches. 4to, $5.00 *net.*

A supplementary volume containing the most complete series of maps of the battlefield ever engraved, showing the varying positions of the three armies during the campaign.

Adzuma: or, The Japanese Wife.

A Play in Four Acts. By Sir EDWIN ARNOLD. 12mo, $1.50.

"Sir Edwin's treatment of his theme is marked by the same qualities which have made his reputation. The poetry is characteristic. It is always graceful, pleasing, and melodious."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Story of the Atlantic Telegraph

By HENRY M. FIELD, D.D. With portrait. 12mo, $1.50.

Dr. Field here presents in an entirely revised and rewritten form the interesting story of the great international cable enterprise, in which his brother, the late Cyrus W. Field, was the principal actor.

Blackfoot and Pawnee.

Two books giving the stories current among these Indian tribes and accounts of their customs and daily life, told in the exact language of the Indians themselves as the tales were narrated to the author, Mr. GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL.

BLACKFOOT LODGE TALES. The Story of a Prairie People. Cr. 8vo, $1.75.

PAWNEE HERO STORIES AND FOLK-TALES. With notes on the Origin, Customs and Character of the Pawnee people. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo, $1.75.

In the Three Zones.

By F. J. STIMSON (J. S. of Dale). 12mo, $1.00.

Under the above happy title, Mr. Stimson has combined three stories, "Dr. Materialismus," "An Alabama Courtship," and "Los Caraquenos," quite distinct in character and varied in interest, the scenes of which, as the title implies, are laid in three zones.

New Edition of Mr. Stimson's **Sentimental Calendar.** Illustrated. 12mo, $1.00.

Froebel:

And Education by Self-Activity. By H. COURTHOPE BOWEN, of Cambridge. *Great Educators Series.* 12mo, $1.00 *net.*

The lively interest at present taken in the kindergarten movement gives to this book a special value. It is both biographical and descriptive, giving a full account of the life and work of Froebel and tracing the development of the kindergarten movement from its origin.

The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch.

By CHARLES A. BRIGGS, D.D. 8vo, $1.75.

"Professor Briggs has designedly prepared this work for the general public, and it is marked by lucidity of statement, elaborate and careful reasoning, and satisfactory summaries of all the different lines of thought that lead up to the great central problem."—*Boston Beacon.*

*** *Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1442. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

READY ON MONDAY.

THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

FOR MARCH.

The Glass Industry. II. By C. HANFORD HENDERSON. Illustrated. Describes the gradual advance of glass-making in America from 1800 to 1880, and the immense stride the industry has taken since the introduction of natural gas as fuel.

Artesian Waters in the Arid Region. By ROBERT T. HILL. Illustrated. Tells in what situations borings for water are most likely to be successful.

The Decrease of Rural Population. By JOHN C. ROSE. An effort to show economic reasons for a much regretted tendency.

An Economic Revolution. By Professor CLARENCE M. WEED. A description of the way in which insects and fungi on fruit trees are fought by means of spraying apparatus.

Other Articles on

WHITE SLAVES AND BOND SERVANTS IN THE PLANTATIONS; GHOST WORSHIP AND TREE WORSHIP; THE STORY OF A COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS; THE BROOKLYN ETHICAL ASSOCIATION; NOTES ON PALÆOPATHOLOGY; THE SCHEELE MONUMENT AT STOCKHOLM; EAST CENTRAL AFRICAN CUSTOMS; SKETCH OF ROBERT HARE (with Portrait).

50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

NEW YORK.

D. APPLETON & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

The Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople.

By Mrs. MINTO ELLIOT, author of "The Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy," "In Sicily," etc. With Plans and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $4.00.

"Those who love the romance of history better than its dry facts will probably find 'The Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople' a book to their taste. The author has rebuilt and repeopled the romantic scenes of this essentially Eastern city, gathering her information largely from Gibbon, Von Hammer, and similar writers, and remolding its shape according to her own ideas of what is most interesting. Thus details of dynasties and statistics are thrown aside, and she dwells on the beauties natural and human, of a long line of favorite Sultanas, and of Byzantium of old and the Golden Horn to-day. The author gives us material very much more difficult of access in the ordinary way."—*London Literary World.*

"As a 'companion' to any place or country of interest, the traveller needs a volume compiled on this principle. Half, and more than half, the enjoyment of visiting foreign countries, consists in recalling the historical associations connected with the various sites and cities and buildings that we see. Constantinople has of course many such relics of the past to show."—*London Bookseller.*

Charles Darwin:

HIS LIFE TOLD IN AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL CHAPTER, AND IN SELECTIONS FROM HIS LETTERS. By his Son, FRANCIS DARWIN, F.R.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. With Portrait. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"A delightful volume to every reader interested in the most famous man, scientifically speaking, of the century, or in the details of a life which in the midst of the most profound scientific problems and labors, and under a storm of obloquy as bitter as orthodoxy could pour out, preserved its loving, simple humanity, its cheerful attitude towards all mankind."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"To the person who loves biography we commend this fascinating volume."—*The Critic.*

The Naturalist on the River Amazons

By HENRY WALTER BATES, F.R.S., late Assistant Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. With a Memoir of the Author by EDWARD CLODD. With Map and numerous Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, $5.00.

In company with Alfred Russel Wallace, the author in 1848 began an exploration of the Amazons region for the collection of objects of natural history. This volume records the adventures of an eleven-years' sojourn, during which specimens of nearly fifteen thousand species were obtained, and includes descriptions of habits of animals, sketches of Brazilian and Indian life, and various aspects of nature under the equator.

Rousseau's Emile;

OR, TREATISE ON EDUCATION. Abridged, translated, and annotated by WILLIAM H. PAYN, Ph.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University of Nashville, and President of the Peabody Normal College. The twentieth volume in the International Education Series. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Rousseau's "Émile" may be regarded as the source of social, political, and educational ideas that advocate a return to nature. It is the most radical work of the kind ever written, and not only gave the primary impulse to Pestalozzi and Basedow, but set on fire all Europe, and probably did more than any other book to bring about the French Revolution. No book is more helpful than this to provoke original thought in regard to the grounds of educational theories.

Handbook of Military Signalling.

Prepared by Capt. ALBERT GALLUP, Signal Officer First Brigade, National Guard, New York. Illustrated. 16mo. Flexible cloth, 50 cents.

This manual has been approved by the Signal Office at Washington, and its use has been prescribed for the National Guard of the State of New York.

New Edition of Haeckel's "Creation."

The History of Creation;

Or, The Development of the Earth and its Inhabitants by the Action of Natural Causes. By ERNST HAECKEL, Professor in the University of Jena. The translation revised by Professor E. RAY LANKESTER, M.A., F.R.S. With 46 Illustrations. In two vols., 12mo. Cloth, $5.00.

"The book in its present form cannot fail to interest all who have a taste for natural history. . . . It is a sufficient recommendation for it that it is the statement of the views of one of the most learned, experienced, and honored naturalists of modern times."—*From the Reviser's Preface.*

GREAT COMMANDERS SERIES.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT. By Capt. A. T. MAHAN, U. S. N., author of "The Gulf and Inland Waters," etc. With Portrait and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"The life of the great naval commander, abounding as it does in action and heroic deeds, has afforded Capt. Mahan the opportunity of writing a biography which is equally notable for grace and force of style and for the vivid pictures which he gives us of the famous engagements which have contributed so much to the Admiral's fame."—*Philadelphia Item.*

"A careful and conscientious biography of one of the most distinguished as well as picturesque figures of the late war."—*Detroit Free Press.*

GENERAL TAYLOR. By Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, U.S.A. With Portrait and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

"The life of a great American soldier, written by a great American soldier. It is pointed, honest, graphic, and just. It is biographical, historical, and marks well the manhood and courage and patriotism of the man."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

"The career of 'Old Rough and Ready' is extremely interesting. Gen. Howard takes equal pride and pleasure in offering his salute of honor to the hero of Monterey and Buena Vista. This is good reading for American youth."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

GENERAL JACKSON. (*Nearly Ready.*) By JAMES PARTON. With Portrait and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The last literary work of James Parton, completed just before his death, was the preparation of this volume. It is a model miniature biography, possessing throughout all the interest of a romance.

LATEST ISSUES IN APPLETONS' TOWN AND COUNTRY LIBRARY.

No. 111. COMMANDER MENDOZA. By JUAN VALERA, author of "Pepita Ximenez," "Doña Luz," etc. Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, $1.00.

"There is no doubt at all that 'Pepita Ximenez' is one of the best stories that have appeared in any country in Europe for the last twenty years."—*George Saintsbury, in the New Review.*

"Valera's 'Doña Luz' has the distinction and purity of style that mark all the writings of that Spanish classicist. The story he has to tell almost gains importance by his exquisite manner of telling it."—*New York Evening Post.*

No. 110. STORIES IN BLACK AND WHITE. A volume of short stories by THOMAS HARDY, W. E. NORRIS, MRS. OLIPHANT, GRANT ALLEN, J. M. BARRIE, W. CLARK RUSSELL, MRS. E. LYNN LINTON, and JAMES PAYN. With 27 Illustrations. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

No. 109. IN THE SUNTIME OF HER YOUTH. By BEATRICE WHITBY, author of "The Awakening of Mary Fenwick," "Part of the Property," "One Reason Why," etc. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

"The story has a refreshing air of novelty, and the people that figure in it are depicted with a vivacity and subtlety that are very attractive."—*Boston Beacon.*

"Miss Whitby is far above the average novelist."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

No. 108. A COMEDY OF ELOPEMENT. By CHRISTIAN REID, author of "Valerie Aylmer," "Morton House," etc. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO., 1, 3, and 5 Bond St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 115

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Break-Up of Parties 118
Legislation by Patronage 118
Bank Credits 119

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The Goethe-Schiller Cult in Germany 120
Wallszewski's Catharine II 120

CORRESPONDENCE:

Væ Victis 121
France Again 122
The English and American Sabbath 122
"*Mistaken* Souls" 122

NOTES 124

REVIEWS:

Mahan's Sea-Power.—II 126
Whitney's Lincoln 127
The Purgatory of Dante Alighieri 128
Gothic Architecture 129
The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland 130
Elementary Text-Book of Entomology 131

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 131

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—		
4 insertions	5	per cent.
8 "	10	"
13 "	12½	"
26 "	15	"
39 "	20	"
52 "	25	"
AMOUNT—		
$100 within a year	10	per cent.
250 " "	12½	"
500 " "	15	"
750 " "	20	"
1,000 " "	25	"
1,500 " "	30	"
2,000 " "	33⅓	"

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 120–124 West Franklin St.

THE EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. 30th year. Reopens Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARD- ing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M.A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS (formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland

Teachers, etc.

A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS desires a new appointment for coming year. Took regular post-graduate courses, and has had ten years' experience as profcssor in two colleges. Address
M., care of *Nation.*

A FEW BOYS WILL FIND PLEA- sant and refined home in teacher's family. Preparation for college or business. Decided advantages; references. Address TEACHER, care of *Nation.*

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BU- REAU, 211 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.—The best city schools, colleges, universities, State normals academies, seminaries, church schools, etc., are among our regular patrons. Also have frequent vacancies for governesses and tutors. Now is the best time to register for fall positions. Send for hand-book, and note what we are doing for teachers. C. J. ALBERT, Manager.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 7 Tremont Place, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vancancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal Instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

THE STATE.

ELEMENTS OF HISTORICAL AND PRACTICAL POLITICS. By Prof. WOODROW WILSON of Princeton. An invaluable book for college classes in political science, and for all interested to make themselves acquainted historically and comparatively with governments. Cloth, 720 pages. A copy sent to any address on receipt of $1.60.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

FRENCH.

'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

Thirty-third Annual Statement

OF THE

HOME

Life Insurance Company,

256 Broadway, New York,

38 Court St., Brooklyn.

JANUARY 1, 1893.

Net Assets, January 1, 1892.....$7,214,933 44

INCOME.

Premiums received in 1892	$1,310,105 10	
Interest and rents received, and profits on bonds sold in 1892	445,099 34	
Total Income		$1,755,204 44
		$8,970,137 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death	$586,765 25	
" Matured Endowments	123,782 63	
Paid Annuities	3,929 49	
" Surrendered Policies	109,724 18	
Paid Dividends to Policy-holders	166,137 49	
Total paid to Policy-holders	$990,339 04	
Total Miscellaneous Expenses	446,637 83	$1,436,976 87
Balance—Net Assets		**$7,533,161 01**

ASSETS.

Cost Value of Real Estate		$237,687 84
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages		2,650,332 23
Temporary Loans secured by Collateral (market value, $1,044,595)		617,631 14
Loans made in Cash to Policy-holders, Policies assigned to Company as collateral		121,177 06
Premium Loans on Policies in force		553,748 18
Cost Value of Bonds and Stocks owned		3,174,959 27
Cash on hand, in Banks and Trust Company		139,143 99
Ledger Balances (secured)		38,481 30
Net Assets, January 1, 1893		$7,533,161 01
All other Assets		552,201 25
Gross Assets, January 1, 1893		**$8,085,362 26**

LIABILITIES.

Total Net present Value of all outstanding Policy Obligations, 4 per cent. valuation by the New York Insurance Department, the Value of all Dividend Endowment Accumulations included		$6,556,395 72
Surplus		**$1,528,966 54**

POLICIES ISSUED.

1888	2,129	$4,942,999 00
1889	3,180	6,764,102 00
1890	3,393	7,391,312 00
1891	4,156	8,688,830 00
1892	5,170	12,784,402 63

OFFICERS.

GEORGE H. RIPLEY.....PRESIDENT.
GEORGE E. IDE.....VICE-PRESIDENT.
ELLIS W. GLADWIN.....SECRETARY.
WILLIAM A. MARSHALL...ACTUARY.
F. W. CHAPIN.....MEDICAL DIRECTOR.
WILLIAM G. LOW.....COUNSEL.

THE NEW

Chambers's Encyclopædia.

NOW COMPLETE.

Concise, Simple, Clear, Accurate, and Easy of Reference.

TWENTY YEARS LATER THAN ANY OTHER ENCYCLOPÆDIA IN THE MARKET.

Rewritten and enlarged by American and English editors. International in character. Based upon Census Returns of 1890-1892.

COMPLETE IN TEN VOLUMES.

Price per set: Cloth, $30.00; sheep, $40.00; half morocco, $45.00.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA is in use as a book of reference wherever the English language is known. The first edition of this great work was completed in 1868. From this point for over twenty years a process of correction and revision was continued from year to year, thus bringing the information down to the latest possible date.

But this process of revising and altering could not be carried on indefinitely. **Many articles called for an entirely different treatment. New subjects of interest demanded admittance, while some have lost their claim to the prominence given them** twenty-five years ago. **The publishers have therefore issued a thoroughly new edition of the Encyclopædia.**

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH EDITORS.

The work has been under the editorship of Mr, DAVID PATRICK, who, with a literary staff, has been for several years engaged in preparing this new edition. The Contributors constitute a large body of **eminent** Specialists representing the **best scholarship** in their respective countries.

An alphabetical list of the important articles in each volume is given, **with the names of the authors.**

EXTENT OF THE REVISION.

Most of the articles have been entirely rewritten, to adapt them more perfectly to the present position of the science or branch of knowledge to which they belong. The others have been carefully revised, and in many cases rewritten to such an extent **as to be virtually new articles. No old article has been retained** without scrupulous verification by competent authorities.

By the exercise of a rigid economy of space, continued throughout, room has been found for **several thousands of articles not contained in the old edition. These articles comprise Biography, Geography, History, Science, and all other departments of knowledge.**

ILLUSTRATIONS AND TYPOGRAPHY.

The illustrations are new, accurate, and artistic. A large number are from photographs. **Those on plants and animals deserve special mention,** as many have been engraved from photographs taken for this work. **The type is new, clear, and distinct.**

MAPS.

If issued by themselves, the maps would make a most valuable atlas. All the countries on the globe are represented by **beautiful, recent, and accurate colored maps, backed by carefully executed physical maps.** All the Subdivisions of both Hemispheres, **including each State and Territory of the United States,** are also represented by **new colored maps.** There are also many **Historical Maps,** and **Physical Maps of the ocean, ocean currents, trade winds,** etc.

AMERICAN SUBJECTS.

Special regard has been given to American and Colonial subjects. **The more important articles on matters connected with America have been written by American authors expressly for this edition.** In subjects where the American view or practice diverges from that of the United Kingdom, **a special paragraph has been added from American sources;** and in legal articles, where the law of the United States differs from that of England, **a paragraph is given on the American law.**

For sale by all booksellers.

Specimen pages sent on application.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Publishers

715-717 Market St., Philadelphia.

1851 FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT 1893

OF THE

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1893.

ASSETS.

Loans on First Mortgages of Real Estate		$5,428,079 79
Premium Notes and Loans on Policies in force		755,323,23
Loans on Collateral		13,050 00
Cost Value of Real Estate owned by the Company		1,036,993 16
City and Municipal and Railroad Bonds and Stocks		2,022,391 07
Bank Stocks		164,440 00
Cash in Office		171 71
Cash Deposited in Banks		306,363 73
Add:		**$9,726,812 69**
Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost	$65,278 93	
Interest accrued and due	138,512 61	
Premiums in course of collection	76,438 43	
Deferred Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums	69,367 45	349,597 42
Gross Assets, January 1, 1893,		**$10,076,410 11**

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies in force at 4 per cent. interest (Connecticut and New York Standard)	$8,874,509 00	
Claims by death outstanding	92,190 00	
Premiums paid in advance	9,695 00	
Loading on outstanding and deferred Premiums and other Liabilities	34,546 84	
Special Policy and Investment Reserves	440,894 63	9,451,835 47
Surplus at 4 per cent		**$624,574 64**
Surplus at 4½ per cent		**$1,150,000 00**

New Policies written in 1892	3,669,	Amount,	$7,776,050 00
Not taken, Recalled and Canceled	585,	"	1,349,800 00
New Policies issued in 1892 and taken or outstanding Dec. 31st	3,084,	"	$6,426,250 00

Percentage of gain in business written over 1891, **50 per cent.**

Policies in force..... **19,788** Insurance in force..... **$30,355,949 00**

In 1892 the business of the Company shows an increase in each of the following items:

Assets, Surplus, New Premiums, Renewal Premiums, Insurance Written, Insurance in Force.

This Company has paid since organization for DEATH LOSSES, MATURED ENDOWMENTS, DIVIDENDS TO POLICY-HOLDERS, and SURRENDERED POLICIES, more than **$33,000,000 00.**

JONATHAN B. BUNCE, President. CHARLES H. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
JOHN M. HOLCOMBE, Vice-President. ARCHIBALD A. WELCH, Actuary.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS'

ROMANCES.

New Limited Edition of 1,000 Copies.

The most complete and only finely illustrated edition ever issued of the principal romances of this great French writer, newly translated by eminent scholars. Dumas's novels are mainly sketched with a historical background, covering the romantic period of French history, including the time of Richelieu, Louis XIV., XV., XVI., the French Revolution and Napoleon. His **'Three Musketeers'** *and* **'Count of Monte Cristo'** *have become world-famous.*

This edition is embellished with over two hundred superb etchings and photogravures, mainly by French artists, such as **De Neuville, Leloir, Emile Bayard, Flameng, Lefort,** *and others, supplemented by landscapes and portraits from authentic paintings of the sovereigns and their favorites, ministers, generals, etc.*

The manufacture of this edition is perfect.

All of the illustrations will be proof impressions on Imperial Japanese paper.

This edition is printed from entirely new plates, set from new, large type, in a small page with ample margins, and will be complete in **40 octavo vols.,** *bound in English vellum cloth, paper titles, gilt tops. It will be issued by subscription only, at the rate of about 2 vols. per month, at* **$2.50 per vol.**

Prospectus and specimen pages showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES AND SALESMEN WANTED.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

John Keble.

A new volume of English Leaders of Religion, written with discrimination and sympathy, by Rev. WALTER LOCK, Oxford. With a Portrait, crown 8vo, $1.00.

Fair Shadow Land.

A new volume of Poems by EDITH M. THOMAS, who is generally recognized as one of the most thoughtful and lyrical of living American poets. 16mo, gilt top, $1.50.

At the North of Bearcamp Water.

Chronicles of a Stroller in New England from July to December. A charming book of nice observation in the region of Mt. Chocorua, by FRANK BOLLES, author of 'Land of the Lingering Snow.' $1.25.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library.

Vol. 14. ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY (Part III.) Edited by G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. 8vo, $2.50; Roxburgh, printed on hand-made paper, $3.50; Large-paper edition, Roxburgh, printed on hand-made paper, $6.00.

Books and their Use.

An essay giving the results of large scholarship and experience, to which is added a List of Books for Students of the New Testament. By J. HENRY THAYER, Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in the Divinity School of Harvard University. 75 cents.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,

PUBLISHERS OF

General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

Letters of Credit.

We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Bishop Phillips Brooks.

Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17, for sale by

THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

The Week.

THE story in Washington despatches that President Harrison "means to settle the whole Hawaiian question, if possible, before he goes out of office," if true, does not reflect much credit on him, because it is hardly possible for him in that period to give the matter due consideration. In the absence of telegraphic communication, even the facts of the revolution in Honolulu can hardly be ascertained within that period. There are two stories before him, one that of the Hawaiian Government, with which we have a treaty of commerce and amity which that government has not broken and which has still two years to run. The other is that of certain foreign residents who have overturned this government by force of arms, on the ground, as well as we can make out, that the sovereign had entered on a policy of "heathen and sorcerous reaction." These two stories are in many respects contradictory, and each side has plenty of motives, as in all such controversies, for perverting, coloring, and misstating. Is it possible to accept either without taking testimony?

It must be remembered that the Treaty of 1875, an extension of which was negotiated by Secretary Frelinghuysen, recognized the independence and competency of the Hawaiian monarchy; no objection was made in the treaty on our side to the religion or customs of the natives. The treaty put restrictions on the power of the Hawaiian Government to "lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien on any port, harbor, or other territory in his (the King's) dominion, or grant any special privileges or rights of use therein to any other Power, State, or Government, or make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges relative to the admission of any articles free of duty." If the Hawaiian Government had violated any of these stipulations, we should undoubtedly have been justified in interfering by force, if necessary, to prevent such violation. But has it? Nothing of this kind has happened. The treaty contains no other restrictions. It contains no provisions against heathenish or sorcerous practices, or against debauchery or immorality on the part of the Queen in her palace or other public building; and yet it is these practices and immoralities which are put forth by the revolutionists as an excuse for overturning the Government, and proposing the absolute conquest of the Islands by the United States. Are these statements correct? It is no doubt important to have a coaling-station somewhere about Honolulu, but it is far more important that the United States should, especially in its dealings with weaker Powers, show itself law-abiding. Therefore, there should be no haste in this matter, and President Harrison, besides avoiding even the appearance of haste, should avoid imposing on Mr. Cleveland the execution of a policy initiated by his predecessor without the sense of responsibility which is always created by having to carry out one's own plans.

The same partisan motives which prompted twelve Republican Senators who voted against the Stewart Silver Bill last July to vote against the repeal bill on Monday week, prompted a sufficient number of Republicans in the House to defeat the repealing bill there. We shall now undoubtedly have an extra session of Congress. We do not see how it can be avoided. The Treasury exists only from hand to mouth, and it is a question how long it can exist that way. The recent action of certain New York banks in making a call loan to the Government of four or five million dollars without interest, in order to avoid trenching on the greenback reserve fund, was prompted by the feeling that we are all a part of the Government, and that all of us are bound to sustain it according to our ability and our means. This is a noble sentiment, but we think that in the present case it was misplaced. There is no occasion to apply the principles of benevolence to the richest government in the world in a time of profound peace. There is no reason why the banks should lend to the Government without interest when they charge 2, 3, or 4 per cent. to their own customers. We are not now at the beginning of a war of unknown duration, when some men must risk their money and others their lives in order that the Government itself may be preserved. On the contrary, we are at the end, or very near the end, of a period of consummate folly. That which has been foreseen and predicted during fifteen years—the loss of our gold—has come to pass. The Secretary of the Treasury said in a public speech in this city two years ago that whenever that crisis should be reached, he would sell bonds to replenish his stock. Now nothing else could give Congress and the country such a wholesome shock as the spectacle of a Secretary selling interest-bearing bonds to pay current expenses and buy silver bullion with. Nothing else, in fact, is so desirable. But, of course, no Secretary will sell interest-bearing bonds so long as a lot of bankers offer him gold without interest. And, of course, the silver-men in Congress will say that these gold-bug bankers are moved by the selfish motive of preserving the gold standard.

The bill or amendment proposed by Senator Sherman, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent. and having five years to run, in order to maintain specie payments, ought to pass without opposition, as it merely takes the place of the Act of 1875, still in force, which authorizes the issue of 4 per cents running thirty years, or 4½s running fifteen years, or 5s running ten years. Of course the Secretary ought not to issue bonds for a longer time, or at a higher rate of interest, than absolutely necessary. He ought not to be restricted by a law passed nearly twenty years ago, at a time when the Government could not borrow on long bonds at a less rate than 4 per cent. and on short ones at less than 5. Probably the silver-men will oppose Mr. Sherman's bill or amendment, since it will be a new sanction to the Secretary's right to issue bonds to replenish his stock of gold. So we may have the silver fight opened afresh in both houses within a very short time. Let us hope that it may be so.

Whether or not we shall have a civilized and efficient system of quarantine in this country next summer now depends entirely upon the national Government. Under the bill which has passed both houses of Congress, and which the President is certain to approve, full power to take the matter into his own hands at all ports of the country is conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury acting through the Marine Hospital Service. The language of the bill is plain and unmistakable. It declares that the "Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine the quarantine regulations of all State and municipal boards of health, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, coöperate with and aid State and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards and in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States." In case the State or local authorities endeavor to interpret this provision to mean that by coöperation the law intends concurrence of the national authorities with the State or local authorities, they will discover their mistake when they examine the subsequent provisions of the measure. After decreeing that all rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury "shall operate uniformly, and in no manner discriminate against any port or place," the bill gives the Secretary authority to establish quarantine at all ports and places which are without it now, and which, in his judgment, ought to have it, and declares, in reference to his authority over ports and places which have a quarantine, that in case the exist-

ing regulations under State or municipal control are in his opinion insufficient, he "shall make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary," and that these

"shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States and municipalities, where the State or municipal authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but *if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations, the President shall execute and enforce the same, and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose.*"

Other provisions of the bill, applying to the supervision of immigration at foreign ports, are equally valuable. Every vessel clearing for the United States from a foreign port is required to obtain from the American consular office at the port of departure, or from a special American medical officer detailed for the purpose by the President, a complete bill of health, drawn in accordance with rules and regulations sent out by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President is also given power, whenever he shall be convinced that the public health requires it, "to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons or property from such countries or places as he shall designate, and for such period of time as he may deem necessary." Any vessel violating any of the provisions of the law will be liable to a fine of $5,000. The bill as originally drawn contained an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be used by the President at his discretion in its execution. This was stricken out on its final passage, but a smaller appropriation for the purpose is to be included in the Sundry Civil Bill, and this ought to be passed without opposition. Of course if there is no appropriation, the bill will be a practically useless measure.

It is good news that a majority of the House Committee on Appropriations have decided to recommend radical reforms in the administration of the pension system. One of the changes proposed is that hereafter no widow shall receive a pension if she married the soldier more than five years after his discharge. This would put an end to the scandalous custom of young women marrying old ex-soldiers simply in order to draw a widow's pension after the soon-expected and desired death of the husband. In one case recently brought to light a woman of twenty married a veteran of eighty, who was almost on his death-bed. A few months afterwards he died, and now she will be a pensioner at eight dollars a month for the remainder of her life. Another amendment proposes to exclude from pensions under the Disability Act all persons who are not disabled from manual labor and who are in receipt of an income of more than $600 a year. This would end the scandal by which well-to-do and even wealthy men, like a rich manufacturer elected to Congress in Massachusetts last fall, become a burden upon the taxpayers. Other minor reforms are recommended, but the most important change of all is that which proposes to transfer the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, and to place it in charge of army officers.

The vote in the Committee was along partisan lines, except that Chairman Holman of Indiana joined the Republicans in opposition to the reforms. This is quite in harmony with his habit of advocating a cheese-paring policy on unimportant matters, and refusing any support to measures which would effect great savings in rational ways. Nobody expects that the Republican Senate will agree to the proposed changes if they are endorsed by the House, but there will be no such obstacle to their adoption in the next Congress. Indeed, the Republicans themselves cannot be held solidly against such reasonable propositions. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* reports that a good many Republicans favor the transfer of the Pension Bureau to the War Department, on the ground that it would tend to keep the Pension Office out of politics, which has been one of the worst failings of this bureau in the past.

Senator Mills of Texas deserves equal praise with Senator Vest of Missouri for voting against the Anti-Option Bill in obedience to his own convictions of duty, although the Legislature of his State had instructed him to vote for it. So strong was Texas sentiment in favor of the bill that a resolution of instructions passed the lower branch of the Legislature by a vote of 83 to 29, and yet Mr. Mills not only voted against the measure, but made a most cogent argument against it, full of ridicule of its manifold absurdities. When the news reached Austin, where the Legislature is now in session, a resolution was introduced reciting the resolution of instructions, and declaring that "said Mills has proved recreant to the trust reposed in him," and that "we deprecate and condemn his action." A substitute was promptly offered, declaring that "the members of the House, reposing full confidence in the Hon. R. Q. Mills in all things, commend him for his moral and political courage in the stand taken by that gentleman in the United States Senate," and, after being amended so as to commend the Senator also for his tariff record, it was adopted by the overwhelming vote of 94 to 22. Courage and independence really seem to be proving popular.

The election of a Populist to the United States Senate from Nebraska removes the last lingering hope of any Republican that his party could, by hook or by crook, retain control of the upper branch of Congress. The new Senator from Nebraska will, of course, vote against the Republicans on the organization of the body, and even if they secure the other seats which still remain vacant, they cannot possibly muster a majority. On the repeal of the McKinley Bill there is likely to be a majority of several votes on the right side, as all of the Populists will doubtless vote with the Democrats.

There are many signs that "labor" in and about Chicago proposes to insist upon a large share of the fabulous wealth which the World's Fair is expected to pour upon the favored city. Organizations of one sort and another are quietly preparing to demand higher wages for less work. In particular there is reported a new association of all kinds of railway employees, which is formed, so the organizers say, for the "advancement of wages and the shortening of hours." They regard their position as very strong, since by a strike they can stop the flow of wealth in transit, and keep it off at arm's length until their greedy employers come to terms. The Chicago people may as well make up their minds to face the music at once. Their city is already said to be overrun with the unemployed, drawn thither by the reports of an abundance of easy work at high wages. Indeed, we are told that the managers of lodging-houses and other charities in New York city already miss large numbers of those whom they have been accustomed to help, and who have managed to work or beat their way to Chicago. If any countenance is given to the idea that the Fair is going to make it possible for Chicago workingmen to get wages sensibly higher than those paid for the same work in the country in general, there will be such a rush that way that the city will have an extraordinary number of the destitute on its hands. The thing will work in Chicago just as it has in London, where the increased wages given the employees of the County Council has not only thrown the burden of an extra $30,000 on the city's pay-roll, but has lured in from the country thousands of agricultural laborers, who find no work and have to be taken care of out of the poor-rates. No part of Chicago's exhibition would be more valuable than a firm refusal of the managers and employers to give in to the mistaken idea, now grown too common among workingmen, that there is an inexhaustible fund for the payment of wages, and that all laboring-men have to do is to combine and threaten in order to increase their wages indefinitely.

The Home Rule Bill was introduced on Monday in the House of Commons and will probably make nearly as much excitement as it did on its first appearance in 1886, largely owing to the dramatic effect of Mr. Gladstone's reappearance with it, with seven years added to his age, which was

already great on the former occasion. There is no record of any such exploit on the part of a man of eighty-three as that which he is now attempting. The nearest approach to it is Dandolo's heading the storming party at Constantinople at the age of ninety. Lord Palmerston, who was considered a wonderful example of senile activity, died at eighty-one, and was plainly broken before his death, and no statesman, as well as we can recollect, had before him kept the stage, in either Europe or America, as long as he. Marshal Radetzky came nearer equalling Dandolo's record than any other modern, for he commanded the Austrians in a successful campaign against the Piedmontese in 1849, at Gladstone's age. But no military man leads, except for a short period, the life of burning activity and incessant care which Mr. Gladstone pursues. The result is that he is now reaping a great deal of useful popularity merely as a prodigy. The House of Commons and the whole country, foes as well as friends, are looking on with wonder, which inevitably has a great deal of admiration in it.

Mr. Balfour's speech on the Home-Rule Bill, though reported, of course, only imperfectly, gives a tolerably clear idea of the line the Opposition will take against the bill. It is substantially that which Lord Salisbury takes in the House of Lords. The Conservatives apparently do not propose to spend much time or labor over the details of the measure, but to treat it in its entirety, first as an attack on the integrity of the Empire and on the Imperial Constitution, and then as something which, even if good in itself, could not be carried out owing to the perversity and incompetency of Irish politicians. These tactics naturally compel the selection of the plan of retaining the Irish members at Westminster as the principal point of attack. This is probably also the weakest point, being, indeed, the rock on which the bill of 1886 split. It was the absence of any such provision which furnished Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James and several other leading Liberal-Unionists with an excuse for deserting their party. This was, too, the objection which made most impression on Mr. Gladstone himself, and on even the most faithful of his followers. It was the one to which he recurred most frequently during his seven years of eclipse, and, if we remember rightly, the only one which he openly acknowledged the force of and promised to remove. It gave his bill, in the eyes of Englishmen, the air of a proposal to endow Ireland with complete independence, and tended to reduce her connection with England to that of a mere common allegiance to a constitutional monarch.

He has now endeavored to meet it by providing for the presence of Irish representatives in the British Parliament with limited voting powers, but we fear that in doing so he has raised difficulties even more formidable than the original one itself. These Irish members are to vote only on Imperial as distinguished from purely English and Scotch questions. If these questions were easily definable, which they are not, and if it were easy to provide a mode of defining them, which it is not, Mr. Gladstone would still have to guard against the possibility of having the English Ministry, which would always be identical with the Imperial Ministry, turned out of office by the votes of the Irish members. If they could not be turned out of office on an Imperial question when the majority against them was furnished by Irish votes—that is, if Irish votes were not to count on a division as to who should be the Queen's advisers, say, in foreign policy—it would make the presence of the Irish in the Imperial Parliament as great a mockery for the purposes of Imperial legislation as their presence now is. This is the great difficulty of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. He confesses that it is formidable, and does not pretend that he has successfully met it. If his bill should be wrecked a second time, this will probably wreck it. It is on this point that his opponents are likely to be able to make most impression on the English mind.

The other provisions of the bill are really not open to much criticism from those who concede the expediency of granting any home rule at all. The creation of a new constituency based on a property qualification for the election of the Upper House or Senate, for the protection of the landed class, would be, Mr. Balfour maintains, an illusory scheme, because, in these democratic days, no property barriers can long resist popular impatience of inequality. But then he does not point out how this constituency is to be got rid of without a successful rising against the supremacy of the Imperial Government. Nor does he give any reason for thinking that any other parts of the arrangements would not succeed except the intractableness of the Irish native. The arrangements with regard to the judges, the police, the land question, and the division of financial burdens and liabilities would offer but little material for criticism if they were the results of negotiation between two communities which naturally respected and confided in each other. The objection which is made to this proposed Irish constitution on the Conservative side is the one which has been made to all written constitutions that have ever been framed, viz., that everybody who had to live under it would probably do the very worst things that it made or left possible—that is, exercise every power of obstruction or paralysis of which it had not formally deprived him. As this sort of objection is necessarily prophecy, it is impossible to refute it.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Buenos Ayres by the publication of the accounts of the agent of the Chilian revolutionists who was established in that city in the summer of 1891. Among his expenses was an item of some $4,000 which was set down to "securing telegrams by bribery." It was explained that the telegrams in question were Balmaceda's despatches to his foreign agents, via Buenos Ayres, and their interception was clearly of the greatest value to his opponents. But the Argentine press has taken up the matter with fury, alleging a gross insult to their Government, inasmuch as the telegraph operators supposed to have been bribed are Government officials. The Chilian agent who made the affair public has published a defence of his conduct, which consists in saying that no one can prove exactly how he performed the bribery, and that anyhow he had done only what Balmaceda did, for that dictator, he charged, had also bribed Argentine officials in order to get hold of the despatches of the revolutionists. This was not exactly calculated to allay the patriotic indignation of the Buenos Ayres newspapers, which had thus brought out the fact that the Government operators had been bribed by both sides. For us at this distance, however, the principal value of the occurrence lies in its suggestion of the fine times we should have in heated political contests in this country if the telegraph lines were taken under Government control and made a part of the resources of an Administration to maintain itself in power.

Recent accounts of the municipal meat-markets in Rio de Janeiro tell of things gone from bad to worse. The city is not only enormously taxed for its meat, but is not even getting the meat. The system has been put into the hands of such incompetent officials that it threatens a general break-down. No proper executive ability has been brought to the conduct of the business, so that there is no regularity about the shipping of cattle to the slaughter-houses or about the distribution of meat to the markets. The consequence is that there are days when the city is brought to the verge of famine, though the cattle ranges of the interior are well stocked, and nothing is lacking save an organizing faculty able to get the desired product to the hands of the desiring consumer. As the business is made a monopoly by the municipality, no private initiative is allowed to come to the rescue of the distressed inhabitants. One individual shipper ventured to bring in 370 head of cattle on his own account, but they were promptly confiscated by the city authorities. Resort has been had to frozen meat imported from the River Plate, as it seems foreign trade of the kind can set the municipal monopoly at defiance. The whole incident is one full of instruction for the Bellamy brethren, and they ought to make a serious study of it.

THE BREAK-UP OF PARTIES.

PERHAPS the most important thing about Judge Jackson's appointment to the Supreme Bench has been its reception by the Republican party. Jackson is a representative Southern Democrat, who supported the Confederacy; Harrison is a Northern Republican, who has always been of the strictest partisan school. The place in question is one which gives its incumbent the power to interpret the Constitution of the nation which Harrison supported and Jackson sought to overthrow.

It was, as we said at the time, a statesmanlike act for President Harrison, the Northern Republican, to give this judgeship to a representative of the Southern Democracy. But it remained to be seen how the country, and especially how the Republican party, would take it. This has now been made plain. While a small Bourbon element in the party, of whom Boutelle is the fit representative in the East and Clarkson in the West, condemns the appointment, and denounces the President for making it, the overwhelming majority of Republicans either accept it with resignation or hail it with applause. All candid men recognize that, with six of the eight present judges Republicans, and none of the eight a representative of the South, justice required the selection of a good Southern Democrat for the vacancy. But the average partisan in ordinary times is not apt to be candid, and in such a case as this would be too likely to hold that a Republican President, having the chance to appoint a Republican, ought to improve it. The remarkable thing is that so few Republicans now take this view, and that so many commend Mr. Harrison's course, holding, as the Hartford *Courant* puts it, that

> "Mr. Harrison's last appointment does him immense credit, and strengthens him and the party he stands for before the country. It may please Mr. Clarkson to pose before the country a moment, and to be seen as the critic of the President, passing adverse judgment upon him. But it should be distinctly understood that he speaks for himself, and that he is not the party nor its representative. That sort of statesmanship has had its day that could see no good on the other side, and that preached the old-fashioned doctrine that 'the worst Republican is better than the best Democrat,' or 'the worst Democrat better than the best Republican.' An intelligent and patriotic nation is sick of such twaddle."

The general acquiescence of the Republican party in Mr. Harrison's unexpected act, and still more the commendation of his course by so large a proportion, shows how far the old bitterness of party feeling has declined and how rapid is the progress towards a break-up of old party lines. Such a state of things could not have existed a dozen years ago. The sectional issue was then still too vigorous; the dread of Democrats, and especially of "Rebel" Democrats, was still too real. Four-fifths of the party would then have been honest in "viewing with alarm" such a performance, and would not have been ashamed to maintain, what the *Courant* now so properly ridicules, that the worst Republican should always be preferred to the best Democrat.

"The era of good feeling" which prevailed during Monroe's Administration has become historic. It is hardly too much to say that there is now a nearer approach to a revival of that era than has ever been seen since that day. From the time that the slavery issue became the controlling one, it was inevitable that party feeling should be strong until its final settlement. The utter collapse of the last attempt to maintain that old issue in the shape of the Force Bill has at last convinced the country that this chapter in our national history is closed, and that we have turned over a new leaf. The last Presidential campaign was the least bitter for a generation simply because Republican voters generally felt less interest in the result than ever before, less conviction that the success of their own party was essential, less fear that the triumph of the opposition would cause any harm. It was this which made hundreds of thousands of old Republicans stay away from the polls for the first time in a Presidential election, and which reconciled tens of thousands who perfunctorily cast their ballots for Harrison to the election of Cleveland.

When even Harrison recognizes the revolution that is in progress by closing his Administration with the appointment of a life-long Southern Democrat to the Supreme Bench, it is not strange that Cleveland should show an even keener sense of its significance, by the selection for the first place in his Cabinet of a Northern man who was always until last fall a Republican. Jackson's appointment to the highest bench is right because the judicial questions growing out of the old slavery issue have already been settled upon a basis which he accepts. Gresham's appointment to the State Department is wise because, on the new issues in which the people are now most interested, and especially on the tariff issue, he stands on the right side. The question hereafter is not whether one man was a Union man or a Confederate thirty years ago, but whether he will make a good judge now; not whether the other supported the Republican party in the days when its candidate for President in 1880 declared himself "in favor of a protection that leads to free trade," but whether he now supports the policy for which the people declared so emphatically last fall.

An old era in our politics is ended and a new one has opened. The election of Lincoln in 1860 marked one such change; the election of Cleveland in 1892 signalizes the other. Lincoln built up the Republican party by taking into his Cabinet Edwin M. Stanton, a man who sympathized with Republican purposes, although he had been in Buchanan's Cabinet. Cleveland shows himself possessed of an equally statesmanlike mind when he invites into his Cabinet one who has been a Cabinet officer under a Republican administration, but who sympathizes with Democratic purposes now.

LEGISLATION BY PATRONAGE.

NO President-elect of recent times has had so much reason as Mr. Cleveland for asking anxiously, not how he shall fulfil pledges respecting the distribution of office, but how he shall fulfil pledges respecting legislation for the public good. Honest Flanagan stood up in the National Republican Convention of 1880 with his now historic inquiry, "What are we here for if not for the offices?" and unmasked the pretence that the Presidential contest of that year was anything more than a struggle for the spoils. The Democratic Administration will come into power next month, and will speedily find the country asking it, if it does not put the question to itself, "What are you there for if not to repeal the McKinley Bill and remove the silver peril?"

Yet it is precisely at this point of party responsibility for the passage of promised laws for the relief of the people that the old spoils argument is now directing its attack in a new form. The cry no longer is that all the minor offices must be filled at once with Democrats in order to "strengthen the party," build up an efficient machine, keep up the popular interest in elections, etc., but in order to repeal the McKinley Bill and the Sherman Silver Law. How can the country believe Mr. Cleveland to be sincerely for tariff reform, it is asked, if he leaves in office tens of thousands of postmasters and letter-carriers and clerks who are McKinleyites? How can Congressmen be expected to vote with any heartiness for a revised tariff or sound money if they find their recommendations for office coldly received by the President? It is intimated, even by such men as Congressman Harter, that Mr. Cleveland ought to force through the repeal of the silver purchases by the use of patronage. It is said if he would only agree to "take care of" some fifty or sixty Congressmen who failed of reëlection to the next Congress, that their devotion to the dollar of the fathers, and their deference to the wishes of their constituents, and even their grave constitutional scruples, could all be overcome in a twinkling. And then if he would promise to turn over to sound-money Democrats every office they took a fancy to, the repeal would go through speedily.

Now, we think the folly of all this can be shown by the briefest reference to experience and the nature of the case. There is no more reason to think that a lavish use of patronage will bring strength to a legislative measure than to a party machine or a party boss, and if the history of the past six years proves anything, it proves that patronage is the weakness of parties and bosses alike. What good did it do Harrison or his party to turn Virginia

over to Mahone, and Pennsylvania to Quay, and New York to Platt, to loot the railway-mail service and turn out postmasters by the thousand? To go back to the last year of President Cleveland's Administration, what did it profit him to give W. L. Scott full swing in Pennsylvania in order to down the Randall group? That was a case very like the present situation. Scott was given the offices to make sure that the Mills Bill should pass. It did pass, but the methods used to pass it argued such a falling off from the earlier professions and practices of the President that he lost the support of many civil-service reformers, and, by so much, directly played into the hands of the high-tariff men.

The method is essentially vicious and is bound to defeat its own ends. It will work in the case of a measure of legislation just as it does with a party machine —that is, where patronage wins you one supporter, it makes you ten enemies. If Mr. Cleveland were to buy the votes of a score of free-silver Congressmen by putting offices at their disposal, he would instantly discover that a score more, whom he had supposed safe for honest money, had become exceedingly dubious as to their duty, and would need to have their doubts solved by an extra allotment of berths in the Federal service. Moreover, among the rank and file of the "workers," there would be among those who failed to get appointments — and they must always vastly outnumber those who get them—a fearful loss of faith in the principles and measures which were said to have brought their rivals office, and the first election would see thousands of them either not voting, or working for the other party.

Then it is to be remembered that there could be no surer way to sink a tariff bill or a currency bill out of sight than to involve its passage in an old-fashioned fight over the spoils. Personal questions and controversies are always more spicy and interesting than impersonal statutes. Rival Senators kicking up a tremendous dust over the question which one should get "his man" into "the place," and opposing Congressmen deluging the President with petitions and swamping him with interceding "delegations," would soon fill the public eye and take up all the time; and the bills themselves, to pass which the row had been precipitated, would be forgotten.

No one knows all this from personal observation and practical experience better than Mr. Cleveland, and we can therefore well believe the report that he has determined on quite another course. Instead of trying to force through the repeal of the Sherman Law by means of patronage, he proposes, so we are informed and believe, to refuse to discuss any appointments whatever until after that law is repealed. Such a plan would be effective, there can be no doubt. When the crowds of office-seekers learned of this determination, all their "pressure" would be applied to the repeal of that law, and the development of sound-money sentiment in unexpected quarters would be something unexampled. We should hope that Mr. Cleveland would then apply the same policy, having found it to work so well, to the repeal of the McKinley Bill. A revised tariff would go through Congress with such ease and rapidity as even ex-Speaker Reed never dreamed of, if all questions of appointment to office were held in abeyance till after its passage. Then, perhaps, the discovery would be made that Congressmen were elected, after all, to legislate, not to squabble about the offices, and the relief to them and to the Administration would prove to be so great that they would agree on all hands to extend the civil service laws so as to put an end to the whole disagreeable and discreditable business.

BANK CREDITS.

THE address of Mr. James G. Cannon of the Fourth National Bank upon bank credits, delivered in Philadelphia, and now published in the *Banking Law Journal*, deals with a topic of importance not only to banks, but to the mercantile community. For while a bank strives to have good commercial assets behind its loans, manifestly its customers, the merchants, have a like interest in remaining solvent, and therefore also in discussions about such portions of their own accounts as are of debatable value.

The system of credits in trade is constantly changing. It was formerly the custom for every merchant to procure a note for goods sold. This note, bearing also the merchant's endorsement, would be discounted at the bank. Although the practice of asking notes is still kept up in a few lines of trade—Mr. Cannon mentions the tobacco, jewelry, and rubber trades and others which deal with staple products—yet in the majority of cases the merchant has only running accounts to show against his liabilities. This new system in turn has necessitated a change in mercantile loans, the greater part of a bank's purchases now consisting of single-name paper, not, as before, brought to the bank by the merchant himself, but negotiated through a note-broker. Mr. Cannon's estimate is that two-thirds of all the paper purchased by the New York banks is of this character; and of this large business he thinks fully three quarters is taken upon the simple recommendation of the note-broker. These few statements indicate very clearly the change in business methods. Under the specializing process the negotiator of mercantile paper has become an influential member of the financial community; and on the other hand, so fixed has this custom become in the eyes of business men generally that houses with large dealings do not dare withdraw their paper from the market, even though the money so obtained lies idle, for fear of being considered otherwise not in first-class credit. Many parties now dislike to sell to merchants who do not discount their bills, alleging that a concern if good can always float its single-name paper.

This change in the customs of the business world shifts the burden of note credits from the special to the general. It is no longer the question with the bank whether a three months' acceptance made by a country firm with excellent rating and endorsed by the city house is safe, but whether the city house, taking all its business together, is solvent. To come to a safe conclusion, therefore, the bank (or the note-broker for it) must know more particulars about the borrower's business and accounts than was formerly necessary. And hence it happens that statements of their condition are demanded from houses putting out their own single notes—demands which are just and which are usually freely complied with. After such statements are received comes the hard task of analysis, and upon this matter of the reliance to be put upon certain items in the accounts Mr. Cannon's hints are of great value to banks and to merchants who wish a true knowledge of their own affairs. Since the book accounts are the main assets of the borrowing firm, their character is of the first importance. Are the customers of the firm scattered throughout the United States, or does the firm sell its goods mainly in one section? And if so, is that section liable to suffer because dependent on one crop? How many of these accounts are overdue? If a large proportion is thus "carried," the commercial value is, of course, uncertain. In the same way, if the debt due the firm is large compared with the rating of the customer, it is cause for suspicion Then, again, the real estate is an item requiring examination. Some houses add to the value of their real estate each year all the cost of the successive improvements; in time such real estate will stand on the books at twice its real value.

Every firm putting out commercial paper relies somewhat upon its merchandise on hand as an offset to its liabilities. But manifestly in estimates as to real solvency we must take different kinds of merchandise at different values. Groceries, for example, if in unbroken packages, will sell for nearly their whole appraised value; but dry goods, boots and shoes, fancy articles, tobacco, and the like depend for their value at forced sale upon their condition or the fashion of the hour, and must be estimated accordingly. Here is a curious table, by trades, given by Mr. Cannon of the percentage of value which can safely be put upon book accounts and merchandise:

	Accts. rec. Per cent.	Mdse. Per cent.
Hardware	72	80
Dry goods	67	70
Boots and shoes	80	65
Furniture	70	68
Groceries	40	95

The comment of the *Banking Law Jour-*

nal is, that these percentages are all too high by 10 or 20 per cent. as determined by an experience of fifty years. Mr. Cannon also lays stress upon the ratio of expenses to volume of business, though one ought to move cautiously in drawing a conclusion from that ratio. Investigation showed percentages of expenses varying from 15 per cent. in the hardware and jewelry trades down to but 1½ per cent. in the case of a dry-goods commission house doing a very large business, the average for all trades being about 7 per cent. It ought to be borne in mind that "large sales and small profits" will give a very different ratio of expenses to business from what we should expect to find in lines where the volume of transactions is comparatively small and profits correspondingly high. One matter very properly insisted upon by Mr. Cannon, though not usually taken into account, is that business statements should show the amount of contingent liabilities outstanding—notes, that is, of other firms which have been negotiated with the endorsement of the firm in question. The general custom is to mark such notes off as neither assets nor liabilities; but since they are called for in bank statements made to the Comptroller, they ought to be included in private statements also.

Bagehot, in one of his treatises on banking, declares that a house which does not borrow a part of its capital will not in general be successful, so necessary a part does credit play in modern merchandising. This necessity it is the business of the banks to supply; but since it is admitted that the profits of banking in the future will not be as large as in the past, and since, as we have seen, the money of banks is loaned upon the general solvency of the business community rather than upon particular lots of goods, it is evident that the methods of sound accounting need analysis and discussion more than ever before. Mr. Cannon's article, therefore, is both important and timely.

THE GOETHE-SCHILLER CULT IN GERMANY.

PARIS, February 3, 1893.

LAST summer I had occasion to collect materials on the subject of the present influence in Germany of Goethe and Schiller, when I received from Friedrich Spielhagen, the eminent German novelist, an interesting letter, from which I make, of course with his permission, the following extract:

"I hold that the present condition of the Goethe-Schiller cult in Germany is far from being so flourishing as it seems and ought to be, when one takes into account the important means employed to broaden and deepen this worship. We have the well-executed *Goethe-Jahrbuch*, edited by Ludwig Geiger; the publications of the Goethe Society, which issues an annual volume; the superb critical edition of Goethe's Complete Works, begun and conducted under the supervision of this same society; and the Goethe-Schiller archives in Weimar, which are about to be provided with a home worthy of them. Then we have a new biography of Schiller, a fresh edition of his collected letters, etc. This already long enumeration might be continued almost indefinitely, even if I were to confine myself to the principal productions of the indefatigable Goethe-Schiller scholars.

"But the question may well be asked, What is accomplished by all this labor? Now I do not wish to underrate its efficiency. I am quite ready to grant that these workers perform the most eminent service in the form of learned researches, which are carried to such a point that, in the near future, there will be left no hidden nook in the outer or inner life of our two great poets, particularly in the case of Goethe, into which these researches will not have thrown all the light that can be obtained.

"But I consider as being two very different things learned inquiries about the acts of a hero of genius, and the noble, broadening influence and effect of these actions on the life and blood, so to speak, of his country. The most painstaking and ingenious commentaries on the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' were indited at Alexandria, a whole library was filled with them, and yet Homer's sun set, and not all this flattering learned art could start it on its course again.

"I fear that much the same thing might be said of our Goethe-Schiller cult. The old text holds good here: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Where, I ask, are the fruits in our art and literature which have ripened in the Goethe-Schiller sun? Where do we find in our poetry of to-day Goethe's delicate and sure feeling for the beautiful in form? where his really living in the things which he describes? where Schiller's flights of fancy which wafted him high above the mean and vulgar, 'which enslaves us all'?*

"Hence we have to-day novels, short stories, dramas, piece after piece, on which even the Weimar cab-drivers would have turned their backs with a shudder; and a school of criticism has sprung up which has laid aside the bow and feathered arrow, and now simply strikes at random with clubs. So if one attempts to walk in the footsteps of the heroes, one is sure to get hurt and be ridiculed.

"This sounds very pessimistic, does it not? But it is not meant to be so pessimistic as it sounds. A country from which could spring a Goethe, a Schiller, cannot be condemned for ever to the vulgar in poetry and art. I consider this whole movement, embraced under the general term of Naturalism, to be only a transition stage—simply a misty groping of the poetic-artistic spirit after the form which will best reflect the new character of the radically changed life of the nation.

"Now, there is a possibility that this new character may be unable to find, in every case, its fitting artistic poetic expression. This would entail the decline of poetry and art, and the possible absorption of their remaining elements by science. But possibilities are, thank God, far from being realities; and, in my opinion, this possibility is not probable. I entertain the highest respect for science. It can do very, very much; but it cannot do everything. Science cannot satisfy the impulses of the human breast aspiring towards regions lying beyond what man knows and can know, to which the flight of fantasy can alone bear the elect to whom God has granted the power to tell what they suffer, the foremen and spokesmen of the millions who can feel but not always voice their dolor, and whose state has been happily described by Jean Paul in the phrase 'heaven's mutes.'*

"For the present, at least, we seem to be very far removed from this view of the matter. But sooner or later the path will open in this direction. Then will the true Goethe-Schiller cult begin in Germany; then will it be understood that—always *mutatis mutandis*—one must do as Goethe and Schiller did. Till that day comes, let the disciples of Goethe and Schiller go on spreading wider and wider their silent influence. But, while they keep alive the sacred fire, let them have a care not to weaken their cause by crying, 'Lord, Lord.' For nothing is worse than publicly proclaiming one's self high-priest of the Father in Heaven and then sacrificing to Baal. Nor is Germany wanting in such false prophets."

Perhaps these lines from Walter Robert-tornow, Librarian of the Emperor of Germany, which are written from the Schloss in Berlin, may be added as a postscript to Spielhagen's letter:

"A Goethe and Schiller cult, properly speaking, exists among us only in Weimar and in the Goethe Society circle. The Bismarck and Wagner cult is far more extensive in the Germany of to-day; for cosmopolitanism has been replaced, in this country, by patriotism, since Germans became conscious of their strength."

THEODORE STANTON.

* "Und hinter ihm [Schiller], in wesenlosem Scheine, Lag, *was uns alle bändigt*, das Gemeine."

(From Goethe's poem, "Epilog zu Schiller's Glocke," "which," Spielhagen once wrote me, "is most famous in Germany, and is, indeed, one of the finest poems ever written in any language.")

* In another letter, referring to this expression, Spielhagen says: "'Die Stummen des Himmels' is a phrase of Jean Paul Richter's, and means those poor mortals in whose bosom is a heaven, or perhaps a hell, but who are mute and cannot tell their joys or give vent to their sufferings. This is the thought which I tried to express in the passage referred to."

WALISZEWSKI'S CATHARINE II.

PARIS, February 1, 1893.

'LE ROMAN D'UNE IMPÉRATRICE'—a catching title, not serious enough for a purely historical work. The Empress is Catharine II. of Russia, and the author, M. K. Waliszewski, can excuse himself by saying that the wildest novel can hardly be more extraordinary than the life of Catharine. The book is made out of the Memoirs of the Empress, written by herself, her correspondence published by the Historical Society of St. Petersburg, and some inedited documents in the Russian Archives.

A few hours after the death of Catharine, her son, the Emperor Paul, ordered his Chancellor, Count Rostoptchin, to place all her papers in the archives under the imperial seal. Among these papers was the famous letter in which Alexis Orloff announced to her the assassination of her husband, Peter III. There was also the manuscript of the Memoirs of Catharine, dedicated to the Tzesarevitch and the Grand Duke Paul. During the Crimean war the archives were transferred to Moscow, and, on their way, some copy of the Memoirs was taken, since, soon afterwards, two or three copies were circulating in Russian society. The Memoirs were published in England, with a preface by Hertzen, but have now become rather rare. They are the most valuable document that could be found for the history of Russia. What is there to be added to the account given of her early life by this extraordinary woman, who occupied the minds of all Europe, as Hertzen says, from Voltaire and Frederick the Great to the Khan of Crim-Tartary and the chiefs of the Kirghiz? To this invaluable document we can add now her correspondence. Of the seventy-two volumes forming the publications of the Russian Historical Society, nearly all have some rela-

tion to the Empress Catharine. I have myself been able to read only the two volumes of her French correspondence with Grimm, which extend from 1774 to 1796. The first volume contains the letters of the Empress, the second the letters of Grimm. The Empress died on November 16, 1796. Her last letter to Grimm is dated October 20 of the same year. I can affirm that whoever has read the Memoirs and the correspondence with Grimm has a perfect knowledge of the character of Catharine. Waliszewski's book adds, on the whole, but little to the portrait which the "Sémiramis du Nord" has made of herself. It is not strange that Catharine has not yet found a Russian historian. Though the Russian archives have been generously opened, it is doubtful if any Russian would be found disposed to speak of a Russian Empress with absolute independence. M. Bilbassoff began a work on Catharine, which, unfortunately, was interrupted.

I confess having been put at once on my guard against M. Waliszewski by his style, for, as Buffon said, "Le style c'est l'homme." A severe historian would not write in this vein: "The second half of the eighteenth century, dark and troublous as a stormy night, was crossed by a glittering vision. Far away, under the snow of the mysterious North, a light appeared, like a rising star. . . . Before the tottering old European monarchies, a throne with Byzantine forms was rising with an unknown majesty, and a woman was ascending its steps in a red light, a lurid and bloody red light," etc., etc. What bathos! What a *galimatias!* How different from the free-and-easy, the rapid style of Catharine! She wrote as she thought, with decision. It is difficult to find more *naturel* than occurs in her rambling confidences to Grimm. Though she writes French incorrectly, mixing it up in an odd way with German phrases or words, nevertheless her letters are read with great pleasure. She has often very happy expressions; she is unexpected, original, clever. She takes an extraordinary interest in art, in literature. Grimm is her literary and artistic adviser, but she can give as well as receive advice. It is certainly curious to see a person in possession of the most absolute power, obliged to pursue the most complicated diplomatic negotiations, to rule over an immense empire almost without any help, much given—too much given—to pleasure, and nevertheless constantly improving her own mind, and not only her own, but also the mind of her lover of the day.

Lovers she had, it may be said, by the dozen. She was called a Messalina by her political enemies. History gives us the names of as many as ten favorites, who were acknowledged favorites, treated as such by the ambassadors and mentioned in their despatches; there were besides many others, who reigned only for a short time. Catharine had passions, she had caprices. Her husband, Peter III., was a kind of monster in every respect; he was hateful and contemptible. As he had no child, the Empress Elizabeth did not hesitate to insinuate to Catharine, when she was still a Grand Duchess, that she had better choose between Soltikoff and Narishkin. They were her first lovers; the Emperor Paul's father was most probably Sergius Soltikoff. Then came Poniatowski, whom she afterwards made King of Poland; and Gregory Orloff, who had given her the crown. Her greatest passion was probably for Lanskoi, who died young. There were officially ten favorites during her long reign.

Gregory Orloff remained the favorite during the ten years from 1762 to 1772. His family and himself in that period received from the Empress from 40,000 to 50,000 peasants and 17,000,000 rubles in silver, palaces, jewelry. Castéra, in his 'History of Catharine II.,' published in the beginning of this century, estimates the presents made to the known favorites at 92,820,000 rubles—something like 400,000,000 francs, according to the value of exchange at that time. The favorites were all made generals, marshals, ministers; the Empress, while they were in favor, consulted them about everything, but she remained the sole ruler of her empire. Was it because her will and her intelligence were the strongest, or because her favorites had more avarice than ambition? They never had the sort of influence which Mme. de Maintenon had over Louis XIV., which Mme. de Pompadour and even Mme. Du Barry had over Louis XV. Catharine was more manly than all the men whom she admitted, one after the other, into the imperial palace as mere consorts.

She was the ideal sovereign of the French philosophers. The liberalism of the French philosophical school did not go beyond the "benevolent despot." Voltaire, who was Catharine's god, called for an "enlightened sovereign." Such an ideal found its place in Russia better than anywhere else: no constitution, no parliament, no habeas corpus; no law, in a sense—the will of the sovereign absolutely omnipotent. It seemed perfectly natural to Catharine to be an autocrat. She came to Russia so young that she identified herself rapidly and completely with the Russian people. She was like a medal with two faces: on one side, you see the correspondent of Grimm, the admirer of Voltaire, the unbeliever, the Epicurean; on the other, you see the Russian *matushka*, worshipped by millions of *muzhiks*, the Byzantine Empress, head of the Orthodox Church, the moving spirit of the Slavic world, the Great Catharine. This extraordinary contrast gives a great charm to her correspondence. Her intelligence lays hold on everything. She is not systematic, she is always ready to adapt a new means to new ends. Grimm writes of her:

"It is necessary to have seen, at such moments, that singular head, compound of genius and of grace, to have a conception of the flow of ideas, of the sallies which crowded upon each other like the waters of a natural cascade. Why was it not in my power to write down those conversations literally? The world would have had a precious fragment, perhaps unique for the history of the human mind. The imagination and the reason were equally struck by that eagle eye, so profound and swift, which illumined everything like lightning."

Catharine, though she worked every day at improving her mind, and was a constant reader of Montesquieu and Blackstone as well as of the lighter French literature, was nevertheless more remarkable for her character than for her intellect. She had an indomitable will; she had identified her own ambition with that of Russia, and she gave a national character to all her undertakings. She had in view the resurrection of Greece, the enfranchisement of the Slavic populations of the Balkan peninsula. She dreamt of replacing the crescent with the cross on Saint Sophia in Constantinople; she gave to the second son of Paul the name of Constantine. She got a footing on the Black Sea after the Crimea had been conquered by Potemkin. We see in her letters maps, coarsely drawn in her hand, of the Caucasus; she wished to take Baku and Derbent. Speaking of Constantine, she writes on October 7, 1789: "He has a fine future. In thirty years he may well go from Sebastopol to Constantinople."

We can agree with M. Waliszewski when he writes:

"She was an extraordinary woman and a great sovereign. As a woman she proved that her sex was capable of rising to the level of the highest destinies and duties; as a sovereign she did as much for the greatness of Russia as Peter I. himself. She did not, however, as has been said, introduce her adopted country into the domain of European civilization; Russia is no more European now than she was two hundred years ago. She is neither Europe nor Asia; she has been justly called a sixth part of the world. This Russia, which is and seems to be destined to remain a world apart; which, though it is in contact with the great European interest, seems to follow its own impulse and to obey its own special law of development; which, though it draws its inspiration from Occidental culture, betrays no tendency to allow itself to be absorbed by it—this Russia, which Peter I. created, received from Catharine the consciousness of its strength, of its genius, and of its historical rôle."

We will end by saying that we should have much preferred that M. Waliszewski had given his work an historical and chronological form. The titles of his chapters will show what method he has followed. When Catharine becomes Empress we are treated to these chapters: "Physical Portrait, Character, Temperament—Intellect, Education—Ideas and Principles—Art of Governing—Domestic Policy—Foreign Policy—The Friend of the Philosophers—Catherine as a Writer—Inner Life—Family Life—Favoritism." This classification may be convenient for some researches, but it seems to us that the details of these numerous chapters might have found their place in a biography, and a biography has more life than a systematic enumeration of separate traits.

Correspondence.

VÆ VICTIS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: There are some dimensions so enormous that we best obtain an adequate idea of them by comparison. Perhaps this method may be usefully employed to indicate the monstrous proportions of the United States pension expenditure.

When the Franco-Prussian war indemnity of five thousand millions of francs ($965,000,000) was exacted by Germany, the demand was considered a merciless exercise of the power of conquest. Will it be believed that by the close of the current fiscal year (June 30, 1893) the South will have paid for the support of Northern families *one hundred and eleven millions of dollars more* than an equivalent number of the French people were required to pay the conquering Germans as war indemnity?

By the close of next June the sum paid in pensions will amount in round numbers to fifteen hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars ($1,575,000,000). Now, the proportion of the Southern people to the whole population of the Union since the war has been remarkably constant at one-third, so that the South has contributed of that total one-third, or five hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars ($525,000,000). The average population of the South since the war has been fifteen millions, or three-sevenths of the population of France in 1871, so that the sum which the Southern people would have had to provide for the war indemnity to Germany, would have been three-sevenths of nine hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars, or four hundred and fourteen millions ($414,000,000), which is less

by $111,000,000 than the South has already paid to the North, and the beginning of the end "is not yet." A. M. KEILEY.

CAIRO, January 18, 1893.

FRANCE AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A short time since I quoted from an article by the Comte de Vogüé to show that the problems of popular government are the same in France as in the United States, and may be summed up in the question how to arrive at a proper balance of executive and legislative power. I should like to clinch that quotation with some extracts from the *Chronique* of Charles de Mazade, also in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The details are different from ours, but the principle is the same:

"For more than ten years there has been formed on the surface of the country a class of impatient Republicans, greedy of domination, who have thrown themselves upon power as upon a prey, and have aimed at making the Republic the property of party, the monopoly of a sect. All their policy is to have a majority. They have created it, after a fashion, by the artifice of a concentration which is only an equivocal association of interest. They have maintained it as best they could by making a common stock of their passions and prejudices; by giving up to each other now moral peace and the security of religious faith, now the guarantees of financial order, one day the inviolability of the magistracy, the next social order itself, jeoparded by the agitations of workmen and Socialists. If by chance they felt themselves shaky, or about to split up, the great argument was always ready: they hinted at monarchical conspiracy or raised again the clerical question [the equivalent of the Democratic party]. They appealed to republican solidarity, and the ranks marched to the ballot-box without flinching. The main thing was to keep up the majority, to remain the masters. And thus has been formed by degrees a system in which all are deadened—moral sentiment as well as that of the law, of equity, of the rights of the State, of the authority of Government. And thus we have come to the point of relaxation in which public men, badly guarded against the temptations of power, have found it quite natural to lay the financiers under contribution for their cause and for themselves, to make a trade of their influence under the protection of republican solidarity.

"What is curious, without being new, is that those who never see any remedy for crises except in destruction and in new revolutions, now turn their weapons against the representative system and accuse it of all misfortunes and all mistakes. If the Panama affair happens, if the Government totters, if venality enters into public life, if the Chamber feels itself to be powerless and fallen in public esteem, if, in a word, confusion and suspicion are everywhere, it is the fault of representative government. Nonsense! Real representative government we have not got, and it is precisely because we have not got it, because we have only the fiction and the shadow of it, because it has been outrageously falsified, that everything goes by haphazard, without rule and without fixity.

"Is the chief of the State free to exercise the rights and powers which the Constitution gives him? The last President let those lose their edge and wither in his hands. The very honest President who is to-day at the Elysée has not been able or has not dared to renew them. If he undertook to have an opinion, an initiative, to demand new consideration for a law by Parliament, as he has a right to do, there would be an outcry about personal power. If he spoke of a dissolution, the cry would be of a *coup d'état*. He cannot, in his travels, use the elevated and moderate language of a chief magistrate without being accused of reaction, of conspiracy with the Pope. And thus one of the springs of the Constitution is broken. When the Chamber extends its sterile and jealous omnipotence over everything, when it contrives always to have an extra session by not voting the budget till the last moment, or not at all, is that representative government? When ministers are set up and pulled down by the freaks of an incoherent and precarious majority, without other result than taking another step forward, is that too representative government? When prime ministers degrade their functions till they become accomplices, direct or indirect, of the distribution of the funds of a company, or till they introduce shady financiers into State affairs, is that, forsooth, representative government?

"Is all that, in a word—a President who cannot exercise his rights, a Chamber which overrides its own, ministries which are formed by chance—is that representative government? It is the mockery of all government."

G. B.

BOSTON, February 4, 1893.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SABBATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In common with many other readers of the *Nation*, I have been much interested in the letters relating to the "American Sabbath" and the "Lord's Day in the Primitive Church" which you published on the 26th of January and the 2d of February. But I have been a little surprised that in neither letter is any mention made of the full discussion of this subject contained in the recently published work of Mr. Douglas Campbell, 'The Puritan in Holland, England, and America.' This author shows conclusively that the English and American Sabbath of to-day was not the outgrowth of the Reformation upon the Continent. The leading Continental reformers protested against the Jewish observance of Sunday, which was a festival and not a fast; Luther enjoyed his music on a Sunday afternoon, while John Calvin at Geneva went even further, permitting his young men to engage in military drill, while the old ones played at bowls. He himself often shared the amusements of the latter, and John Knox found him so engaged when he first made his acquaintance.

It has often been said by persons unacquainted with the subject that the introduction of the Jewish Sabbath into England was the work of the Puritans alone, and all sorts of errors have been made by historians in relation to the question when the word Sabbath-day, instead of Sunday, first appeared in official documents and acts of Parliament. Mr. Campbell shows that it was used in official documents as early as 1580, and in an act of Parliament in 1585. From that time on its use was very general.

Your correspondent "H." calls attention very justly to the remarkable influence exerted upon the English people by the treatise on the Sabbath published by Mr. Nicholas Bound in 1595, but he does not suggest any reasons for the exertion of this influence. Mr. Campbell shows that long before the appearance of this book the soil had been prepared for it through the conviction, which was taking possession of the whole English nation, that they were the chosen people of the Lord. Even before the destruction of the Armada this idea was widely entertained, and after that event it became universal. Hence it follows that the Old Testament, rather than the New, was looked upon as the rule of conduct for life. How strongly this idea had affected the English people for the last three centuries has been pointed out by Emerson, Hamerton, and many other writers.

But there are other conditions, also explained by Mr. Campbell, which account for the book's popularity among all sober-minded people. On the Continent the masses were sufficiently educated to understand that a part of Sunday could be given to social recreations, while the remainder was devoted to religious observances. But, as all the records show, the English Sunday was a day of wild riot, intemperance, and general profanation. Probably misconstruing some of the directions of Elizabeth, many of the working people saw no difference between Sunday and any other day. With those who abstained from toil, it was generally devoted to theatrical representations, rude sports, and drunkenness. Unless England was to be entirely debauched, and largely through its so-called day of rest, all this required a reformation. To work this reformation came the book of Dr. Bound, the importance and value of which can hardly be exaggerated. After the death of Elizabeth, the public theatres were closed on Sunday, Parliament refused to sit on that day, and, by a series of enactments extending down to the present time, Sunday servile work in England has been forbidden, and the masses have had a day of rest. Even after the Restoration in 1660, nothing could shake the devotion of the English people to the Jewish Sabbath.

This has been a great work, but the question is whether it is the best obtainable. The masses, shut off from innocent amusements, have resorted to the ale-house and tavern, and made the English Sunday a day of drunkenness. Persons sometimes point to a Parisian Sunday, and ask whether the superior morality of the English people does not prove that their mode of keeping Sunday is the better. As Mr. Campbell points out, the careful student will probably question the assumption of a superior morality in England. But, after all, the contrast is very misleading when made between peoples of different blood, different religions, and different habits of thought. A valuable comparison can, however, be instituted between England and Holland. In this case the two peoples are of the same blood and of the same religion. But the Hollanders have never adopted the Jewish Sabbath. Their libraries, museums, gardens, and public buildings have been open to the masses on Sunday, and certainly with no evil effects, since, in the matter of morality, they stand now and have always stood above the English. In England itself a new spirit seems to be at work. Years ago, Charles Kingsley encouraged the young men of his parish to play cricket on Sunday afternoon, in order to keep them from the ale-house. To-day a large body of English divines, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, favor the Sunday opening of British libraries and museums for the benefit of the masses. This cannot be long delayed. Whether the Fair at Chicago should be opened on Sunday, in whole or in part, is a matter about which there is naturally a marked difference of opinion. It is certainly, however, not in the interest of morality or religion to conceal or misrepresent the historical facts connected with the development of our present mode of keeping Sunday. G.

FEBRUARY 4, 1893.

"*MISTAKEN* SOULS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: As above, or, more fully, with the words "*Mistaken* souls, that dream of Heaven," begins, in a mouldy myth, the enlivening hymn which was given out for the solace of a couple undergoing matrimony. Not to speak of the apocryphal ninth beatitude, here are suggested pneumatology, oneirology, gamology, and much besides; but

"On all these points, and points obscure as these,
Think they who will, and think whate'er they please."

Such profundities waived, then, my present business is with the incidence of philology on

the humble vocable *mistaken*, in the acceptation of 'erring in judgment.'

Under the heading "To be *mistaken*," Dr. Johnson expounds in this wise: "*To mistake* has a kind of reciprocal sense; *I mistake*, 'je me trompe.' *I am mistaken* means *I misconceive*, *I am in an error*, more frequently than *I am ill understood;* but *my opinion is mistaken* means [sometimes] *my opinion is not rightly understood.*" When, however, did *mistake* signify 'deceive'? Of Dr. Johnson's principal editors, Archdeacon Todd and Dr. Latham, the first retains the comment which has been quoted, and the other omits it, though without substituting anything in its place. "The passive participle," alleges Bp. Lowth, "is often employed in an active sense in the word *mistaken*, used instead of *mistaking*." After citing Shakespeare's "You are too much *mistaken* in this king," he adds: "*I mistake* or *I am mistaking* means 'I misunderstand'; but *I am mistaken* means, properly, 'I am misunderstood.'" Meaning otherwise, it is improper, doubtless, if the ruling of an incogitant autocrat is to be preferred to the warrant of good usage. Farther, the Bishop ignores *mistake* as intransitive.

In the original edition of John Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, published in 1791, appears Dr. Johnson's "To be *mistaken*," his definition, 'To err,' and nothing more. But, in the second edition of that work, which came out in 1797, there is an ambitious note on Dr. Johnson's exposition of the phrase. Here is an extract from it: "The verb in question, *I am mistaken*, for *I am mistaking*, seems . . . to be what the Latins call a verb *Deponent*, an active verb with a passive form; an irregularity which is no recommendation to the Latin Language, and is a blemish to ours." "This irregularity," Walker maunders, "has long been an eyesore to our Grammarians, but has got such possession of the language as to render it almost incurable"; as if grammarians of English, for the most part, were not a beef-witted, self-confident, and opinionated crew, who, except for their being purblind, would less frequently fancy the existence of linguistic deformities. And Walker also tenders the following valuable information and sapient counsel: "Our old writers were ignorant of Grammar, and thought all phrases good that did not quarrel with the ear; but that is not the case since the labours of Johnson and Lowth. The best way, therefore, to remedy these abuses is, to avoid them in future"; a sort of consummation which will be feasible when a head that has been broken can be healed by not breaking it again.

The phrase *to be mistaken*, remarks Dr. Richardson, "has a two-fold application." Touching the second of its applications, the one with which I am concerned, he pronounces: "I am *mistaken—i. e., taken*, led, drawn the wrong course or path, astray; I am misled, misguided, betrayed; and, consequentially, I go wrong or astray, I err, I misapprehend." This, one cannot but acknowledge, is, as sophistry, excellent.

Mr. B. H. Smart, the lexicographer, bids us recognize, in the *I am mistaken* here considered, "an adjective," denoting 'wrong—erroneous in judgement, view, or opinion,' which "must be distinguished from the participle passive or past, as in . . . 'I am *mistaken* by my hearers,' . . . where the sense is different from that of the adjective." But, just as there, so, in *mistaken meaning*, 'misapprehended meaning,' is not *mistaken* the same part of speech that we have in *I am mistaken* and *mistaken souls?* Since, however, it is only in the latter phrases that Mr. Smart sees an adjective, can it be that he derives his "adjective" *mistaken* from the substantive *mistake*, as *wooden* is derived from *wood?* At any rate, he has repeatedly betrayed that he is quite capable of such an enormity of philologastry. To this effect indicate, for example, besides his *chrestomachy*, *curriculus*, etc., etc., his *dislogistic*, with the wonderful definitions of it: "'Illogical; undoing by argument what seemed to be previously established by it.' In the first sense, at least, if not in the second, the word is ill-formed." In spite of what I observed in *Modern English* (1873) respecting *dislogistic*, this cacograph, and also Mr. Smart's fatuity about it, are retained in the latest edition of Webster's *Dictionary* (1880), and in the latest edition of Worcester's (1881), to which I have access, with the addition, in both, of Jeremy Bentham's *dyslogistic*, as something different, which, forsooth, it is, with a witness.

The Rev. Mark Anthony Meilan, dogmatizing in 1803, classes *you are mistaken*, 'you err,' among "anomalous or uncouth phrases," and despatches it thus: "This means, really, *you are misunderstood;* because *mistaken*, as it follows the verb *are*, is an adjective, whereas the intended meaning is that you *mistake*." The author's whim in calling *mistaken* "an adjective" is founded on his rejection of a passive voice in English. With him, differing from Mr. Smart, equally with the *mistaken* after *are*, the *misunderstood* in *you are misunderstood* is, as he expressly teaches, an adjective. As to the Meilanite logic, it is quite beyond me.

Dean Alford lays it down that, in *I am mistaken*, 'I have made a mistake,' the verb is "in the passive, to carry what should be its active meaning." Mr. Edward S. Gould laments that such an expression is "one of the most widely disseminated of philological errors." According to Dr. William B. Hodgson, we have, in the litigated *I am mistaken*, a "quasi-middle usage"; he can discover "no true analogy to" it; and he scouts it as impure English. Once more, Mr. Alfred Ayres desiderates the emergence of "some theory upon which the locution *you are mistaken*," as ordinarily employed, "could be defended." But I may well have done transcribing effusions which, as will be evinced, determine nothing but their own emptiness. Their authors, one and all, were unfavored, in their gropings after the truth, with any the faintest glimpse of a glimmer of helpful enlightenment. Yet, to guide them aright, nothing more was requisite than a little circumspection.

In the same boat with the *mistaken souls* aforesaid, for which there are seventeenth-century precedents, are, in the contemplation of grammar, *advanced scholars*, *aged saints*, *apostatized churches*, *backslidden sinners*, *coalesced parties*, *decayed cheesemongers*, *departed joys*, *escaped convicts*, *expired leases*, *fallen angels*, *gone sinners*, *grown women*, *practised writers*, *relapsed heretics*, *retired statesmen*, *strayed sheep*, *vanished charms*, *waned moon*, *risen Lord*, and—in heaven above, in the earth beneath, and where good Presbyterians would send naughty Professor Briggs—a miscellany of other persons and things far too numerous to particularize. *Clamans in deserto*, and therefore unheard by the far-off world, I proclaimed all this, substantially, one and twenty years ago, in my *Recent Exemplifications of False Philology*, p. 37, where *mistaken eulogist*, 'eulogist who errs,' is adduced in the course of a discussion aiming to establish that *experienced*, in *experienced man*, is not based directly on a substantive. Curiously enough, the nicety on which I am dwelling was lately proposed afresh for consideration by Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, immediately after he had read my book just named, as he informed me in a pleasant letter of eight pages written but five days before his sudden and lamented death. That what I there say has a distinct bearing on that nicety must have escaped his notice.

Expired leases affords one of the many instances of the adjectival use of the past participle of a verb intransitive; and, if the verb *mistake* had been intransitive only, who would not have perceived, at once, that *mistaken souls*, as here discoursed on, is precisely on all fours with it? And, as it is, who, unconfused by the thought of the transitive *mistake*, can help perceiving that *I am mistaken*, 'I have fallen into error,' has a perfect analogue in *the leases are expired?* Obviously, too, if, as we have no practical transitive *miscarry*, we had no transitive *mistake*, the employment of *I mistake*, 'I err,' *I have mistaken*, 'I have erred,' and the like, would be much more current than is now the case.

No one, assuredly, could have had any difficulty in justifying the phraseology under treatment, if he had reflected on the fact that, whereas the combination formed by *have* and a past participle is dynamic, that which is formed by *be* and such a participle is static. *Has expired* denotes action; *is expired*, as likewise *expired* qualifying *leases*, denotes state resulting from action. In the latter, *expired* is virtually, though not in scientific nomenclature, an adjective. Only in being derived from a verb does it partake of the characteristics of a participle.

It must, by this time, be clearly evident that *the mistaken man*, 'the erring man,' and *the man is mistaken*, 'in error,' are to be explained, in rigid strictness, as 'the man in the condition of having mistaken, or of having made a mistake,' and 'the man is in the condition,' and so forth. Practically, however, *the mistaken man*, or the man who *is mistaken*, 'in error,' is he of whom *mistaking*, 'making a mistake,' whether in the past, the present, or the future, may be predicated. Time is here indeterminate, as it is in *a running stream*.

Though *mistake*, intransitive, has so early authority as that of Robert Mannyng, about 1330, the transitive *mistake*, as I learn from Dr. Murray, of the *New English Dictionary*, has not been observed to have come up till some fifty years later. On the transitive use of the verb, on the substantive *mistake*, the participial adjective *mistaking*, the adverbs *mistakingly* and *mistakenly*, etc., there is no occasion that I should touch.

Mistaken souls, indeed, and mistaken from peculiarity in their gift of apprehension, must be those who, after patiently pondering what has been set forth above, refuse to accept the proffered rationale of the phrase by which they are to be designated. F. H.

MARLESFORD, ENGLAND, Jan. 15, 1893.

P. S.—In No. 1427, greatly disabling my argument, I have said, nodding, that the substantive *pervert* denotes 'a personal agent.' For this read "a person acted upon," or simply, if I may so put it, "a patient." It is, above all, in being passive that it differs from *cheat*, "cheater," which is active.

But to "a patient" I should prefer "a patiential" or "patiential," to match *an agential* and *agential*—technicalities which I proposed many years ago, and which have been, to some extent, taken up. *Perverter* is agential. One ought not to flout a scientific term, accepted or

candidate, for its ugliness, if it is usefully distinctive.

Notes.

D. Lothrop Co., Boston, have in press 'Seaward,' an elegy on the death of Thomas William Parsons, by Richard Hovey; 'In the Wake of Columbus,' by Frederick A. Ober, copiously illustrated; and 'Oliver Cromwell,' by Geo. H. Clark, D.D.

Ginn & Co., Boston, announce for next month an abridgment of Ormsby's translation of 'Don Quixote,' edited for children by M. F. Wheaton.

The Century Company is about to publish 'A Handbook of Invalid Cooking,' by Mary A. Boland, instructor in cooking at the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses. Besides recipes, some ideas are given in this book of nutrition, digestion, chemical changes in food, etc.

Macmillan & Co. announce as nearly ready the first volume of Henry Craik's "English Prose Writers," uniform with the companion series, T. H. Ward's "English Poets." The specimens from each writer's works are prefaced by brief notices of the life and surroundings of the author, the scope of his work, with a critical description of his style and methods, and of his place in the development of English prose. The part now ready covers the period from the fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. There will be two editions, corresponding to the Cabinet and Students' editions of Ward's "Poets."

Henry Holt & Co. will shortly publish 'Literary Criticism for Students,' by Prof. Edward T. McLaughlin of Yale, a book of selections on literary æsthetics by the great English critics from Sir Philip Sydney to Walter Pater; also, 'Representative English Literature,' by Henry S. Pancoast, University Extension Lecturer.

D. Appleton & Co. have nearly ready 'Andrew Jackson,' in their "Great Commanders" series, the last literary labor of the late James Parton.

The death of Cyrus W. Field has seemed a fitting occasion to furbish the monument to his greatest achievement, and the Scribners have accordingly brought out a new edition of Dr. Henry M. Field's 'History of the Atlantic Telegraph,' more handsomely set, and more or less revised by the author. Dr. Field has added a chapter or two personal to his brother, whose career is recorded to its sombre end, and whose portrait serves as a frontispiece. The memorial is justly due to one who was the cause of perhaps the greatest difference between the world into which he was born and that from which he departed. It will be Cyrus Field's triumph, too, when, as we may expect, the telephone service also shall be submarine, and when Emerson's metaphor of the Concord "shot heard round the world" shall be overtaken by practical acoustics.

To the reprint of the first edition of 'David Copperfield' (Macmillan) the younger Dickens prefixes but a few words. What passed as his father's masterpiece was written with the greatest ease and least draft upon his nervous system, and has, properly speaking, no history. Mr. Dickens intimates the bounds to its autobiographical and family portraiture, and censures Mr. Forster for not excising "the half-dozen or so lines, which cannot but have come as a shock to most people," in the novelist's posthumous confession of his bitter feelings towards his parents—his mother in particular.

All the improvements claimed for 'Hazell's Annual' for 1893 (London: Hazell, Watson & Viney; New York: Scribners) will be found to exist in fact. This valuable statistical handbook has always bestowed much attention on Labor, and now essays with good success to give a conspectus of the movement the world over—a "movement," of course, in which strikes play a conspicuous part. A new rubric, for which enlargement may be expected, pertains to matters Medical. The lists of Peers and Commons have been displayed to better advantage than formerly. New titles, like Paderewski, and old, like Blaine, Cleveland, Kossuth, Panama Canal, etc., show the editor's care in bringing the work down to date.

'The Horsewoman,' by Alice M. Hayes (W. Thacker & Co.), conveys the usual information in regard to side-saddle riding which women are supposed to be in search of, and is sufficiently well illustrated. It is by no means so clear or so attractive as "C. de Hurst's" manual, which we recently noticed, and too much space is given to advertising the author's remarkable success as a horsewoman, repeating all the flattering things the newspapers have said of her, and recommending the public to read her husband's books.

'Figure Skating, Simple and Combined' (Macmillan & Co.) will doubtless prove interesting to the young people who are taking advantage of the present season and the facilities offered by the various skating-clubs for indulging in their favorite pastime. Mr. Monier-Williams and his associates seem to have said all that it was possible to say on the subject, and they are duly impressed with the alleged superiority of English figure-skating over that practised in any other country. It is of course exceedingly difficult to make comparisons, but it is safe to say that this superiority cannot yet be regarded as a fixed fact.

'Old Sword Play' (B. Westermann & Co.) is a handsome volume, chiefly remarkable for the illustrations, which are reproduced from the works of Morozzo, Alfieri, Angelo, and others. These illustrations are accompanied by a somewhat slender account of the various systems of sword play, which cannot be said to add anything to previous treatises on the subject.

Columbia College announces two prizes, of $1,000 and $400, offered by Mr. Joseph F. Loubat, for the best works published in English on the (1) history, geography, numismatics, (2) archæology, ethnology, or philology of North America. The author need not be a citizen of the United States. The works in question must have been published since January 1, 1888, and must be based on original research. Copies must be sent, not later than June 1 of the present year, to the President of Columbia College, whose Secretary will furnish copies of the regulations adopted. Mr. Loubat's endowment will permit an award at least every five years alternately in the two groups of subjects shown above. After the present year, the foundation will be employed to stimulate research—*i. e.*, to reward works written expressly in view of the prizes.

The Calendar of the Imperial University of Tokio for 1891–'92, besides giving the detail of students and instructors, furnishes a complete list of the publications of the medical and scientific departments. While there are four volumes of monographs in science, most of them in English, and twenty-two medical papers in German, the college of literature is still represented by one essay, Prof. Chamberlain's "Aino Studies." The students number 1,346, and the graduates and alumni 1,589. The statistical tables show that the extremities of the empire and every prefecture in it are represented, the average age of students at graduation being twenty-four. Another interesting conspectus shows the occupations of graduates, the majority being in Government employ, and about fifty studying in special courses abroad. There is a map of the grounds of the University, one the superb city headquarters of the daimio of Kaga, the richest of the old feudal lords, in whose dominions the characteristic red and gold porcelain was made. One of the most interesting pages is that devoted to the scholarships founded by private munificence, one being in memory of Hatakéyama Yoshinari, one of the Japanese best known to Americans. Very appropriately, these scholarships are in law and chemistry, courses which were founded by this zealous scholar, who was so powerful an agent in the development of the old language-school into the university.

Apropos of the issue this month of the "enriched" or standard Book of Common Prayer in the United States, there is on the press, in Japan, a translation of the English parent book into the Ainu tongue. The Rev. John Batchelor, an English clergyman, of the Church Missionary Society, whose work on the Ainu of Japan we lately reviewed, is the competent translator.

A peep into the literary life of Old Japan, and especially of the scholars of Yedo, has been afforded readers of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan by the Rev. George W. Knox, American missionary of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Knox has given, in condensed and readable form, the substance of the philosophy of Kyusō, the most orthodox and influential of the Confucian teachers in Yedo. His system being the prop of the Tokugawa militarism, or Tycoonism, it had the protection of the Yedo Government, and opposition to it was banned as heterodoxy. Other scholars who made the critical study of the Chinese sage a means of intellectual emancipation, and occasionally a motor of political loyalty to the Emperor in Kioto, were apt to continue their meditations in jail, with the confiscation of their writings. Dr. Knox is now engaged upon a translation of the autobiography of Arai Hakuséki, which is probably unique in the literature of Japan. This rationalistic scholar, the Ewald of Japan, who interpreted in the light of science the myths of the ancient books, lived between the years 1656-1725, and gives in his work a lively picture of literary life, opinions, and procedure in the Shogun's capital.

A *Privat-gymnasium* for girls will be opened at Easter at Weimar, with the object of preparing women for the universities. A similar gymnasium was opened last October at Vienna.

An introductory lecture of a course on Egyptology was delivered in London on January 14 by Mr. Flinders Petrie, the first holder of the professorship at University College founded by the late Miss Amelia B. Edwards. In it he referred to the fact that, while the Governments of Germany, France, and Italy had liberally assisted students, the English Government, notwithstanding its position in Egypt for the past ten years, "had done nothing, and even private enterprise had been hindered rather than helped by English diplomacy." It would be his aim to provide a library and museum for the use of students, and he hoped to have a series of annual loan exhibitions. In addition to courses of lectures, students would be prepared for practical work in Egypt, and Mr. Petrie stated that from $1,500 to $2,000 would cover all the expenses of an excavator

for one season. Some of the best recent works on Egyptian art and history were mentioned, but, "for the general outlines of the whole subject," Wilkinson was still the best. Mr. Petrie concluded with a rapid sketch of what still remained to be done in Egyptology.

The existence of a race of dwarfs on the Atlas range, about which there was an animated controversy last year, has received unexpected confirmation. Mr. Walter B. Harris, who has just returned from a journey in southern Morocco, communicates these facts to the London *Times*: While travelling along the foot of the mountains he saw thirteen or fourteen persons, none of whom were over four feet six inches in height, natives of the upper mountain regions. The Moors described them "as a wild people, living in built houses in the rocks and snow, hunting mouflon with extraordinary agility, and given to shooting any one penetrating to their domains." He attributes their small stature, not, as some have asserted, to the fact that they are the remnants of the troglodytes, but to the circumstances in which they live. He believes them to be "merely a certain collection of Shleh tribes, who, through the high altitudes at which they live, and the extremes of climate they are subject to, from their poverty and inability to grow crops, from the scarcity and bad quality of such food as they are able to collect, have, in the lapse of centuries, become of almost extraordinarily stunted growth." On his return journey to the coast Mr. Harris visited the artificial caves of Ain Tarsilt, which, from the height of the roofs and the size of the doors, windows, and alcoves for beds, were evidently the work of dwarfs. He does not venture an opinion, however, as to whether any descendants of this people are still living.

The pleasant villages of Vevay and Montreux, on the banks of Lake Geneva in Switzerland, favorite resorts of summer travellers, appear to be exposed to a peculiar danger from the tendency of their wharves to slip down into the waters of the lake. The villages are situated on small deltas, built by torrential streams that descend from the neighboring hills. The outer slope of the deltas, beneath the lake level, lies at as steep an angle as can be maintained by pebbles and sands. When an additional weight, such as that of masonry and wharf construction, is added to their edge, equilibrium is destroyed, and a catastrophe often follows. At Vevay a number of accidents of this kind are described by Dr. Schardt in a recent Bulletin of the Société Vaudoise. At Vevay a long wharf slipped into the lake on May 11, 1877, and at Montreux a wharf and some adjoining parts of the shore, occupying in all about ten thousand square feet, quietly sank on May 19, 1891. A heavy storm of wind and rain prevailed at the time, and no one was on the wharf when it disappeared.

The *American Anthropologist* for January contains an article on the distribution of stone implements in the tide-water country of Virginia and Maryland, by W. H. Holmes, in which he gives a novel and suggestive interpretation to the rough-chipped stones such as have been heretofore called palæolithic. Mr. Holmes shows very clearly that the rough-chipped stones found around Washington are simply "rejects," discarded for some unsatisfactory behavior in the hands of the Indians who worked them. Complete sequences of specimens illustrate the advance from the unworked cobble-stones of the old river beds, through the rougher or finer rejects, to the finely chipped or polished implements. The rejects are never taken far from the "workshops" where the original material was got out, but the finished implements are carried far and wide from these centres of distribution. Whatever date may finally be given to rough-chipped stones embedded in undisturbed river gravels, it is clear that the principles of interpretation announced by Mr. Holmes must be carefully introduced in a revision of much that has been published about so-called "palæolithic man" in America.

The age of the earth is discussed by Mr. Clarence King in the January number of the *American Journal of Science* on the basis of certain experiments made in the laboratory of the United States Geological Survey by Mr. Carl Barus on the behavior of rocks under high temperatures and pressures. Assuming certain initial distributions of temperature within the earth, it is found that an age of 24,000,000 years is the most probable measure of the time since a permanent crust was formed and geological processes were introduced; and this involves such a present distribution of internal temperatures as is consistent with essential solidity of the rock mass within, because downward increase of pressure more than counterbalances the effect of downward increase of heat. Mr. King finds evidence of the correctness of this time-measure first in the physical evidence of the behavior of the earth as a solid under tidal strains, and second in the limits set to the past supply of solar heat by the estimates of Helmholtz and Kelvin. In the February number of the same periodical Mr. George F. Becker makes a contribution to the history of the physical term "potential" (*subs.*) that will be serviceable to Dr. Murray and the 'New English Dictionary.'

Two articles extracted from the Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission—on the physical and biological characteristics of the natural oyster-grounds of South Carolina, and on the present methods of oyster-culture in France, both by Mr. Bashford Dean—possess an exceptional interest on account of the numerous accompanying photographic views. The phosphate industry in the beds of the Carolina rivers is, it appears, injurious to the oyster not by reason of any chemical pollution, but by the mere mechanical disturbance of the water with sediment.

The political vagaries of the present population of Kansas have induced much speculation as to the cause of them. That the lack of newspapers does not count is evident from the list published in the eighth annual report of the Kansas Historical Society. It fills twenty-nine pages, and with very few exceptions every paper thus recorded is sent as a free gift to the Society, which binds and cares for it. A like enlightened spirit governs the press of Wisconsin in reference to the library of the State Historical Society.

Mr. F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, reissues, on a sad occasion, his panel photographic portrait of the late Phillips Brooks. No better has come under our observation. More generally acceptable may be Mr. Gutekunst's reduction of the same portrait to cabinet size, printed in permanent ink on plate paper by his exceptionally good process. A number of curious early portraits of the great preacher, his teachers and friends, with views of his churches and his haunts, accompany a paper on Bishop Brooks by the Rev. Julius H. Ward, reprinted from the Boston *New England Magazine*.

—The thirty-third volume of Sidney Lee's 'Dictionary of National Biography' (London: Smith, Elder & Co.; New York: Macmillan) carries the letter L along to Lluelyn. The explorer Livingstone is allowed twelve pages, and this is more, we think, than any other personage between these covers gets; nor, indeed, is there among them any whose influence on mankind and the course of history surpasses his, or whose fame will continue to grow like his as the vast "Dark Continent" undergoes the civilizing transformation due to his impulse. From this, though not from a literary, point of view, the ten pages given to Sir Robert L'Estrange seem disproportionate—L'Estrange, who, according to Dr. Johnson, was the first hireling partisan journalist. That odd protégé of Dr. Johnson's, Dr. Robert Levett, is the subject of a very bright and rather touching sketch. There is a charitable account of Charles Lever, whose strictly English pedigree is remarked upon. The notice of Mark Lemon recalls the extensive "theatre" of this playwright founder of *Punch*, which in its trying early years was maintained by his stage profits. Leslie Stephen's fine hand appears in the notices of "Monk" Lewis, as well as of G. H. Lewes, of whom it is recorded that in an article in the *British Quarterly* in 1847, upon "Browning and the Poetry of the Age," he held up Tennyson as the only true poet living. Of Lewes's conjugal infelicities, Mr. Stephen says incisively: "The views of marriage held by Lewes and his immediate circle were not more strict than those of Godwin and Shelley. When, however, the conduct of the persons concerned exemplified the theories which he had inculcated, complications arose which became practically trying." In this volume are also embraced John Leland, earliest of English antiquaries; Lemprière, whose Classical Dictionary had "the merit of being readable"; J. J. Lester, who worked out the principles of the modern microscope; Edward Lloyd, godfather of "Lloyd's"; that shifty statesman, William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, conveniently blind when Charles I. would arrest the five members; Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, whose *mot*, "Life would be tolerable but for its amusements," should not lose currency; and Jenny Lind. Nor must we omit to mention the sketches of theologians so recently among us as Bishop Lightfoot, Canon Liddon, and R. F. Littledale.

—The well-known Swiss Dante scholar, Dr. G. A. Scartazzini, has just published (Milan: Hoepli) an abridged edition of his larger commentary on the 'Divine Comedy,' which seems likely to meet with much favor and probably to supplant for general uses all the smaller Italian editions. It is, for instance, decidedly superior to Fraticelli's, for though the two volumes are of about the same size, the thin (but tough) paper on which Scartazzini's is printed gives him fully two hundred pages the advantage. The print, moreover, is beautifully clear, that of the notes as well as that of the text, and the various sizes and styles of type are so skilfully arranged that the eye finds readily and without fatigue what it seeks. The text is virtually that of the larger edition. The notes in most cases are abridged from the same; in not a few cases, however, the editor has taken advantage of later researches or of the commentaries—notably that of Benvenuto da Imola—which have been published since the appearance of the Leipzig edition. So far as a rapid examination can discover, there is a gratifying absence of the polemic writing which has at times marred Scartazzini's work. The price is only four *lire*. The preface announces that the editor has in hand a complete revision, under the title of 'Dantalogia,' of his 'Dante,' published in 1883 in the Hoepli series

of manuals, and translated into English in 1887 by Dr. Davidson.

—Three years ago our readers' attention was directed to the then recently concluded barometric observations of Prof. A. Heilprin among the giant volcanoes of Mexico, made with a view to redetermining the elevations of the four principal summits of the Republic, the Nevado de Toluca, Ixtaccihuatl, Popocatepetl, and Citlaltepetl (or Peak of Orizaba, as it is commonly called). The results obtained showed, contrary to common supposition, that the Peak of Orizaba (18,205 feet) exceeded Popocatepetl in elevation by nearly seven hundred feet, and that it was justly entitled to the first position among the Mexican mountains, if not among all the summits of the North American Continent. Much incredulity was at the time expressed regarding this determination of altitude, and it even appears that considerable feeling was aroused by it in the City of Mexico, so justly proud of the "smoky mountain," one of the "watch towers" of the Valley of Anahuac, are the inhabitants of the Mexican capital. More recent determinations of the two rival summits, made by J. T. Scovell of Terre Haute, Ind., in charge of a special commission of exploration, confirm Prof. Heilprin's measurements, and place them within an unusually narrow margin of error. The average of the barometric determinations of the Peak of Orizaba gives 18,179 feet, and of the triangulation, 18,314 feet—a mean of 18,246 feet. Assuming this altitude to be approximately correct (and it is so conceded by the editor of the Royal Geographical Society's Proceedings), the question as to the culminating point of the North American Continent resolves itself into a consideration of the claims of Orizaba and Mount St. Elias. The latter mountain, which the earlier determinations of Russell and Kerr had almost consigned to the level of the higher peaks of Colorado and California, has since been reconstituted by Russell into a mountain of the first order, with an elevation of approximately 18,100 feet. As such it confirms the position stated in the *Nation*, that while a close rival of the Mexican peak, its place is probably after, rather than before, that mountain.

—In his forty-seventh annual report, Prof. Pickering, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, makes fitting allusion to the death of a second member of the famous firm of Alvan Clark & Sons, Mr. George B. Clark, to whose genius for mechanical devices, indomitable perseverance, and devotion to the interests of the Observatory, the success of many of the most useful of the Harvard instruments is due. While, as noted in previous years, the work with the equatorials and the meridian instruments, circle and photometer, is systematically prosecuted, the research of the Henry Draper Memorial continues to absorb very largely the interests of the Observatory. Two eight-inch telescopes are constantly photographing the sky, about 2,800 plates having been taken with the Draper telescope at home, and nearly 2,000 with the Bache telescope of like pattern in Peru. A fruitful research with these plates has been the repeated discovery of variable stars, which are readily distinguished by having the hydrogen lines bright in their spectra. The valuable material continually accumulating with these instruments has frequently proved useful in studying the history of newly discovered objects, conspicuously so in the case of Nova Aurigæ, which was found to have been photographed more than twenty times antecedently to its discovery. The last plates of this now familiar object show its spectrum resembling that of a planetary nebula. With the eleven-inch Draper spectrograph nearly a thousand photographs were taken, about one-third of them being spectra of β Aurigæ, from which will be determined the law of that remarkable periodic doubling of the lines which is regarded as indicating actual duplicity of the star itself. In the lunar eclipse rather more than a year ago, attempt was made, both at Cambridge and in Peru, to photograph a possible satellite of the moon, but with only a further accumulation of negative evidence of the existence of such a body.

—By the establishment of the fund bearing his name, the wish of Mr. Boyden, who desired to secure an astronomical station where atmospheric hindrances would be greatly diminished, has been eminently fulfilled in the Harvard station at Arequipa, Peru. A quivering atmosphere is no longer, as heretofore, the chief obstacle to the progress of observations of the first order, and a limit would now seem to be enforced rather by the size of available telescopes. At 8,000 feet elevation, Prof. W. H. Pickering has employed a thirteen-inch telescope in a critical scrutiny of the planet Mars at its recent near approach to the earth, determining exact positions of nearly a hundred points on its surface, discovering forty minute black points (provisionally designated lakes), and measuring the oblateness of our neighboring planet, which, it is found, may possibly have an excess of equatorial cloud. Also, the reality of the so-called canals of Schiaparelli has been confirmed, various measurements of them secured, and the relative colors of different portions of the planetary disk made the matter of minute record. Nor have Mercury and Venus been neglected, the behavior of the markings on the surface of the former confirming Schiaparelli's view that axial rotation and orbital revolution of this planet are accomplished in the same time, while on Venus no permanent markings whatever were detectable. The Magellanic clouds, too, have come in for their share of attention, the result having been reached that their light is due partly to stars and in part to nebulous matter. Meteorology also is regularly attended to, with observations not only at Arequipa, but at the Chachani Ravine, elevation 16,650 feet, as yet the loftiest meteorological observatory in the world. Little space is left for mention of the Bruce photographic telescope, of twenty-four inches diameter, now about to be brought into operation at Cambridge, and which, if successful, will be in many respects the most powerful telescope in the world. After a period of use upon the northern sky, it will be sent to the Boyden station in Peru for a few years' study of the southern heavens, upon which only a very few telescopes of great capacity have yet been turned.

—Russian agriculture is the subject of a report recently issued by the British Foreign Office. From this it appears that in European Russia, as a whole, the spring crops of 1892 were again considerably below the average, while in three of the sixteen so-called "famine governments" the harvest hardly repaid the cost of ingathering; in ten more it was deficient in quality and in quantity; and in only three was it fairly abundant. The autumn harvest, on account of a long drought in April and May, the scorching winds of August and September, and an incursion of locusts, was believed to be still worse. In five provinces (Saratov, Riazan, Tula, Kursk, and Voronezh) the yield of the whole year has not been sufficient to feed their 10,000,000 inhabitants, and by this time, unless they have been relieved from other districts, they are reduced to starvation rations. But their ability to meet this scarcity is less than it was a year ago. Then they had cattle and a little money laid up. Now their cattle have been sold or eaten and their money has been spent. In some districts one may wander by the hour without seeing a horse or a cow. In the Government of Saratov, for instance, there were in May, 1891, 2,000,000 head of cattle; to-day there are probably not 100,000, while, in addition, the debts of the peasantry of the sixteen famine governments for unpaid taxes and borrowed money amount to more than $100,000,000. The direct cause of last year's failure in these provinces appears to have been the fact that the seed sent by the Government was poor in quality and deficient in quantity, and was not distributed until some three weeks after the time for sowing. The gradual deterioration of agriculture in this region—the famous black-soil country, the most fertile in Europe—is attributed in the report to three principal causes. The ruthless destruction of the great encircling forests, by which the moisture has been diminished and the protection from the scorching winds has been taken away, has changed the climate. The Mir system of land-tenure, by which the arable land is divided by lot every three years, tends to exhaust the soil, the temporary cultivator naturally desiring to get all he can from his land and being unwilling to enrich it for the benefit of his successor. The third cause is the oppressive taxation and the time of collecting the taxes, immediately at the close of harvest and before the crops are sold. From all these causes combined, and taking into consideration the ignorance of the Russian peasant and his tendency to fatalism, there is great reason to fear that the famine conditions are becoming chronic.

MAHAN'S SEA-POWER.—II.

The Influence of Sea-Power upon the French Revolution and Empire. 1793-1812. By Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N. 2 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

CAPT. MAHAN'S second volume treats of the civil and administrative, as well as naval, warfare against commerce during the Napoleonic wars, and discusses in a critical and appreciative manner the career and Ministry of the younger Pitt. The struggle for existence between France (or rather Napoleon) and Great Britain, represented mainly by the two personalities of Pitt and the Emperor, enters into almost every page, and the strength of the sea-power of Great Britain is as clearly shown upon its commercial side as it is in the more familiar and vivid aspects in which the forces of war were employed. At the end of 1799, when Napoleon assumed the First Consulate and made overtures for peace to Great Britain which received an impossible answer, the power and prosperity of that country, notwithstanding the immense burdens of the war, had greatly increased. Her insular position and control of the sea gave her peace at home, while from the maritime and commercial paralysis of France and Holland, her great rivals, she had now become both the warehouse and factory of Europe. The foreign trade, which in the last year of peace had amounted to £44,500,000, in 1800 exceeded £73,000,000 in value, and thus Pitt was able so to

increase the revenue that the receipts above the great war taxes far exceeded anything known before. At this time, although Napoleon was almost supreme upon the Continent, his dominion upon the sea was limited to the range of his guns from shore, and, notwithstanding the abundance of French corsairs and attempts upon English commerce, the carrying trade was under the control of England, and not a single merchant-vessel was upon the sea carrying the French flag.

The armed neutrality of 1800 and the peace of Lunéville left Great Britain alone in 1801 in her war against France, who was aided for the moment directly or indirectly by the rest of Europe. The Baltic expedition, aimed against the Northern Powers, with Nelson as the fighting spirit, sailed in March to attack the Russian and Danish fleets. The latter, under the protection of the guns of Copenhagen, was committed to a stationary defence, and Nelson proposed to his superior to go direct to Revel and attack the Russian fleet and destroy it, suggesting, also, the alternative of a detachment of ten ships for that purpose and "with the remainder attempt the business at Copenhagen." Nelson's bold suggestion receives the strongest commendation from the author as a blow at the soul of the Confederation, or, as Nelson terms it, "a hewing of the trunk" which would carry the limbs in its fall. The author fails, however, to condemn, as we think he should, the alternative which would expose the English fleet to a defeat in detail, as the remainder left for the Danes would not have been sufficient to provide for the contingencies that might and did arise before Copenhagen. The battle of Copenhagen was never a popular one in England, and neither his country nor history has given Nelson credit for the courage, skill, and endurance displayed upon this occasion. Fighting from fixed defences, the courage and endurance of the Danes were most marked. Jurien de la Gravière, the first of French naval critics, says of the fight and Nelson's merits upon the occasion, that "they will always be, in the eyes of seamen, his fairest title to glory. He alone was capable of displaying such boldness and perseverance, he alone could confront the immense difficulties of that enterprise and overcome them."

Events in this notable year followed each other rapidly: the Russian fleet escaped from Revel, the armed neutrality was dissolved, Bonaparte's attempts to relieve Malta and Egypt failed, and, finally, his endeavors to collect a fleet of the allied forces at Cadiz upon the flank of the English communications with the Mediterranean resulted in the battle of Algesiras, with its varied fortunes but ultimately disastrous results for the allies. The advantages of the interior position were well exemplified here, and the strategic superiority of the fleet or squadron that closely masks an enemy's port. Soon after, peace was declared, leaving Great Britain with a naval force of 202 ships of the line, as against 135 with which she had commenced the war, while France, beginning with 80 ships, found herself with but 30 at the end.

In 1803 war again began, Cornwallis sailing the day after the declaration with ten ships to resume the watch off the great French port of Brest, while a day later Nelson hoisted his flag on board of the *Victory* on his way to assume the chief command in the Mediterranean. Pitt foresaw the methods by which Napoleon sought to subdue England—one by attempted invasion, the other by the destruction of her trade and consequent undermining of her financial stability. After the occupation of Hanover and the reoccupation of the lower part of the Italian peninsula, Napoleon turned his attention towards the invasion of Great Britain. The construction of the flotilla which, covered by the fleet, was to be the means of transport across the Channel, operated against the construction of the new vessels for the navy also desired by Napoleon. Not only did it absorb the scanty material on hand for ship-building, but the work of construction and constant repairs drained the dockyards of mechanics. Much doubt has been expressed of late years as to the sincerity of Napoleon's intentions to attempt the crossing of the Channel, but the author holds, with such careful historians as Thiers and Lanfrey, that it is not possible, after examining the voluminous correspondence of Napoleon during the thirty months of preparation, to avoid the conviction that so elaborate a deception as it would involve would be impossible even for the Italian nature of Bonaparte. The boldness of the undertaking and the rapid movement against Austria from Boulogne afterwards caused these doubts and strengthen Metternich's report of Napoleon's own declarations; but Boulogne, although admirably situated to disguise the movement against Austria, was not less so with respect to an invasion of England. Besides, it was, as Jomini testifies, customary for Napoleon to entertain an alternative project in case his combinations failed, as this did, when Villeneuve sailed for Cadiz instead of for Brest. The campaign of Trafalgar, in which Napoleon attempted the union of the naval strength of France and her ally, Spain, at or near Brest, followed, ending with Nelson's victory and death. The author thus vividly pictures the period of waiting preceding this victory:

"Meanwhile, that period of waiting from May, 1803, to August, 1805, when the tangled net of naval and military movements began to unravel, was a striking and wonderful pause in the world's history. On the heights above Boulogne and along the narrow strip of beach from Etaples to Wimereux, were encamped 130,000 of the most brilliant soldiery of all time. . . . Growing daily more vigorous in the bracing sea air and the hardy life laid out for them, they could on fine days, as they practised the varied manœuvres which were to perfect the vast host in embarking and disembarking with order and rapidity, see the white cliffs fringing the only country that to the last defied their arms. Far away, Cornwallis off Brest, Collingwood off Rochefort, Pellew off Ferrol, were battling the wild gales of the Bay of Biscay, in that tremendous and sustained vigilance which reached its utmost tension in the years preceding Trafalgar, concerning which Collingwood wrote that admirals need to be made of iron, but which was forced upon them by the unquestionable and imminent danger of the country. Farther distant still, severed apparently from all connection with the busy scene at Boulogne, Nelson before Toulon was wearing away the last two years of his glorious but suffering life, fighting the fierce northwesters of the Gulf of Lyons, and questioning, questioning continually, with feverish anxiety, whether Napoleon's object was Egypt again or Great Britain really.

"They were dull, weary, eventless months, those months of watching and waiting of the big ships before the French arsenals. Purposeless they surely seemed to many, but they saved England. The world has never seen a more impressive demonstration of the influence of sea-power upon its history. Those far-distant, storm-beaten ships, upon which the Grand Army never looked, stood between it and the dominion of the world. Holding the interior positions they did, before—and therefore between—the chief dockyards and detachments of the French Navy, the latter could unite only by a concurrence of successful evasions, of which the failure of any one nullified the result. Linked together as the various British fleets were by chains of smaller vessels, chance alone could secure Bonaparte's great combination, which depended upon the covert concentration of several detachments upon a point practically within the enemy's lines. Thus, while bodily present before Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon, strategically the British squadrons lay in the Straits of Dover, barring the way against the army of invasion."

With Trafalgar all attempts of the French to wage purely naval war against Great Britain ceased. The contest continued by Napoleon took the form of war against her commerce, carried on with a vigor almost savage, and with little heed, as we well know, to the rights and interests of weaker and neutral nations. The French made use of privateers and scattered cruisers, directed against both English shipping and neutral vessels with English goods. The rôle of the English in these times was one principally of commerce protection, in ways likely to be employed again under similar circumstances. It consisted in the assemblage of convoys, sometimes numbering a thousand vessels, under man-of-war protection, of patrol by vessels having defined cruising grounds along the commercial routes, and by the capture of the foreign colonial possessions of France and her allies in the West Indies and elsewhere that served as bases for predatory warfare.

The net results of Napoleon's policy were trifling. By various and mutually confirmatory modes of investigation, Capt. Mahan finds that the loss inflicted did not exceed two and a half per centum of the total value of British trade. This loss, as he well says, practically reduced itself to nothing more than a war tax, onerous, but, under the circumstances, far from being insupportable. The strain of the Napoleonic decrees upon the Continent, then virtually under the control of the great Emperor, was finally too great to be endured; the privations of all classes, the misery of the poor, made the Continental States ready for rebellion when the opportunity came. It came for Spain in 1808, for Russia in 1810, and the peninsular position of Spain and Portugal gave to England's sea-power another opportunity for direct warfare against the forces of the Empire, while the Czar's action led to the invasion of Russia. Napoleon, whose military career had emphasized the overwhelming effect of concentration, was obliged to divide his forces and separate them by the length of Europe. The retreat from Russia began the end of his empire.

WHITNEY'S LINCOLN.

Life on the Circuit with Lincoln; with sketches of Generals Grant, Sherman, and McClellan, Judge Davis, Leonard Swett, and other contemporaries. By Henry C. Whitney. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THIS is the bulkiest addition to our Lincoln literature that we have had since the voluminous biographical history of Nicolay and Hay, and in its general make it is coarser-grained than anything its subject has so far inspired, except the biography by W. H. Lamon. Its coarseness, however, is literary in the main, and not moral, like Lamon's, whose brutal frankness took a ghoulish pleasure in unearthing everything sordid in the circumstances of Lincoln's life and everything questionable in the methods of his political career. The hard and cruel facts of his narration nearly all remain in Herndon's Life, but so different is Herndon's temper, and so much warmer his appreciation of Lincoln's better parts, that the final impression left upon our minds is very different. Maj. Whitney's book, while reproducing, in less orderly arrangement and with much less of detail, the materials of Herndon's and Lamon's, is marred by an extravagance of laudation

further removed from Herndon's honest admiration than that is from the deliberate depreciation of Lamon. He never tires of the rhetorical flights by which he seeks each time some more extravagant expression of his conception of Lincoln's intellectual and moral greatness. His favorite comparisons will hardly be congenial to the orthodox mind, for they are all between Lincoln and the Second Person in the Trinity—*e. g.*, "His mental anguish" during Grant's battles in the Wilderness "was only exceeded in the way of vicarious suffering by the agony of Gethsemane"; and, consonantly with this kind of simile, Nancy Hanks, the mother of Lincoln, was "second only to the Virgin Mary, who gave to humanity the Saviour of mankind." After which we have the astonishing anti-climax, "The Hanks [*sic*] are an humble race, but an estimable lady who was the wife of one of the recent Governors of Kansas descended from that family on the maternal side."

This is one of many incidents that make Maj. Whitney's book the most amusing contribution to our Lincoln literature that we have had to date. There is a chapter called "Lincoln as a Merry Andrew," which, with much stale, flat, and unprofitable matter, has some fresh examples of Lincoln's overflowing drollery and wit. No one before has laid so much stress on this aspect of his character, his persistent predilection for the comic and absurd, in season and out of season, his fondness for Joe Miller and his kind. Maj. Whitney strenuously insists upon the utility of this predilection, which to Stanton was intolerable and to Chase deplorable. He thinks it was Lincoln's salvation from the besetting melancholy of his life. Probably it was to no slight degree the obverse side of that which was more hidden from the common view. In regard to the taste of Lincoln's jokes and stories, there is nothing here to qualify the force of Herndon's testimony, which is also that of Leonard Swett and others, that while no indelicacy hurt a joke or story that had in it the soul of wit, so no indelicacy, as such, ever attracted him. It was the wit or humor that he wanted, and the rest was for him as if it did not exist. But Maj. Whitney's account of Lincoln's humorous side furnishes only a small proportion of the amusing matter of his book. This is everywhere, and most where the writer is himself least conscious of it. It attaches to his literary crudity; to his ambitious rhetoric; to his astonishing punctuation; to his grammar, which is as strikingly original; to the magnificent propylæa, metaphysical, psychological, historical, through which, in chapter after chapter, he advances to the sacred precincts of his particular themes, which are often surprisingly contracted when we finally arrive; and to the aggregations of proper names with which Lincoln's is associated or compared. For the incongruity of these we must go for a parallel to Thackeray's "Jerusalem and Madagascar," and for their prodigality to Lowell's catalogue, in the 'Fable for Critics,' satirizing the habit of Theodore Parker.

His acquaintance with Lincoln began in October, 1854, and ended in October, 1861—why then does not appear. He saw much of Lincoln on the circuit, and he accompanied him on his famous debating tour in 1858, when, locking horns with Douglas, as he expressed it, in many a forensic battle, he established his superior strength, but lost the Senatorial prize. Maj. Whitney tells no more pathetic story than that of his finding Lincoln alone in his office on the evening of Douglas's election, while those who had supported him were debating whether they should not throw him over and take up with Douglas for the Presidency, as Horace Greeley vehemently advised. Of Maj. Whitney's contention that Lincoln's political ambition was purely secondary, like that of *Macbeth* taken on to please his wife, there is abundant evidence to the contrary in his own pages. It was that, together with his ability, which attracted Mary Todd to him, and, strangely in contrast with the judgment of his fellow-citizens generally for twenty years, won him her preference over Douglas, his rival in both politics and love.

The title of Maj. Whitney's book is an extremely modest one compared with the wide range of its topics. A single chapter, "Life on the Eighth Circuit," is all there is to make the title good, and even that includes much foreign matter in its thirty pages. More than half of it is devoted to the judge of the circuit, David Davis, for whom the writer has a dislike so venomous that it would imply some personal animus, were it not that McClellan is subsequently treated worse, and Grant with an alternation of superficial praise and deep contempt more hurtful than unqualified abuse. Of the life on the circuit, the social evening meetings of the lawyers with the judge furnish the greater part, but in a chapter on "Lincoln as a Lawyer" there is some amends for this. Lincoln was the life and soul of these meetings, enjoying his own humor and absurdity with the keenest zest, but equally "pricked with the cider of the judge's wit," or any that was good. If these records can be trusted, his speech was that of a backwoodsman of the time; but, even on the circuit, something of his essential dignity struck through the queer disguise. No one ever called him "Abe." On the other hand, he disliked having "Mr." or any other title added to his own surname, and would gladly have addressed others with the same simplicity. The more important the case on trial, the better he displayed his powers, stripping off verbiage and technicalities and going straight to the heart of the matter. As to his refusing cases that were not intrinsically just, that is a part of the legend that must be given up.

A chapter on "Lincoln as an Orator" is one of the most valuable in the book, for the simple reason that it contains an entire speech of Lincoln's heretofore unpublished, which was delivered at Urbana on October 24, 1854, in the old court-room, which "shone resplendent in the coruscation of eleven tallow candles glued on top of the nether sashes of the windows." It was his last Whig speech, and was little short of those with which he encountered Douglas in 1858. There is here nothing of the loose undress of his habitual walk and conversation, but it is as clear as possible—Dawes and Greeley were not more so—in its unqualified acceptance of the Fugitive Slave Law as a finality, "to be as fully and honestly obeyed as any other." Equally in denying any intention of seeking the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the speech foreshadows the Republican platforms of 1856 and 1860, which the average assailant of Webster's speech of March 7, 1850, forgets (if he ever knew) were built with the materials of that speech. The same speech foreshadows Lincoln's attitude towards slavery in the civil war: "Much as I hate slavery, I would consent to the extension of it rather than see the Union dissolved." Chapter xiii., "Lincoln and Slavery," is one of the longest in the book, but the most of it is spent in a portentous history of slavery from the beginning of the world, and an argument for the inferiority of the negro and his inability to live as a freeman among white men, to which position Lincoln firmly held. Before and after emancipation he was a colonizationist. Emancipation was a "revolutionary alternative, which he abhorred," forced on him by "the Radical politicians and people of the North." If this rendering, for which Major Whitney has much show of truth, is wholly sound, it must be confessed that as the unwilling instrument of emancipation he shines with a less glorious light than in the popular imagination. But of his sincere hatred of slavery and his intense love for the Union there can be no doubt.

The chapter "Lincoln as a Christian" is one of the most worthless in the book. The writer confesses that Lincoln never spoke with him upon the subject of religion, and several of his hearsays and reported conversations are evidently not authentic. There is nothing here to impeach the position of Herndon that, from being "a Tom Paine infidel" in his earlier manhood, Lincoln came at length to find in the writings of Theodore Parker an expression of religious thought and feeling to which he could heartily respond. But without being orthodox, or approximately so, Lincoln was extremely superstitious. He had some ground for being so in his abnormal moods and the visionary experiences they brought. When he was in Washington as a Congressman, he would not be one of thirteen at table, and Robert Toombs, another of the company, told him he would rather die than be so superstitious.

What is here written of "Lincoln's loyalty to his friends" is creditable to him. The writer saw him very angry only on three occasions, and one of these was when he undertook to urge on the President some civil appointment. He has several personal reminiscences which are a real addition to our stock. The illustrations ought to have a word. They are numerous, and include some interesting photographs and facsimiles of Lincoln's letters and public documents, with others that are simply a device to tickle the eyes of the groundlings. The frontispiece Lincoln is valuable compared with the well-known photograph of 1860 (which is also given), as showing what an immense defacement was his beard. On page 317 the familiar representation of Charlotte Corday, in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, does service as the picture of "a handsome and modest-appearing octoroon."

The Purgatory of Dante Alighieri (Purgatorio i—xxvii): An Experiment in Literal Verse Translation. By Charles Lancelot Shadwell, M.A., B.C.L., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, with an Introduction by Walter Pater, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. Macmillan & Co.

THERE are some intellectual labors, like the squaring of the circle, which, although demonstrated again and again to be unachievable, have an irresistible and recurring fascination. Such is the translation of Dante into English verse that shall in any way reproduce the poetical qualities of the original. Last year, in reviewing Prof. Norton's prose translation, we took occasion to state why it is, in our opinion, that a prose version of Dante, or Homer, or Virgil is preferable to any metrical version that has been or is likely to be made; and it would not be worth while to return to the subject now did not Mr. Shadwell's "experiment" confirm most fully the opinions we then expressed. Mr. Shadwell, too, has the approval of no less dignified a scholar than Mr. Walter Pater, and with such a sponsor the assumption that any English metre can satis-

factorily reproduce Dante's metre is likely to lead other students astray.

A great poem like the 'Divine Comedy' is admired for both its form and its substance; its form is untranslatable, because in English we have no metrical equivalent for the *terza rima* of the Italian. It follows, therefore, that any attempt to put the 'Divine Comedy' into English verse must result not only in a loss of the charms of the original form, but also in that botching of the substance which is inevitable whenever prose is turned into poetry. We can get, in prose, an adequate statement of the substance of a poem; but the converse is not true, as any one can judge for himself by merely comparing the best metrical versions of the Psalms with the prose of the King James Bible. In languages as nearly allied as German and English, metrical forms are often interchangeable; in languages like Italian and English or Spanish and English, this is not true. What effect, for example, could be produced by an attempt to render in English the assonance of Calderon's verse?

Mr. Shadwell is conscious that he has set himself an impossible task, but this has not deterred him from persevering in it. Rejecting blank verse as little better than prose, and dismissing the English *terza rima*, he sought for some other English metre which might do justice to Dante's *terza rima;* and he finally chose the metrical form of Marvell's Horatian "Ode to Cromwell"! "This ode," as he says, "is composed in stanzas, each stanza consisting of one pair of iambic eight-syllabled lines and one pair of six-syllabled lines, thus:

"He nothing common did or mean
Upon that memorable scene,
But with his keener eye
The axe's edge did try;
Nor called the gods with vulgar spite
To vindicate his helpless right,
But bowed his comely head
Down as upon a bed."

We need not lavish criticism upon Marvell's ode, strong in thought, robust in form; but it is one thing for Marvell to have chosen this form for the expression of high criticism upon Cromwell, and quite another thing for Mr. Shadwell to choose it as a vehicle for the infinite variety of Dante's theme. Mr. Shadwell's first reason for making his selection is that Dante arranges his poem in stanzas of three lines each, and rarely overruns from *terzina* to *terzina*. This is only partly correct; the sentence is carried on in a third and sometimes in almost a half of the *terzine*, and it is often interrupted in a single *terzina*. Mr. Shadwell's second reason, "that the capacity of the two stanzas is nearly equal," Marvell's having twenty-eight and Dante's thirty-three syllables, has little cogency. If "equal capacity" in length be the desideratum, why not adopt a four-line stanza of eight syllables to the line? That would give thirty-two syllables in English for thirty-three in Italian. Mr. Shadwell states, in the third place, that the latter part of Dante's *terzina* is often filled by "a subordinate clause, a reflexion, a simile, an illustration, a parenthetic statement of any kind," and that the change from eight to six syllables in the second part of Marvell's stanza is particularly adapted for just such subordinate clauses. While we admit a certain pertinence in this argument, we believe that this claim could justly be made by an advocate of the four-line octosyllabic stanza. Mr. Shadwell's last reason is that "there is a resemblance between the language of the two poets. Marvell, like Dante, can produce great effects by the use of very simple and homely words. Compare the lines

"'But bowed his comely head
Down as upon a bed;'

or

"'While round the armèd bands
Did clap their bloody hands;'

with the following:

"'Ma noi sem peregrin come voi siete.'
'A guisa di leon quando si posa.'"

To this argument we reply that the "great effects" were not produced by the particular metrical form, but by the quality of the poet's thought. There is no metre in English in which great poets have not produced "great effects by the use of very simple and homely words." They abound in blank verse; you will find them in the running octosyllabic measure of Coleridge's "Christabel," in the varied iambics of Wordsworth's great Ode, in the fluent metre which Burns so much affected, in the Spenserian stanza as used by Byron, in the adaptation of the Italian *canzone* as used by Arnold in "The Buried Life." Have we not a right to infer, therefore, that the power "to produce great effects by the use of very simple and homely words" does not inhere in Marvell's stanza? A poor versifier could not produce them by using that or any other form; a poet can produce them by using any one of many forms.

So much for an *à-priori* examination of Mr. Shadwell's theory: let us glance for a moment at its application in his version. One of the best known passages of the "Purgatorio" is the opening of the eighth canto, which Mr. Shadwell gives thus:

"The hour was come that on the sea
Softens the heart with memory,
The day on voyage sped
Farewell to friends was said;
Then, if he hear the distant bell
That seems the dying day to knell,
Its sound hath power to move
The new-bound pilgrim's love."

Here is compactness, but of what sort? It is the compactness that may be attained by knocking off the hands and legs of a statuette in order to make it fit a given niche. Here, too, is frequency of rhyme, which Mr. Shadwell regards as a most important consideration; but what scheme of rhymes? Certainly one as nearly approaching a mere jingle as it would be possible to find in any serious work. That pair of short lines at the end of each stanza produces not a "great effect," but the effect of hurrying to be through, and of a dearth of thought sufficient to make the last couplet in the stanza of equal length with the first. All this, we need hardly remark, is not the impression produced by the original. We do not always find in Longfellow's translation melody, and, of course, we have not rhyme, and yet his version of this passage gives much more of the music of the original than Mr. Shadwell, with his jingle, could possibly give. Longfellow, moreover, is very literal, and Shadwell is not. That the reader may judge for himself we quote Longfellow:

"'Twas now the hour that turneth back desire
In those who sail the sea, and melts the heart,
The day they've said to their sweet friends farewell,
And the new pilgrim penetrates with love,
If he doth hear from far away a bell
That seemeth to deplore the dying day."

Whoever will read aloud a canto of the new translation will, we think, have little desire to read another. The monotony of the metre of 'Hiawatha' is tolerable compared with the aggressive rhymes and the sing-song of this. Mr. Shadwell's scholarliness, his skill in condensing, his occasional choice of a first-rate word, might all be commended, and we would gladly do so, but to what purpose? He seems to us to have misapplied his talents, because he set out from a false premise as to the possibilities of metrical translation. We cannot think it worth while to criticise him as an interpreter of Dante, because he can no more interpret Dante adequately by the vehicle he has chosen than a Beethoven symphony could be adequately interpreted by a single player with fife or ocarina.

Of Mr. Pater's introduction we need only say that it presents, in his usual whipped-cream style, a dilettantish "appreciation" of Dante. Its value may be inferred from a single quotation: "The true test of a work of imagination, and therefore of any veritable presentment of it in the way of translation, is that it should enfold one, so to speak, in its own atmosphere, that one should feel able to breathe in it. I have had such a feeling in reading what follows." If Mr. Pater is sincere in implying that he breathes, in Mr. Shadwell's translation, an atmosphere similar to that in Dante's original, we can only wonder at the quality of his lungs, and be silent.

Gothic Architecture. By Édouard Corroyer, Architect to the French Government and Inspector of Diocesan Edifices. Edited by Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Gallery of Ireland. With 236 illustrations. Macmillan & Co. 1893.

THIS is rather an essay than a treatise, and so is better suited for the reading of those who have some acquaintance with its subject than for a text-book, for which it is presumably intended. It is much too narrow in range for adequate discussion of the subject, for it not only insists, which is perfectly right, on the fact that the pointed style is essentially a French contribution to the development of architecture, but substantially ignores it among other people than the French, and gives no account of the important collateral development that it underwent in their hands. It gives, moreover, no complete and systematic picture, or even sketch, of what mediæval architecture was in France, but is confined to one or two lines of analysis, leaving unnoticed much that is essential to the great and complex growth which we call Gothic architecture. It puts first, as do other recent treatises on the subject, the constructive origin and purpose of the style, the development of the ribbed vault and buttress, and the constructive system that grew out of them, and it gives scant attention to any other phenomena. This, to be sure, is the central stem out of which the rest of the style was developed; but it was not the whole, any more than the spine and the brain are the whole of a vertebrate animal. Analysis of plan, of tracery, of roofs, of forms of vaulting, of mouldings, of decorative features and detail, which are too essential to be overlooked in even an elementary view of this architecture as an art, are all left out.

This defect is aggravated by a curiously arbitrary division of religious architecture and monastic architecture, whose separate discussion prevents M. Corroyer from tracing consecutively the development of the Gothic of the thirteenth century out of the Romanesque of the twelfth, and from fully illustrating the too much forgotten fact, which he is careful to recognize, that the monastic system was the school in which the architecture of the Middle Ages was nurtured. It is singular that, having before written a book on Romanesque architecture, and following it now with one on Gothic, he really says nothing in either about the transition between the two styles. In fact, the book blinks style altogether, being written from the constructor's point of view, and not the artist's, and, while it is intelligent, animated, and interesting, it suffers from the lack both of breadth and of logical cohesion.

But it has a more serious defect in that it is given over to the support of a theory of M. Corroyer, viz., that Gothic architecture, being simply the development of an effort to apply a system of vaulting on groin-ribs to varying areas, is derived not from the Roman and Romanesque groined vault, but from the dome and pendentive. The Church of St. Front at Périgueux, he declares, is the mother of it all, and it was first developed in the churches of Aquitaine and Anjou and imitated in the Isle of France. This paradox is maintained not by documents and dates, but by simply denying out of hand the received chronology, and arranging the buildings in the order which is required by his thesis. Dates and documents show, if the researches of historians and archæologists are worth anything, that the Angevine churches are some half century later than those which M. Corroyer derives from them; but with this he does not concern himself.

Miss Simmonds's nonchalant translation may fitly be called flighty. It is her pleasure to recast M. Corroyer's thought into a paraphrase, in which, if he reads it, he must often search with anxiety for his ideas. It is droll, though not here misleading, to see *produit d'une génération spontanée* rendered by "product of a single generation." *Faut connaître cette vérité* becomes "cannot be insisted on too strongly." *C'est ainsi que la coupole, d'origine orientale, traduite en pierre par nos ancêtres aquitains, vers la fin du XI. siècle*, is condensed into "thus our Aquitanian forbears, by their successful translation into stone of the eastern cupola." This happy-go-lucky way of translating makes one wonder how the technical parts will fare; and on examination we find *voûte d'arrête*, which should mean simply groined vault, persistently translated "ribbed vault." This makes M. Corroyer talk about the Roman ribbed vault, a thing which is not known, nor believed to have existed. The charge, or load, transmitted by an arch is persistently called its "thrust," which is a very different thing; *appareillé*, which means bonded, is uniformly translated "dressed"; an *arc-doubleau* is a "subordinate" arch, instead of a cross-rib or transverse arch; *voûtes sur croisée d'ogives* (that is, groined vaults with diagonal ribs) are simply "intersecting vaults"—all this in the first twenty pages. We forbear to look farther, but find ourselves wondering in what consists the supervision of Mr. Armstrong, who has heretofore been known, we believe, as a writer on painting rather than on architecture. So far as we see, it appears only in a very brief preface, which finds nothing to criticise in M. Corroyer except a certain "Chauvinistic tone," and in a note or two repeating the complaint.

We have hardly room left to say that the book contains chapters on Gothic sculpture and painting, as adjunct to architecture; that the illustrations are abundant, excellent, and fresh; and that the make-up of the English edition is better than that of the French.

The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland: Being a Record of Excavation and Exploration in 1891. By J. Theodore Bent. With a chapter on the orientation and mensuration of the temples by R. M. W. Swan. Longmans, Green & Co. 1892. Map and illustrations. Pp. xi, 376. 8vo.

The existence of extensive ruins in southeastern Africa was known to the first Portuguese settlers on the coast. It does not appear, however, that they were actually seen by a European until 1871. Since that time they have been not infrequently visited by sportsmen and pioneers, but the first scientific examination of them by persons qualified for the task was that described in this volume. The head of the mission, for which grants were made by the British Association, the Royal Geographical Society, and the British Chartered Company of South Africa, was Mr. J. Theodore Bent, well known for his archæological researches in Persia and Asia Minor. He was accompanied by his wife and by Mr. R. M. W. Swan, who contributes a chapter of scientific details, as well as notes upon the geography and meteorology of Mashonaland.

The remains of ancient buildings are to be found scattered over the whole of the high plain and hill-region lying between the Zambesi and Limpopo Rivers. The most extensive and best preserved are at Zimbabwe, near the southeastern edge of the plateau, and it was here that the chief explorations were made. They consist of a fortified hilltop, or acropolis, and a circular building about 280 feet in diameter on the plain below. The masonry is of small granite stones, laid without mortar, but "with such evenness of courses and symmetry that, as a specimen of the dry builder's art, it is without a parallel." As there are pavements and steps of a concrete, made out of powdered granite, it is evident that this method of building was used, not from necessity, but from choice. The circular ruin is a temple, and contains an altar and two round towers, one thirty-two feet high, which, both from their shape and from finds in other parts of the ruins of a phallic nature, were undoubtedly of the same religious character as those constructed by the Phœnicians. Closer investigation showed conclusively that this temple and one in the hill-fortress were not for nature-worship alone, but they provided also a simple means for observing the passage of the seasons, of fixing the limits of a tropical year, and thus furnishing the elements of a calendar. This is shown by the careful ornamentation of the outside wall exactly where the rays of the rising sun—in one instance the setting sun—would fall at the summer solstice, by the shadows of towers and monoliths, and by the arrangement of passage-ways, holes in the wall, and upright stones to permit of the noting the transit of certain stars. The unit of measurement, it may be added, was apparently a cubit of 20.62 inches, almost exactly the length of the royal Egyptian cubit. Among the finds were soapstone birds, the tallest five feet four inches high, mounted on pedestals, probably representing the female element in creation; phalli; and fragments of bowls decorated mostly with representations of animals and with geometric patterns. On one of these fragments is what appears to be an inscription, of which the straight characters compare "curiously with the proto-Arabian type of lettering used in the earlier Sabæan inscriptions." This, unfortunately, was the only trace of writing found, notwithstanding the most careful search. Nor was a tomb discovered, nor any indication of the manner in which this ancient people disposed of its dead.

Considering this want of written testimony, Mr. Bent has done wisely, we think, in leaving the question of the origin of these builders a matter of conjecture. From the number and strength of their fortresses, it is probable that they were strangers surrounded by a hostile native population. The fact that their altars were so placed as to permit the observation of certain northern stars only would seem to indicate that they were from the north. Their object was undoubtedly gold-mining, for the ruins are always near ancient mines. In the acropolis of Zimbabwe were found the remains of a smelting furnace, crucibles, burnishers, and an ingot mould of soapstone. "The cumulative evidence," Mr. Bent concludes, "is greatly in favor of the gold-diggers being of Arabian origin, before the Sabæo-Himyaritic period, in all probability, who did work for and were brought closely into contact with both Egypt and Phœnicia." He declines to express any opinion as to whether or not this region was the land of Ophir or the Punt of the Egyptian chroniclers. He refers to the fact, however, that "in the reign of Queen Hatasou, of the eighteenth dynasty, in the seventeenth century B. C., the land of Punt was conquered by an Egyptian expedition, and on the monuments of Deir el-Bahari the conquered people of Punt are depicted as sending tribute, which included ebony, ostrich feathers, leopard skins, giraffes, lions, living leopards, cynocephalous apes, elephants' tusks, and ingots of gold, all products of southeastern Africa."

Though the description of the ruins and the references to what would seem to throw any light upon their origin are Mr. Bent's main object, he does not confine himself to these topics. At least half of his volume is devoted to an account of his journey which will compare favorably with the best books of African travel. Few, indeed, have given more graphic pictures of the natives, their customs, dwellings, ornaments, and household utensils. His journey into the interior was by rail from Cape Town to Mafeking, and thence to Zimbabwe by wagon, a three-months' "trek." This led him through the territory of Khama, the famous Bechuana chief, of whom he declares himself "one of his most fervent admirers," from the vigor and absolute justice of his rule. "Not only has Khama himself established his reputation for honesty, but he is supposed to have inoculated all his people with the same virtue." Perhaps it was this early experience which led Mr. Bent to take a more hopeful view than most travellers of all the natives whom he met.

Of Mashonaland and its material prospects he writes very guardedly. At the time of his visit, a year after the settlement of Fort Salisbury, there was much discontent and suffering among the pioneers from the lack of provisions and medicines through the breaking down of the transport service. There were abundant indications of the presence of gold, but whether it was in paying quantities was still doubtful. The numerous ancient workings, the long rows of crushing-stones, and the vast extent of the débris from the mines were evidence that a great amount of gold had been obtained in those early days. The question is, however, whether the prehistoric miners were driven away by the ancestors of the Zulus and Kaffirs, or whether they voluntarily abandoned the country because of the practical exhaustion of the gold. On the other hand, there is no doubt of the great value of Mashonaland from an agricultural point of view. Much of the soil is extraordinarily fertile and well watered, while its elevation insures a healthy and bracing climate.

On his return journey to the coast Mr. Bent was intrusted with a mission to make treaties with certain chiefs on the unexplored eastern border of the country. His account of these natives, as yet uninjured by intercourse with Europeans, forms one of the most interesting chapters in his book. So also is the description of the rapid march through a region swarming with lions and other large game to the Portuguese port of Beira, now being connected with Mashonaland by railway. There is an

excellent map and a large number of very interesting illustrations, together with a good index.

Elementary Text-Book of Entomology. By W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1892. 8vo, pp. 250, plates 87.

AIDED by illustrations of more than six hundred of the species, Mr. Kirby is able to compress into about two hundred and fifty pages a very good elementary text-book of entomology. His aim is to give accurate general instruction on the higher divisions of insects, orders, and families, with their principal or typical genera, in regard to which authorities are most in accord. The work is well adapted to its purpose. Its tendency is rather conservative. This, though less likely to bring it closely up to date in connection with discovery, goes farther towards insuring its reliability. References to the plates are lacking among the descriptions, yet special illustrations are readily found by means of the lists. The references from the figures to the text, on the other hand, are very convenient. Should attention be attracted to a particular drawing, the arrangement is such that its classification and name are before the eye with a direct reference to descriptive and other data. These features commend the book to persons who do not study the subject systematically, but who are interested for the moment in learning something about a certain form. The great number of the pictures alone, aside from the good character of the text, would make the work a treasure for the beginner. Our author estimates the known insects of the world to be near 270,000, Sharp and Walsingham count them nearer 2,000,000, and the United States Entomologist thinks 10,000,000 nearest the truth.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Bigelow, M. M. Jarman on Wills. 6th ed. 2 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Boies, H. M. Prisoners and Paupers. Putnams. $1.50.
Bolles, A. S. Bank Collections. Homans Publishing Co.
Booth-Tucker, F. de L. The Life of Catherine Booth, the Mother of the Salvation Army. 2 vols. F. H. Revell Co. $3.50.
Chambers's Encyclopædia. New ed. Vol. X. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.
Chesterfield's Letters, abridged. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.
Crawford, F. M. The Children of the King: A Tale of Southern Italy. Macmillan. $1.
Field, Rev. H. M. The Story of the Atlantic Telegraph. New ed. Scribners. $1.50.
Fletcher, W. I. An Index to General Literature. [The "A. L. A." Index.] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.
Frye, J. A. From Headquarters: Odd Tales Picked up in the Volunteer Service. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.
Gilmore, Rev. G. W. Korea from its Capital, With a Chapter on Missions. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication. $1.25.
Grinnell, G. B. Blackfoot Lodge Tales: The Story of a Prairie People. Scribners. $1.75.
Harben, W. N. A Mute Confessor: The Romance of a Southern Town. Boston: *Arena* Publishing Co.
Hart, Mary E. Stray Violets. G. M. Allen Co.
Harte, Bret. Susy: A Story of the Plains. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Havard, Henry. Les Boulle. [Les Artistes Célèbres.] Paris: *L'Art*; New York: Macmillan.
Hazell's Annual for 1893. London: Hazell, Watson & Viney; New York: Scribners. $1.50.
Hueffer, F. H. The Shifting of the Fire. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams. $1.
Jarvis, Stinson. Dr. Perdue. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.
Jessop, Rev. Augustus. Studies by a Recluse in Cloister, Town and Country. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams. $1.75.
Kerdren, Jean de. Philippe Saint Hilaire. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams. $1.
Knight, H. B. F. A Girl with a Temper. Harpers. 50 cents.
Lang, Mrs. Celestia R. Son of Man; or, The Sequel to Evolution. Boston: *Arena* Publishing Co. $1.25.
Layrle, Vice-Amiral. La Restauration Impériale au Japon. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Leaflets for Lent. London: Sonnenschein & Co.
Legouvé and Labiche's La Cigale chez le Fourmi. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 20 cents.
Lehman, R. C. Mr. Punch's Prize Novels. U. S. Book Co.
Loti, Pierre. A Phantom from the East. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams. $1.
Michelet, Jules. On the Highways of Europe. Cassell. $1.50.
Morich, R. J. Loti's Pêcheur d'Islande. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.
Mozier, W. F. Carlyle's Diamond Necklace. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.
Murdoch, James. Ayame-San: A Japanese Romance. Yokohama: Kelly & Walsh.
Murray, D. C. Time's Revenges. Harpers. $1.25.
Musick, J. R. The Pilgrims: A Story of Massachusetts. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.
Paine, J. K., and Klauser, T. T. K. Famous Composers and their Works. Parts 5 to 8. Boston: J. B. Millet Co.
Parker, Gilbert. The Chief Factor: A Tale of the Hudson's Bay Co. Home Publishing Co.
Reynolds, Prof. Osborne. Memoir of James Prescott Joule. Manchester, Eng.: Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.
Robertshaw, James. Volney Randolph: A Novel. G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.
Roby, H. J., and Wilkins, A. S. An Elementary Latin Grammar. Macmillan. 60 cents.
Strauss, D. F. The Life of Jesus Critically Examined. Macmillan. $4.50.
Stuart, Ruth McE. A Golden Wedding, and Other Tales. Harpers. $1.50.
Thayer, W. R. The Dawn of Italian Independence: Italy from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the Fall of Venice, 1849. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.
The American Digest for 1892. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. $8.
Thierry, G. A. The Mysteries of the Court of Napoleon III. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.
Van Oss, S. F. American Railroads as Investments. London: Effingham Wilson & Co.; New York: Putnams. $4.
Ward, H. D. A Republic without a President, and Other Stories. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.
Webster, D. The Bunker Hill Monument; Adams and Jefferson: Two Orations. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 15 cents.
White, H. J. Nouum Testamentum Domini Nostri Iesu Christi Latine secundum Editionem Sancti Hieronymi. Partis prioris fasiculus tertius. Euangelium secundum Lucam. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Wicks, Frederick. The Veiled Hand. Harpers. 50 cents.

AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

BARKER'S PHYSICS.	Advanced course.
REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY.	3 courses.
PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY.	3 courses.
MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY.	3 courses.
WALKER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.	3 courses.
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN'S ASTRONOMY.	2 courses.
BESSEY'S BOTANY.	2 courses.
JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY.	2 courses.
SEDGWICK & WILSON'S BIOLOGY.	

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

A GRAND COMBINATION.

YALE MIXTURE

FOR THE PIPE.

A Delightful Blend of St James Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

Marburg Bros.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the UNITED STATES. By THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M.D. 596 pages, 8vo, cloth, $3.50; half morocco, $4.50. By mail, 30 cents extra.

BOERICKE & TAFEL, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference."—*G. E. Wire, M.D., Supt. of Med. Dept., Newbury Library, Chicago.*

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phos*phite*, not a laboratory or acid phos*phate*. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

The Romances of Dumas.

A New Edition, Superbly Illustrated.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston, are now publishing a LIMITED SUBSCRIPTION EDITION of the world-famous romances of ALEXANDRE DUMAS, with nearly 250 SUPERB FULL-PAGE PLATES, including etchings and photogravures from original designs by gifted French and American artists, including Van Muyden, Abot, Corboin, Félix Oudart, Garrett, Merrill, etc., etc., and engraved portraits of kings and queens, royal favorites, ministers of state, and famous men and women of the court.

The set will comprise 48 vols., small 8vo, cloth, gilt top, price $2.50 per volume, sold by subscription only. The edition will be strictly limited to 1,000 sets, and every set will be numbered.

The volumes will be printed upon Enfield hand-made paper, in clear and beautiful type, and the illustrations will all be unlettered proofs, printed in the finest manner upon imperial Japan paper.

This magnificent series of historical pictures, which the famous French novelist painted in the form of romances, spans French history from the reign of Henri II. down to that of Louis Philippe, including more than three centuries, filled with adventure and with intrigue of the most fascinating description. Among the reigns included by this great period are those of HENRI II., CHARLES IX., HENRI III., HENRY OF NAVARRE, LOUIS XIII., THE REGENCY OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA, LOUIS XIV., LOUIS XV., THE REGENCY OF PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS, LOUIS XVI., AND MARIE ANTOINETTE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. In addition to the works comprised in the above, together with the masterpiece of Monte Cristo,

This superb edition will contain eight volumes never before translated, and will be the most complete ever issued, as well as the most beautiful.

Early subscription is advisable.

The first five vols. ('The Two Dianas' and 'The Page of the Duke of Savoy') are now ready.

Prospectus sent on application.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

254 Washington St., Boston.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.—American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. *Send for Clearance Catalogue.* BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

We want all the OLD BOOKS we can find. If you have a large library or small parcel of books you do not want, send us your address, and we will call and examine them. We are always prepared to buy and pay the cash at once, whether it amounts to five dollars or five thousand.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South Ninth St.,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES :

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Magazine of American History, vols. 1-22 (1877-1889); 5 vols. in half brown morocco, gilt tops, uncut, 1 vol. in cloth, balance unbound, all sound and clean. $85.00.

War of the Rebellion, 1861-'65; compilation of official reports, Union and Confederate; complete set to date, 80 vols., 8vo, cloth, and 8 atlases, unbound. $50.00.

Littell's Living Age; complete set from vol. 1 to 191 (1844-1891), newly and uniformly bound in half American Russia. $265.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,

Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Books Bought.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

50c.—*"Jack Harkaway," "Dick Lightheart,"* "Ned Nimble," Series. "Boys of England." Large line of Boys' Prose Literature. PRATT, 155 6th Ave, N. Y.

EXECUTORS AND OTHERS HAVING Libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser at full value by addressing T. P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., N. Y.

When you build your house, **Stain** the **Shingles;** don't paint them. You would not paint the hardwood finish of the interior, because it would destroy its beauty. It is the same with Shingles. Paint them, and you detract from their beauty; stain them and you add to it. **Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains** are as durable as **paint** and **cost less.**

Send 6c. stamps for wood samples and sketch-book.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.,

71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

The cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries. The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by THE AMERICAN ANNEXE OF MR. HALFORD L. MILLS,
Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer,
851 and 853 Sixth Ave., N. W. Cor. 48th St., N. Y.

FRENCH *AND OTHER FOREIGN* **BOOKS.** *Send for Catalogue.*

Fine Stationery. Sample Book on application.

A New Book of Interest to Teachers.

The Principles of Education

By Malcolm Mac Vicar, Ph.D., LL.D., First Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto, Ont. 12mo. Cloth, 178 pages. By mail, postpaid, 70 cents.

GINN & CO., PUBLISHERS,

Reading
Writing
Speaking **GERMAN**

is taught by an interesting method in GERMANIA, a monthly magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature. $2 a year. Sample copies free. Address: GERMANIA, Manchester, N. H.

RARE BOOKS

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.
Catalogues issued continually.
Send 10 cts. postage for a package.
WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,
751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine

OF THE

World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER CLOSETS

Don't have foul and noisy closets in your house, when sweet and quiet ones can be obtained. Health and comfort claim your attention. Get posted.
WILLIAM S. COOPER
BRASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

An Educational Directory.

I. THE NATION has a larger circulation than any literary-political journal published in this country. The 10,000 copies printed every week represent but a small part of the actual circulation, as THE NATION goes to all the principal libraries and reading-rooms, and into thousands of families.

II. The circulation is chiefly among the thinking and well-to-do classes—lawyers, physicians, bankers, and other professional men—and in the homes of cultivated people, where the education of children is a matter of careful consideration.

III. The School List in THE NATION has been a representative one for many years. It includes cards of most of the prominent educational institutions everywhere, during the season of school advertising, and a considerable number are inserted in the paper throughout the year.

School advertisements are printed in a uniform typography, with the address in the first line, classification being made by States, alphabetically, unless especially ordered displayed on other pages.

Advertising rates, 15 cents an agate line each insertion, with the following discounts: 5 per cent. on four insertions, 10 per cent. on eight insertions, 12 1-2 per cent. on 13 insertions, 15 per cent. on 26 insertions, 20 per cent. on 39 insertions, 25 per cent. on 52 insertions.

The *Nation* is sent free while advertisement continues.

Orders may be forwarded through any responsible advertising agency, or directly to

THE NATION, 206 to 210 Broadway, N. Y.

Arnold Constable & Co.

DRESS FABRICS.

Plain Colored Armures, Serges, Diagonals, Camel's Hair and Epingline, in new Spring colorings.

FANCY NOVELTIES.

Jacquard and Velours Figured,

GLACE MIXTURES,

Fancy Plaid Stuffs,

Check and Stripe Suitings,

Printed Challies,

CREPES AND CREPONS,

Embroidered Robes.

Broadway & 19th st.

NEW YORK.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St
Washington, 817 Market Space.

ERIE LINES

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN
New York & Chicago,
Via Chautauqua Lake or Niagara Falls. An enchanting panorama of mountains, forests, and streams.
Pullman Cars
Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauqua Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

D. I. ROBERTS,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

SCOTT'S
Waverley Novels

Edited by ANDREW LANG.

New Limited Edition of 1,000 Copies.

Scott has stamped his genius on an entire country and language, and the Waverley Novels are read by millions, and in every civilized country in the world. These great novels have never before been properly illustrated.

This edition is enriched, at a cost of over forty thousand dollars, with proof impressions on Imperial Japanese paper of three hundred original etchings from paintings by celebrated artists of France and England, among whom are **Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., R. W. Macbeth, Gordon [illegible]ne, Pettie, Lefort, Lalauze, Teyss[illegible]** *etc.*

Andrew Lang, *the [illegible] English critic as editor, will furnish [illegible] introductions, glossaries, and notes to each [illegible] supplementing Scott's own notes.*

This is the most magnificent [illegible] ever made of the works of any novel[illegible].

The type will be large and new, set in a fine, open page, the margins ample, and the paper a beautiful natural tint, the volume a small 8vo, easy to handle, and the binding vellum cloth, gilt tops, slightly trimmed. Complete in 48 vols., issued 2 vols. per month, at **$2.50 per volume.** *Also 500 copies printed on Holland hand-made paper, with fifty additional illustrations, and bound in half leather, at $5.00 per volume.*

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

Public Library F

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED, SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE.

Every Instrument Fully Warranted.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.

174 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. | *92 Fifth Avenue, New York.*

218 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SET OF THE NATION FOR SALE:—
For particulars and price, address
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

47th Annual Statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Hartford, Conn.

NET ASSETS, January 1, 1892		$58,207,794 88
RECEIVED IN 1892,		
For Premiums	$4,622,203 33	
For Interest and Rents	3,168,070 69	
Profit and Loss	94,642 71	
		$7,884,916 73
		$66,092,711 61
DISBURSED IN 1892.		
For claims by death and matured endowments	$4,168,182 75	
Surplus returned to policy-holders	1,223,598 14	
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies	565,318 89	
TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS	$5,957,099 78	
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' Fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate, and all other Expenses	798,055 60	
TAXES	300,160 49	
		7,055,315 87
BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1892		$59,037,395 74
SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.		
Loans upon Real Estate, first lien		$36,444,759 02
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds		38,282 50
Premium Notes on Policies in force		1,454,376 04
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Co.		6,791,381 01
Cost of United States and other Bonds,		12,581,677 18
Cost of Bank and Railroad Stocks		385,960 25
Cash in Banks		1,340,007 99
Bills Receivable		951 75
		$59,037,395 74
ADD		
Interest due and accrued	$947,536 91	
Rents accrued	7,041 91	
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	603,136 07	
Net Deferred Premiums,	166,439 26	
		$1,724,154 15
GROSS ASSETS, December 31, 1892		$60,761,549 89
LIABILITIES:		
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding Policies, net, Company's standard	$53,307,047 00	
All other liabilities	1,027,573 01	
		$54,334,620 01
SURPLUS by Company's Standard		$6,426,929 88
SURPLUS by State Reports will exceed		7,000,000 00
Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1892		10.12 per cent.
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1892, 65,557, Insuring		$157,737,302 00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice-Prest.
EDWARD M. BUNCE, Sec.
DANIEL H. WELLS, Actuary.

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent,
1 WALL ST., COR. BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS' *NEW BOOKS.*

The French War and the Revolution

By Prof. W. M. SLOANE. American History Series. With maps, 12mo, $1.25.

Prof. Sloane's book is a compact, popular narrative of the events of the period which succeeded that described in Prof. Fisher's "Colonial Era," the first volume in the American History Series. It is a thoroughly philosophical account of political causes and effects and a graphic picture of the times as well.

The Duchess of Berry

AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1830. From the French of I. de Saint Amand. With portrait. 12mo, $1.25.

The dramatic revolution which brought about the July monarchy of Louis Philippe has never been more vividly and intelligently described than in this the last of three volumes devoted to the Duchess of Berry, in the Famous Women of the French Court.

New Edgewood Edition.

REVERIES OF A BACHELOR, AND DREAM LIFE.

By DONALD G. MITCHELL. Each 16mo, 75 cents.

This edition, printed from new plates and tastefully bound, of these two American classics will extend their popularity to fresh fields where the charm of the author's genial and sympathetic philosophy will make thousands of new friends for him.

Manual of Natural Theology.

By Prof. G. P. FISHER, D.D. 12mo, 75 cents.

Prof. Fisher's new book, dealing with the doctrines and proofs of religion which rest on reason rather than on special revelation, is compact, scholarly, and abreast of the latest thought.

Calvinism, Pure and Mixed.

A Defence. By W. G. T. SHEDD, D.D. 12mo, $1.00.

The aim of the author is twofold: First, to explain some of the more difficult points in Calvinism and thereby promote the reaffirmation of the Westminster Standards, instead of the revision of them as now proposed; and, secondly, to justify and defend that system of theology which had its origin in the Biblical studies and personal experience of the two most comprehensive and scientific theologians of Christendom, Aurelius Augustine and John Calvin.

The Case against Prof. Briggs, Part II.

Crown 8vo, paper, 50 cents net.

This volume contains the amended charges, evidence, arguments, etc., submitted in the recent trial of Prof. Briggs, with the final judgments of the Presbytery.

Rise of the British Dominion in India.

By Sir ALFRED LYALL. With colored maps, 12mo, $1.50 net.

Sir Alfred Lyall's book not only gives a concise account of the adventurous rise of British dominion in India, but explains also the causes and convergent influences that brought about this result.

The Campaign of Waterloo.

A Military History. By JOHN C. ROPES. 8vo, $2.50 *net.*

"He describes the campaign in all its details, taking up all the disputed points and examining them in the light of newer documentary and historical evidence. It is difficult to see what more could be added, or what could be omitted to make it a more authoritative work."—*Boston Transcript.*

ATLAS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

14 maps. 16x22 inches. 4to, $5.00 *net.*

Adzuma: or, The Japanese Wife.

A Play in Four Acts. By Sir EDWIN ARNOLD. 12mo, $1.50.

"Sir Edwin's treatment of his theme is marked by the same qualities which have made his reputation. The poetry is characteristic. It is always graceful, pleasing, and melodious."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Froebel:

And Education by Self-Activity. By H. COURTHOPE BOWEN, of Cambridge. *Great Educators Series.* 12mo, $1.00 *net.*

The lively interest at present taken in the kindergarten movement gives to this book a special value. It is both biographical and descriptive, giving a full account of the life and work of Froebel and tracing the development of the kindergarten movement from its origin.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1443. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Harper's Magazine for March.

Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa. By HENRY M. STANLEY. With 6 Illustrations by FREDERIC REMINGTON.

Our Own Riviera (Florida). By JULIAN RALPH. With 11 Illustrations (including Frontispiece) by W. T. SMEDLEY.

The Face on the Wall. A Story. By MARGARET DELAND. With 3 Illustrations by ALBERT E. STERNER.

The Escurial. By THEODORE CHILD. With 10 Illustrations.

Monochromes. Poems. By W. D. HOWELLS. With 12 Illustrations by HOWARD PYLE.

The Refugees. A Tale of Two Continents. By A. CONAN DOYLE. Part III. With 5 Illustrations by T. DE THULSTRUP.

My Upper Shelves. A Poem. By RICHARD BURTON.

Washington Society. I.—Official. By HENRY LOOMIS NELSON. With 5 Illustrations by C. S. REINHART.

An American in Africa. By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. With Portrait of WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER.

Horace Chase. A Novel. By CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON. Part III.

Editor's Study and *Editor's Drawer.*

Subscription Price, $4 00 a Year.

Harper & Brothers' Latest Books.

Illustrated Edition of Green's Short History of the English People. Edited by Mrs. J. R. GREEN and Miss KATE NORGATE. With Portrait, Colored Plates, Maps, and Many Illustrations. Vol. I., Royal 8vo, Illuminated Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $5 00.

Wolfenberg. A Novel. By WILLIAM BLACK. Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

History of the United States, from the Compromise of 1850. By JAMES FORD RHODES. Vol. I., 1850-1854; Vol II., 1854–1860. 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, $5 00. (*In a Box.*)

A Golden Wedding, and Other Tales. By RUTH MCENERY STUART. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 50.

Time's Revenges. A Novel. By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Seen from the Saddle. By ISA CARRINGTON CABELL. With an Illustration. 32mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 50 cents. ("Harper's Black and White Series.")

Short History of the Christian Church. By JOHN F. HURST, D.D., LL.D. With Ten Colored Maps. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $3 00.

Jane Field. A Novel. By MARY E. WILKINS. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Autobiographical Notes of the Life of William Bell Scott, and Notices of his Artistic and Poetic Circle of Friends, 1830 to 1882. Edited by W. MINTO. Illustrated by Etchings by Himself, and Reproductions of Sketches by Himself and Friends. Two Volumes, 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, $8 00. (*In a Box.*)

From One Generation to Another. A Novel. By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

The Tongue of Fire; or, The True Power of Christianity. By the Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR. From New Plates. 16mo, Cloth, $1 00.

Catherine. A Novel. By FRANCES MARY PEARD. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 00.

Morocco as It Is, with an Account of Sir Charles Euan Smith's Recent Mission to Fez. By STEPHEN BONSAL, Jr. Illus. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $2 00.

The Armies of To-Day. A Description of the Armies of the Leading Nations at the Present Time. Profusely Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $3 50.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The above works are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by the publishers, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, on receipt of price. HARPER'S CATALOGUE *will be sent to any address on receipt of Ten Cents in stamps.*

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 133

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

Hail, Columbia! 136
"Americanism" 136
Meaning of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet 137
What is Behind Home Rule 138

CORRESPONDENCE:

After Us the Deluge 139
The Hayes-Tilden Vote in South Carolina 139
Education in the Ordinance of 1787 140
The Number of Insects in the World 140
College Settlements 140
A Correction 141
A Huguenot Settlement in Maine 141
Early English Confusion of Sunday and Sabbath. 141
Books on the Shelf 142

NOTES 142

REVIEWS:

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood 145
Recent Fiction 146
Student and Singer 147
Morocco As It Is 147
Select Historical Documents of the Middle Ages.. 147
The Great War of 189- 148
Road, Track, and Stable 148
Thoughts of Busy Girls 148
Experimental Evolution 149
Echoes of Old County Life 149

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 149

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—	
4 insertions	5 per cent.
8 "	10 "
13 "	12½ "
26 "	15 "
39 "	20 "
52 "	25 "
AMOUNT—	
$100 within a year	10 per cent.
250 " "	12½ "
500 " "	15 "
750 " "	20 "
1,000 " "	25 "
1,500 " "	30 "
2,000 " "	33⅓ "

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.*

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 120–124 West Franklin St.

THE EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. 30th year. Reopens Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL. — PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARD- ing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M.A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS
(formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 13th year opens September 20, 1893. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland

A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS desires a new appointment for coming year. Took regular post-graduate courses, and has had ten years' experience as professor in two colleges. Address
M., care of *Nation.*

A FEW BOYS WILL FIND PLEA- sant and refined home in teacher's family. Preparation for college or business. Decided advantages; references. Address TEACHER, care of *Nation.*

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

FOR SEPTEMBER!—We now have good openings on our books, among them the following: In Colleges, 1 Biology, $1,800; 2 Pedagogy, $1,500 and $2,000; 1 Modern Languages, $1,200; 2 Chemistry and Physics, $800 and $1,500; 3 Directors of Music, $1,200 each; 2 Latin, $900 and $1,400. For these and others we are asked to name candidates. Catalogue of the Bureau and blanks free. C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 7 Tremont Place, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY, —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

Reading
Writing
Speaking

GERMAN

is taught by an interesting method in GERMANIA, a monthly magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature. $2 a year. Sample copies free. Address: GERMANIA, Manchester, N. H.

FRENCH.

'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

Paint—An opaque, glossy coloring intended to *cover* and *conceal* the wood; a coating.

Stain—A transparent, soft coloring, intended to *color*, *without covering*, the wood.

Creosote—The best wood-preservative known.—*Trautwein.*

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain—The only exterior coloring that does not blacken.

Send 6c. postage for wood samples and Sheaf of Sketches (25) of houses.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.,
71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.
EMERSON PIANO CO.
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1858
H. H. UPHAM & CO.
MEMORIAL TABLETS
IN BRASS AND BRONZE
54 South Fifth Ave: near Bleecker St:
NEW YORK

TO READERS OF FRENCH.
JUST PUBLISHED:
NANON.
By GEORGE SAND. With Introduction and English Notes by B. G. WOODWARD, Ph.D., Tutor in Romance Languages at Columbia College. 12mo. Cloth, 85 cents; paper, 60 cents. *For sale by all booksellers, or post-paid on receipt of price.*
WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
Publisher and Bookseller, 851–853 Sixth Ave. (48th St.), New York.

JUST PUBLISHED:
COMPAYRE'S PSYCHOLOGY APPLIED TO EDUCATION.
Translated by W. H. Payne, Chancellor of the Univ. of Nashville. Cloth, 223 pages. Retail price, 90 cents.
The best book for teachers seeking a rational basis for their art and unable to go profoundly into the subject.
D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND LONDON.

A New Book of Interest to Teachers.
The Principles of Education.
By Malcolm Mac Vicar, Ph.D., LL.D., First Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto, Ont. 12mo. Cloth, 178 pages. By mail, postpaid, 70 cents.
GINN & CO., PUBLISHERS,

Arnold Constable & Co.
DRESS FABRICS.
FANCY NOVELTIES,
Jacquard and Velours Figured,
GLACÉ MIXTURES,
FANCY PLAID STUFFS,
Diagonals, Camel's Hair, Armures
SERGES, EPINGLINE,
in NEW SPRING COLORINGS.
Check and Stripe Suitings,
Printed Challies,
CRÊPES AND CRÊPONS,
in Street and Evening Shades.
Embroidered Robes.
Broadway & 19th st.
NEW YORK.

MT. DESERT.
For rent ($200 for the season of 1893—$100 on execution of lease)—a Swiss cottage, just completed, at Seal Harbor, on southern shore of Island, nine miles from Bar, and four from N. E. Harbor. House has 2½ stories, with balcony on three sides of second. It contains living-room (with fireplace), kitchen (with large store-room), dining-room, two chambers, and bath-room (with hot and cold water). Drains to sea; water from village water-works. Fronts west, with view of water and Sargent's Mt. No other building within 200 feet. Fine trees on high ground (belonging to lot) back of house. If occupants board out (hotel and boarding-house at $8 and $6 per week at 200 yards distance), kitchen and dining-room would serve as chambers. If desired, house would be furnished for boarders for $50 additional. Address W: M. Griswold, Cambridge, Mass.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

ERIE LINES
SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN
New York & Chicago,
Via Chautauqua Lake or Niagara Falls. An enchanting panorama of mountains, forests, and streams.
Pullman Cars
Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauqua Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
D. I. ROBERTS,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans
Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Mutual
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, January 24, 1893.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1892.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892.	$3,690,250 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1892	1,472,142 48
Total Marine Premiums	$5,162,393 36
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892	$3,759,193 05
Losses paid during the same period	$1,466,178 06
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$738,617 09

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$7,816,455 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,027,000 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,029,345 26
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,336,622 46
Cash in Bank	276,262 99
Amount	$12,485,685 71

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1888 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1892, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,	George Bliss,	Anson W. Hard,
W. H. H. Moore,	John L. Riker,	Isaac Bell,
A. A. Raven,	C. A. Hand,	N. Denton Smith,
Jos. H. Chapman,	John D. Hewlett,	Thomas Maitland,
James Low,	Chas. P. Burdett,	Gustav Amsinck,
William Sturgis,	Henry E. Hawley,	Joseph Agostini,
Benj. H. Field,	C. H. Marshall,	Geo. W. Campbell,
Jas. G. De Forest,	Chas. D. Leverich,	Vernon H. Brown,
Wm. Degroot,	Edw. Floyd-Jones,	C. de Thomsen,
William H. Webb,	George H. Macy,	Leander N. Lovell.
Horace Gray,	Lawr'ce Turnure,	Everett Frazar,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Wald. P. Brown,	Wm. B. Boulton.

J. D. JONES, President,
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice-President.

KNABE PIANOS
UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY
Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St
Washington, 817 Market Space.

25c.—*Illustrated by Cruikshank.*—Ainsworth's 'Jack Sheppard,' 'Rookwood,' 'Windsor Castle,' 'Guy Fawkes,' 'Old St. Paul's,' 'Miser's Daughter.' Others. Mailed. PRATT, 155 6th Ave, N. Y.

WATER CLOSETS
It is a duty to have the sanitary condition of your house of the best. The closet is of great importance,
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

A NEW BOOK BY MR. WALTER PATER.

PLATO AND PLATONISM.

A Series of Lectures by WALTER PATER, Fellow of Brasenose College.
Globe 8vo, cloth, $1.75.

*** Also a large-paper edition, on hand-made paper, limited to 100 copies, $3.00.

By the same author, uniform with the above:

MARIUS, the Epicurean	$2 25	APPRECIATIONS	$1 75
RENAISSANCE	2 00	IMAGINARY PORTRAITS	1 50

Just Published. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

The World of the Unseen.

An Essay on the Relation of Higher Space and Things Eternal. By Rev. A. WILLINK. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Evolution

AND MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE.

By HENRY CALDERWOOD, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Edinburgh. 12mo, $2.00.

How to Manage the Dynamo.

A Handbook for Ship Engineers, Electric-Light Engineers, and Electro-platers. By S. R. BOTTONE. 12mo, 60 cents.

COLLECTED EDITION OF THE

Poems of William Watson.

16mo, cloth, $1.25.

Also Limited Large-Paper Edition, printed on English Hand-Made Paper. Only 100 copies for sale. $3.50.

*** In addition to Mr. Watson's latest poems, this volume contains all the poems included in the volume entitled 'The Prince's Quest and Other Tales,' a small edition of which was published in 1884.

Now Ready, Vol. I. 12mo, Cloth, $1.10.

English Prose.

Selected by various writers, with short Introductions, edited with a general Introduction by HENRY CRAIK, C.B., LL.D. In 5 volumes. Volume 1, Student's Edition, $1.10.

Library Edition, $1.50, *next week.*

The History of Early English Literature.

By the Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE. With Maps. Large 12mo, $2.50.

"It is a comprehensive, critical account of Anglo-Saxon poetry from its beginnings to the accession of King Alfred.—*Evening Bulletin.*

THIRD EDITION OF SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S NEW BOOK.

The Beauties of Nature,

AND THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

By the Right Hon. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., F.R.S. With numerous illustrations and full-page plates. Uniform with the new edition of 'The Pleasures of Life.' 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.50.

"His volume is a perfect storehouse of information, imparted in a style that at once charms and interests."—*Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.*

Russia Under Alexander III.

And in the Preceding Period. Translated from the German of H. VON SAMSON HIMMELSTIERNA by J. MORRISON, M.A. Edited, with Explanatory Notes and an Introduction, by FELIX VOLKHOVSKY. With Portrait. 8vo, $3.00.

From Adam's Peak to Elephanta.

Sketches in Ceylon and India. By EDWARD CARPENTER. With Numerous Illustrations. 8vo, $3.50.

"This narrative is singularly interesting and instructive...."—*New York Sun.*

Life and Labour of the People in London.

Edited by CHARLES BOOTH. 12mo, 4 volumes, each $1.50.

Vol. I.—East Central and South London.

Vol. II.—Streets and Population Classified.

Vol. III.—Blocks of Buildings, Schools, and Immigration.

Vol. IV.—East London Industries. In the Press.

"The result of personal investigation, and the facts and figures set forth have been well sifted and digested."—*Morning Leader.*

"A very valuable work, and it is issued at a wonderfully low price."—*Athenæum.*

NEW NOVELS.

F. Marion Crawford's New Novel.

Children of the King.

A TALE OF SOUTHERN ITALY. 12mo, cloth, $1.

The First Edition was entirely exhausted on the day of publication; the second is now ready at the booksellers'.

"The deepest secret of the popularity of F. Marion Crawford is that he has always a story to tell. He is a born story-teller, and the born story-teller sure of listeners from one generation to another to the very end of time. 'Children of the King' is no exception to this. The descriptions of Italian life and scenery, moreover, are of fascinating flavor."—*Boston Courier.*

New and Revised Edition.

A Roman Singer.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD. In the Uniform Edition of Mr. Crawford's Novels. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

A Mere Cypher.

By MARY ANGELA DICKENS. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The Story of John Trevennick.

By WALTER C. RHOADES. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The Marplot.

By SIDNEY R. LYSAGHT. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Just Ready.

Now Ready. 12mo, $1.50.

Calmire.

Fourth Edition. 12mo, $1.50.

"Of the ability of the work, of its learning, its audacity, its subtle dialectics, and its literary charm there can be no question. It wooes and delights, even where it does not convince."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Adventure Series. New Volume.

The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckworth,

Mountaineer, Scout, Pioneer, and Chief of the Crow Nation of Indians. Written from his own dictation by T. D. BONNER. New edition, edited, with preface, by CHARLES G. LELAND ("HANS BREITMANN"). Illustrated, large 12mo, $1.50.

"Whoever desires to read an old-fashioned and genuine story of life on the plains at the time when the buffalo ranged in immense herds and the railroad as yet was not, and the red man dominated the situation, will find such a narrative in this volume."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Macmillan & Co.'s List of Books by American authors will be sent free, by mail, on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

The Week.

THE slight opposition made to the passage in the Senate of the Sherman amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill proves that the large majority of Congress is ready to checkmate the silver craze at any time when it can do so by indirect means. This is not the first time that such a disposition has been manifested. Indeed, the Silver Bill of 1878 was itself such a measure, substituting a limited purchase and coining of silver on Government account for the Free-Coinage Bill which first passed the House. This was a concession to a supposed popular demand, but was a concession in form rather than in substance. Opinions may differ now as to the wisdom of the Allison amendment. Perhaps it would have been better, on the whole, if we had gone to the silver basis at that time, the depreciation of silver being then slight. A very little experience with the silver standard would have cured us, and we should have come out of it with a financial training and an equipment of ideas that would have lasted us through several generations. Moreover, we should not now have on hand four hundred millions of silver dollars that we do not want, and whose dead weight will be a bother until we can find some commercial use for it. The Sherman Act of 1890 was another insidious measure. Apparently it gave the silverites double the quantity that the Bland Bill gave them, but it made the silver redeemable in gold at par, and thus put off the coming of the silver *standard* as long as the Government should be able financially to carry the load. Now, as the time seems to be approaching when the Government cannot carry the load, the Senate passes, with little opposition, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money for the purpose of maintaining gold payments. Undoubtedly this power existed before, but the exercise of it would be much easier if Congress should now by any form of words give new sanction to it. This sanction has been given by the Senate, and there is little doubt that it will be done by the House also.

Nothing more cavalier than Mr. Harrison's treatment of the deposed Queen of Hawaii could well be imagined. An Indian chief in difficulties has never been treated by our Government with such scant courtesy; he could always be sure of a hearing at Washington before having his lands taken from him. But, says Secretary Foster, the Queen has made a "formal submission." The Secretary must have breathed in a faculty for making disingenuous statements from the atmosphere left in the State Department by his predecessor. What the Queen really did was to issue a proclamation on January 17, in which she yielded her authority to force and under protest, *pending an appeal of her case to the United States.* This Mr. Foster and the President knew, as they also knew that representatives of the Queen were on their way to Washington. Yet they hasten to close the case without hearing the evidence, the President saying in his message to Congress that "the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible." No wonder that the Queen's envoys, en route to Washington, could not credit such an indecent proceeding, and said: "The President is bound by every law of courtesy to wait until he hears the other side of the case."

Equally improper has been the President's scramble for a little Jingo glory, through his lack of consideration for the wishes of the country on so grave a matter. Whatever those wishes are, they have not been declared and cannot be declared on demand. There should be time for deliberation. We have no colonial policy or colonial laws. The Alaska experiment is not a relevant precedent, and the Alaska treaty was marked by no such unseemly haste in preparation, and was ratified, as is well known, only after much debate, and largely on the ground that not to ratify it would be an affront to the Emperor of Russia, who had shown us marked friendship during the civil war. The case calls imperatively for a referendum to the people, and the only form of referendum we have is deliberation and discussion sufficiently prolonged to determine what the popular opinion really is. To thrust the country on to so radical a departure from our established policy as the annexation of a group of islands 2,000 miles from our nearest port, and to give absolutely no reason for this hot haste, simply because there is no reason to give, marks an indifference to public opinion and to our traditional methods of procedure which is poorly excused by the plea that it would greatly "gratify" the President to have the treaty ratified in his term.

"The king's business required haste" is an explanation offered in the Scriptures for a certain case of precipitancy, and it is an explanation peculiarly appropriate to the quick work of a sugar king with his eye on a bounty of two cents a pound. Under the McKinley Law, the producer of sugar who is to get his bounty from the United States Treasury must have gone through all the red tape of application and licensing and inspection before July 1 of any year, in order to get his money for the product of that year. Now, the Hawaiian sugar-planters are grinding their cane at the present time, and it is perfectly easy to see that some "tall hustling" has got to be done if the treaty is to be ratified and all the official machinery set in motion in time for them to get their bounty on this year's crop. With hard cash thus joined to Presidential glory, it is no wonder that the Hawaiian Treaty has beaten the world's record for off-hand negotiation. The same combination seems also to have led to a departure, in the last article of the treaty, from the usual stipulations regarding the exchange of ratifications. The treaty with France for the cession of Louisiana provided that ratifications should be exchanged within six months; the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo made the period four months, and that with Russia for the cession of Alaska, three months. The Hawaiian Treaty says the ratifications are to be "exchanged at Honolulu *as soon as possible.*" Evidently the planters do not propose to let the sugar-cane grow under their feet.

Out of the 50,000 Chinese in the district of the United States Collector at San Francisco, just sixty-one have registered up to date. Now, the Geary Law provides that all who are not registered by the 5th of next May shall be summarily shipped out of the country, and the Collector announces that he has made all his preparations to do the shipping. In fact, he is going to have "the biggest round-up of Chinese on that May morning ever seen in this country." They are to be simultaneously arrested and deported to Goat Island on tugs "provided with an armed guard," and held there to await the sailing of China steamers. The Collector estimates that he can keep 20,000 on the island "at small expense," and as a "tug filled with crack rifle-shots will patrol the island," every emergency seems to be provided for. If worst comes to worst, "our war-ships can be brought into requisition," and this shows another of the blessings of a powerful navy. The best of it is, the Collector says, that, even if the Chinese should now take fright and set about complying with the law, only a small proportion of them could complete the formalities, so that "a large majority of them will have to go" in any case. It is clear that these benevolent and civilized methods need only to be extended to the Hawaiians to make them bless the day they became a part of this glorious land of liberty.

The objection to Mr. Carlisle's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in the new Administration that will occur to many minds is, that it takes the foremost Democrat out of the Senate. Mr. Carlisle

has been in public life at Washington continuously for fifteen years, and has been a growing man during that time, and is so still. He has been Speaker of the House and Senator, and has secured such a hold on the confidence of his State that he might remain Senator for an indefinite period if the call of duty did not take him elsewhere. A constitutional lawyer of high order by training and inclination, he has, by study and debate, gained high rank as well in the science of finance, so that he now holds, without dispute, the first place among his Democratic colleagues. It is much to be regretted that he cannot be in the Cabinet and in the legislative body at the same time, as party leaders are in the parliamentary governments of the Old World. The motive which led Mr. Cleveland to the choice of Mr. Carlisle for the Treasury was probably the need of having somebody in that position who not only was well versed in the principles of finance, but who also had great influence and authority as a party leader. In the latter respect Mr. Carlisle is second only to Mr. Cleveland himself. Mr. Carlisle is earnestly in favor of the repeal of the Silver-Purchase Law. His antecedents, his character, and his locality are such that nobody, not even the watchful Governor of Oregon, will take him for a "tool of Wall Street." Whatever course Mr. Carlisle shall follow, as regards both currency and tariff, will, we may all rest assured, be the one which a statesman of intelligence and experience honestly deems best for the whole country.

The selection of Hoke Smith of Georgia as Secretary of the Interior in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet will surprise the general public, which has not become familiar with even his name, but it is safe to say that its wisdom will be vindicated long before the close of the Administration. Mr. Smith is a native of Georgia, the son of a New England educator who had drifted South and married a woman of the prominent Hoke family in North Carolina, and he himself married a member of the Cobb family, which was long so conspicuous in Georgia affairs. He began the practice of law in Atlanta twenty years ago, and has become the leading lawyer of the State. From the first he took an active interest in public affairs, but he has never been a spoils-seeker, and has refused many opportunities of securing office. The only public position which he has accepted is that of President of the Atlanta Board of Education, in which capacity he has done a great deal to secure the best possible treatment for colored pupils and teachers. In politics he has always been on the progressive side, and he has won many a fight over the reactionaries and Bourbons of his city and State. In 1888, and again in 1892, he carried Georgia for the Cleveland policy of tariff reform, as against first Randallism and afterwards Hillism. As a means to such ends, he bought a few years ago the struggling *Evening Journal* of his city, and has built it up into a most prosperous and influential newspaper.

Mr. Smith's appointment will be especially significant as the first appointment to high official position by either party of a Southern man who has no connection with the ante-bellum period. He was not born until 1855, and so was not ten years old when the war ended. The slavery era is one of which he has no recollection, and which, as he told an audience of Alabama negroes during the recent campaign, he finds it hard to believe that intelligent men should have sought to perpetuate. He considers the abolition of slavery the greatest benefit that could have been conferred upon the South, and he is in hearty sympathy with all the progressive impulses of his section. Indeed, a better representative of the New South could not be found. Mr. Smith's selection is a striking indication of the revivification of the Democratic party. It was a connection of his by marriage, Howell Cobb, who was the last Georgian to occupy a Cabinet seat under a Democratic President, being appointed by Mr. Buchanan Secretary of the Treasury in 1857, and having resigned towards the close of 1860 to help on the secession of his State. Now another Georgian, who rejoices that secession failed and slavery was abolished, is appointed to a Cabinet place by a Democratic President. It is a sign of the times only second to the selection of Judge Gresham as Secretary of State, and equally full of promise for the future.

The selection of J. Sterling Morton as Secretary of Agriculture is in every way commendable. Mr. Morton belongs to the best class of Democratic partisans. A partisan he has always been, but one who has aimed to make the party worthy of success by adherence to sound principles and by the nomination of honorable candidates. Although a citizen of a State where the Democrats have had no chance, until very recently, of political promotion, he has kept up the fight for tariff reform, without wavering, for twenty years, and at times when he seemed to be the only man in Nebraska who understood the subject or cared anything about it. It is an occasion for rejoicing among the friends of that cause that Mr. Morton's unflagging zeal and personal worth have been recognized by the President-elect. It should be added that Mr. Morton is admirably fitted for the duties of the Department of Agriculture.

The situation in Kansas is a disgrace to an American commonwealth. The accounts from Topeka read more like the stories which used to come from Mexico before Mexico made her recent progress, than like statements of what could happen in a State of the Union. The blame for the scandal belongs to the Populists, who have for weeks been trying to usurp power which did not belong to them, and who have refused all the appeals of the Republicans to submit the controversy to the courts. The only hope for the State is that the people will make their disgust so manifest that the Anarchists—for that is what the Populists have become—will be frightened into a backdown.

The election of a Democrat to the United States Senate from North Dakota is a most notable event, not only in itself, but also for its bearings upon the future of politics in the Northwest. Moreover, it follows immediately upon the adjournment of the Wyoming Legislature, by constitutional limitation, without the election of a Senator, leaving a Democratic Governor to make an appointment; which shows that similar agencies are at work in another of the new States. During the period when the Republicans were drunk with their victory in the Presidential election of 1888 the party managers devised a scheme which was expected to intrench the party in at least one branch of the Government beyond the possibility of dislodgment for many years. There were a number of Territories in the Northwest which had been in the habit of electing Republican Delegates, and which it was taken for granted could be depended upon to send Republican Senators and Representatives to Washington if they should be admitted as States. Each of these Territories, no matter how small, would have two Senators—two Republican Senators, it was confidently expected; and even if the party should lose its hold in the East and in the States of the interior, these new States of the Northwest, it was thought, could be relied upon through thick and thin. So no fewer than six such States were admitted between the beginning of 1889 and the summer of 1890, and many Republican organs declared that their party was now sure of the Senate until 1900.

There is every reason to suppose that North Dakota may become a Democratic State from this time. These new States are made up of men upon whom party ties rest lightly. They are largely young men who have grown up since the war (hardly one in ten past forty years of age), and who neither know nor care about the "rebels" of a generation ago, about whom the Clarkson type of Bourbons are always talking. They are interested only in good government, and they have no prejudice against men who give good government because those men are called Democrats. Nor is North Dakota likely to be singular. Wyoming too would have chosen a Democrat to the Senate if the majority of members who were opposed to the return of a Republican could have united on any-

body. Montana has an anti-Republican majority in her Legislature, although it has not yet found a candidate satisfactory to all of its elements. South Dakota is already represented in the Senate by one Populist Senator, and his colleague, although nominally a Republican, has not yet ceased rejoicing that he had sense enough in 1890 to vote against his party on the only real issue between parties—the McKinley Bill. Idaho went against Harrison last fall, and a majority of her Legislature is anti-Republican. Five of the six new States are thus already in revolt against the Republicans, and even Washington must not be counted upon too confidently to stand by the party. It is one of the most extraordinary transformation scenes ever wrought upon the stage of politics in this country. It shows again, and most strikingly, how futile are the schemes of politicians to control the people.

Some progress was made last week in finding out what disposition was made of the $2,400,000 of Panama Canal money placed in the hands of the American Committee. Mr. Seligman accounted satisfactorily for one-half of this sum, saying that it was awarded to the three banking firms who constituted the Committee, viz: the Seligmans, Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co.—$400,000 to each. This shows that the firms in question, like Mr. Belden of Syracuse (in the words of the late Jacob Sharp), "do not stir around for nothing." What they stirred around for, or whether they really stirred at all, is not by any means clear. One of these firms stipulated in advance that it was not to do any lobbying—a very wise precaution. This stipulation, it would seem, left nothing for the firm to do except to lend its name, and as it did not negotiate any Panama bonds or take any on its own account, it would seem that lending one's name for $400,000, without assuming any risk, is a good stroke of business. It seems to explain Mr. Seligman's confident assertion that the Panama Canal enterprise was a good thing for America, because it brought a lot of money into the country. There is, however, a serious and sombre side to this matter. Every cent of this $1,200,000 was obtained from poor people in France who could not afford to lose it—the rich Frenchmen generally kept out of Panama. Ruin, despair, insanity, and suicide on a wide scale were the results of the bursting of the bubble. These results were not brought about by anybody on this side of the water, but no right-thinking persons will envy the gains that come from such a source.

The "Plea for Peace and Work" put forth last Saturday by some two hundred Presbyterian ministers in various parts of the country is really a plea for dropping the Briggs case right where it is. A glance at the list of signers is sufficient to show that a large majority of the names are of those who have already ranged themselves on the liberal side of the controversy, and hence there is a show of reason for the view of anti-Briggs men, which is already beginning to find expression, that the appeal is really that of a small minority of the church urging the majority not to exercise their power to do what they believe to be their duty at the next General Assembly, on the threat, if they do, of seceding from the denomination. That the "Plea" is on the Briggs side of the case is clear on its face. It exalts the preaching of "the simple Gospel" over theological controversies, and deprecates disputing over "doctrines which are not essential." But that is precisely the point in dispute. What is the simple Gospel, and what are the essential doctrines? Is Presbyterianism to teach that all men are saved, or is it, with the old Scotch divine, "persuaded of better things" than such a doctrine? What is the General Assembly for if not to decide whether preterition and Biblical inerrancy and all the rest of the doctrines now in dispute are or are not necessary parts of the simple Gospel? These are the questions which the anti-Briggs men are asking, and we confess we do not see how the signers of the "Plea" can answer them. To yield to their appeal would be to yield the whole case, all that the conservatives have been working for for three years. They cannot be expected to falter now that their goal is at hand. It must be remembered that there are five thousand Presbyterian ministers, and two hundred can hardly be said to speak for the church at large.

The case of Isaac K. Funk against the *Evening Post* Publishing Co., which was tried last week in the Supreme Court before Judge Lawrence, was the first case, as well as our memory serves, in which the question of the morality of taking other people's literary compositions, selling them, and appropriating the proceeds, has been submitted to an American jury. There have been several trials of the legal right of publishers to seize on the works of foreign authors and sell them for their own benefit, but the naked morality of such transactions has not until now been passed on by an American court of justice. The verdict of the jury in the Funk case, therefore, supplies a most clarifying conclusion to a long controversy. It expresses the popular, as distinguished from the judicial, opinion of what the friends of international copyright have been so long stigmatizing as "theft" and "piracy." These champions of national honesty may well treat Dr. Funk's defeat as the crowning of their labors. They could not have desired a better issue for their purpose than Dr. Funk made up. To him they are really more indebted than even to the *Evening Post*, which, in view of the fact that the legal controversy was at an end, and that foreign authors are now secure against the depredations of Dr. Funk and his kind, was quite willing to drop the discussion and let him run; but he was not. He insisted on ascertaining in legal fashion what the world, as well as the *Evening Post*, thought of his works and ways, and he has ascertained it. The trial had one other excellent result. We think it will help to discredit, and it may be to extirpate from the walks of American industry, the very dangerous type known as the "business divine" or the "divine in business." The objections to this species of trader are obvious.

The greatest misfortune of "Organized Labor" is the ease with which it is imposed upon by clever adventurers. James Hughes, Master Workman of the Clothing-Cutters, was recently sentenced to a year's imprisonment for extortion upon some Rochester manufacturers who would not comply with his demands. An appeal having been made for his pardon, Gov. Flower very sensibly acted upon a suggestion to look up his early record, and learned from Inspector Byrnes that Hughes was convicted and sentenced to prison at the age of sixteen, and that since that time he has served in the Elmira Reformatory, on Blackwell's Island, in Sing Sing, and other places, under conviction for burglary and other lesser crimes. The petitioners for his pardon urged that this terrible record ought to be overlooked, in view of the fact that of late years he has "made a very strong effort to reform," but it speaks badly for any cause that it picks out its leaders from among even reformed convicts.

The news of a treaty of close alliance between Chili and Bolivia, by the terms of which the latter gets the long-coveted port on the Pacific and casts in her fortunes with the former, is one of the inevitable results of the late civil war in Chili. Bolivia recognized the revolutionists at a critical moment in their struggle with Balmaceda, and it was pretty well understood at the time that she would get something handsome if they proved successful. The Bolivians showed better judgment in "picking the winner" than Egan, Blaine, Harrison, and the other seekers after glory and nitrates, and it would seem as if their example, being on the spot, ought to have somewhat shaken the confidence of the Washington Administration in the triumph of Egan's and Blaine's good friend Balmaceda. This new alliance will add much to Chili's power and prestige on the west coast. It was one of the jokes of the Pan-American Congress that a double meaning was seen in Chili's protest that, though opposed to forced arbitration, all she wanted was peace (*la paz*). La Paz is the capital of Bolivia, and it was at once said jestingly that Chili was after that city. She now seems to have got it, for all practical purposes.

HAIL, COLUMBIA!

THE filibustering message and treaty submitted to the Senate on Thursday by the President in the Hawaiian matter deserve to be framed and exhibited at the World's Fair. They will find a place beside the Silver-Purchase Act, the swindling pension legislation, Porter's bogus Census, the Geary Chinese Registration Act, and the broken Treasury, as our national centennial display for the admiration of mankind, and by way of comparison with the similar exhibit in 1876, which included Babcock and the Whiskey Ring, Blaine and the Mulligan letters, Schenck and the Emma Mine, Belknap's impeachment, Butler's readoption by the Republican party, and the perversion of the *Alabama* award for the benefit of claimants ruled out at Geneva. It was in 1876, too, that the Executive and Senate fastened upon a reluctant country the indefensible treaty with Hawaii, which, in the name of reciprocity, gave a munificent bounty to a handful of sugar-planters; that, in the name of bimetallism, the first move was made by Senator Jones for a bounty on silver-mining; and that Congress began its endeavors to rival the unconstitutional and abominable laws of California directed against the Chinese, both resident and immigrant.

On what theory of democracy, self-government, or home rule has the tender of the Hawaiian Islands been made to this country and entertained and recommended by the Executive? Notoriously, the "plenipotentiaries" represent the merest fraction of the inhabitants, whose wishes have not been manifested by a plébiscite or even consulted. The natives, whose hereditary dynasty has just been overthrown; the great mass of the laboring population, Chinese and Japanese; the large Portuguese contingent, and the rest of the European colony, are to be taken over without an opportunity to be heard in their own behalf, and without one word in the treaty to guarantee them (if they wanted it) "the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States," and "the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion," as was done in the case of Russia's subjects in Alaska, "the uncivilized tribes" excepted. Was there anything in the partition of Poland, or the successive annexations of Alsace Lorraine to France and to Germany, more un-American than this? We all know that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution contemplated white men alone in their glittering generalities, and that it cost us a civil war to incorporate black Americans among "the people." But that was a hundred years ago, and are we now to shut our eyes on all but a little group of self-exiled Americans who have effected a *coup d'état*, and to see no other "people" in the archipelago?

Are we to do more, and worse, by stigmatizing, in the very terms of the treaty, one large and indispensable part of the Hawaiian population—the Chinese, namely—and, through no act of theirs, upon no consultation, subjecting them to an oppressive statute which cannot be maintained in our courts, and which is in flagrant disregard of our treaty stipulations with China? It is actually true that the United States has been commited by its Executive, with the approval of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, to the forcible seizure of a kingdom, with the express intention to make more intolerable the condition of one specific class of the inhabitants, and that a toiling class introduced by the planters. This is one of the tender mercies of the wicked; and if it is to be carried out in the spirit of our un-Christian attitude towards the Chinese on this continent, the coolies of Hawaii must be marched up before the camera, as if for the Rogues' Gallery, registered and docketed, or, failing that, or on loss of their "passports,' be liable to be kidnapped and deported to China.

Yet the Chinese are not an "uncivilized tribe," like the Aleuts, and they are superior, in hereditary civilization and in all that goes to make the stuff of empires, to the Hawaiian aborigines, whom evangelizing has but helped on to extinction. Nevertheless, they will not be allowed to become Americans; and in the most liberal measure of self-government accorded to the Islands by any Congress we are likely soon to have, they will be denied the suffrage—the badge and defence of freemen. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness will, for them, be wholly at the mercy of despots seated either at Washington or at Honolulu. They have merited all this by their extraordinary pains to settle at 2,000 miles' distance from our western coast and 5,000 miles from our Capitol, not knowing, poor heathen! that the sphere of our influence "naturally" extends to them by reason of their "geographical proximity," while their brethren in Cuba—an island which is to the United States continent what Long Island is to New York—are secure from any such high-handed oppression, thanks to Spanish gunboats and similar aids to reflection and deliberation.

The President's precipitancy here, as in the case of Chili, has its spring in that spirit of caste which ought to find no refuge in the bosom of a Presbyterian elder, much less of the head of the Grand Old Party which enfranchised the degraded products of American slavery. Contempt for Spanish Americans as "dagos" led him to play the bully to a small South American State just rid, after a fearful struggle, of a tyrant and usurper; contempt for Orientals repressed every natural scruple in him against making an exception of the Chinese Hawaiians in the treatment to be accorded to the population generally, on bringing it under the protection of the American flag. Add to this a personal deficiency not only in the judicial spirit, but in common justice, which now for the second time, to our national disgrace, hurries him into decisive action before the other side has had a chance to be heard. Such experiences can but induce devout thankfulness that the days of this President are numbered, and that indecent haste, claptrap, bad faith, and pseudo-Americanism will be wanting in the conduct of foreign relations by his successor.

"AMERICANISM."

THE extraordinary manner in which it is proposed to carry out the annexation of Hawaii was fully foreshadowed by the boisterous acclaim with which the New York *Tribune*, as the custodian of the Blaine tradition, received the news of the revolution in that country. The reason why the Republican organ was excited over the matter was, it said, that the annexation in hot haste, and with a good deal of contemporaneous defiance of foreign critics and rivals, would be a striking manifestation of a state of mind, or rather of feeling, known as "Americanism," for which Mr. Blaine in his lifetime was very remarkable, and which all Americans should cultivate, and, so to speak, keep on tap for emergencies. No exact definition of "Americanism," so far as we know, has ever been attempted by anybody. It is, as we have said, evidently a state of feeling, but its nature is ascertainable only by observing the things which are done or proposed by persons who declare themselves animated by it, and seek to communicate it to others within reach of their influence. That is to say, "Americanism," or "intense Americanism," has to be diagnosed, like any abnormal bodily condition, by simple observation. Examination by experiment is impossible. All the inquirer can do is to sit down before the subject and watch and listen and make notes. For the purposes of such diagnosis nothing could be better than the Hawaiian annexation scheme. Much assistance was, it is true, afforded by Mr. Blaine's proposed quarrel with Chili about Peru, and subsequently by the Barrundia affair, and the second Chilian row about Balmaceda, and the Valparaiso outrage. But the Hawaiian incident is the most complete exemplification of "Americanistic" methods which has ever been furnished to the world.

We say "Americanistic," and not "American," because the American mode of dealing with foreign nations, whether weak or strong, and the American view of national dignity, national greatness, international rights and duties, are almost as luminously recorded and as well known as the Decalogue and the Golden Rule. The literature of American international morality is large enough to fill a library. The American attitude towards the non-American world, both in peace and in war, is set out in the Farewell Address, in the *Federalist*, in the voluminous writings of the founders of

the Government, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Marshall, and Kent; in a huge body of decisions of the Supreme Court, and in a great mass of diplomatic correspondence carried on by the State Department, through a long line of Secretaries more or less wise and learned. What is this American attitude towards the non American world, as thus defined? Simply that of a peaceable, industrious, self-respecting, and honorable man towards his neighbors. One of the very first things the new Republic did was to proclaim a solemn repudiation of the duellist's code of honor as a rule of national policy, and, as a necessary consequence or accompaniment of this, the avoidance of that state of constant preparation for war, as the chief national business, in which all nations down to 1789 had lived. Quarrels were to be avoided. Differences were to be settled by negotiation, or arbitration if possible. Conquest of territory, for the mere purpose of showing strength or of making rivals feel badly, was to be sedulously eschewed, and adhesions to the Republic were to be the result of the effect on the foreign imagination of the spectacle of domestic peace, liberty, and prosperity. Though last, not least, foreign negotiations were to be conducted with a solemn desire for peace on earth and good-will towards men, and, above all, with the circumspection and deliberation which would characterize a prudent and honorable business man seeking to take no unfair advantage of others, or to prevent any unfair advantage being taken of him. Is not this, as far as is possible in brief compass, an accurate account of the original and genuine American national policy and morality? Its most marked peculiarity was its novelty. It was something new in the world, something different from what the world had ever seen, for it was the first real attempt to apply Christianity to international relations.

"Americanism," it is safely to be inferred from its recent manifestation, is a distinct reversion to archaic and barbarous forms of feeling and action. It calls for passionate and sudden action. It contemns and distrusts and impedes deliberation. It associates consideration for the feelings or interests of others with cowardice and want of patriotism. It makes national happiness and prosperity dependent on foreign misery and calamity. It tries to excite envy by exhibitions of brute strength. It covers weakness with ridicule. It minimizes and ignores domestic evils and abuses. It discourages any extension of the domain of international law, and seeks to spread the jurisdiction of the judge who judges in his own cause. It pleads all the bad examples of history in its own justification. In short, it would, if unchecked, land us in the moral world in which Louis XIV. and Frederick were leading forces. Is there a single feature of either matter or manner in this Hawaiian annexation which does not find a parallel in the great historic robberies and usurpations? One has to go back to the earlier conquests in British India to match the *modus in quo*.

There is one course, and one only, which might reconcile patriotic Americans to "Americanism," and that is—considering it as an agency capable of direction—its conversion to the uses of peace and the development of the original American idea. It appears to be, as well as an observer can understand it, a sort of mental inflammation, capable, like all febrile states, when set in motion, of developing great force for brief periods. There is a great deal of it, all over the country, which is in ordinary times running completely to waste. The fierce Americanistic energy which shows itself when we get, or are likely to get, into a quarrel with some foreigner, or when some scheme is on foot which is likely to make the foreigner unhappy, would, if stored and properly directed, work wonders in the field of domestic reform. It is hardly possible to overestimate what Americanists might do if they brought the consuming fire of their patriotism to bear on home problems. Suppose one-quarter of the determination to make Guatemala and Chili knuckle under, and Great Britain sigh vainly for a small island, and to bring a few thousand more brown, black, and yellow men under the stars and stripes, were put into the work of mending the civil service, of hunting the rock-ribbed corruptionists out of public life, of rescuing our great cities from the rule of ignorance and crime, of restoring financial sanity to the agricultural population, of reforming our systems of taxation, of taking our schools out of politics, of discovering and administering a cure for the scourge of drink, of purifying the suffrage, of bringing State legislation under the influence of knowledge and rationality—how much might be done for genuine national glory, how much for the salvation of democracy and the elevation of the human race. As it is, this fine frenzy profits us nothing, or, rather, makes us seem the great failure of modern civilization.

MEANING OF MR. CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

THE full significance of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet selections is slowly but surely making its way into the minds of all observers. As usual, the professional politicians are the last to perceive the truth. They have never been able to understand Mr. Cleveland's politics, or to comprehend the reasons of his strength with the people, and consequently they are always late in grasping the meaning of any new move that he makes. If they had not been thus blinded, they would have had no expectation of any other kind of Cabinet than the one which he has now nearly completed. Its construction is in entire harmony with his political methods in the past, and is in the fullest sense representative of the influences which compelled his nomination and secured his election. From first to last he was the choice of the people against the Machine or spoils element of his party, and he will enter upon his duties of President as the representative of the people.

In choosing his Cabinet he was bound to consider what the influences were which brought about his nomination and election. The returns leave no doubt as to what these were. He not only carried the State of New York, in spite of the covert hostility of the party Machine exerted wherever it was safe to exert it with least fear of detection, but he carried two great Western States which had not been carried by his party since the Republican party had been in existence, and would have carried a third except for a misunderstanding of the details of the working of a new ballot law. These Western victories amounted to a political revolution. They shifted the balance of Democratic power from the East to the West, and made it possible for the Democratic party to effect an exchange which would immensely benefit its character. It could say to the degrading Machine combination in New York: "You can go your ways now without giving us further trouble. Whether you become better or worse, matters not to us henceforth. We have new allies in the West who are respectable, and with whom we can associate without being ashamed of their company." It was Mr. Cleveland's highest duty to his party to recognize these new allies, and to so recognize them in organizing his Administration as to attach them permanently to his party.

Who were these new allies? They were entirely composed of men who had for years been members of the Republican party, but who had been driven out of it by its extreme position on the tariff question. That is to say, they were men who had left their party on the highest question of principle which has divided parties in this country since the question of slavery. Not only did thousands of Republicans in the West leave their party on this issue, but thousands of others in all parts of the country wished in their hearts to leave it on the same issue, but were restrained by partisan distrust of the Democratic party. A leading and worthy representative of the Republicans who did step out was Judge Gresham. He not only represented those who left on the tariff issue, but he represented in scarcely less degree those who believed as he did, but could not make up their minds to go out with him. He has for many years been the first choice for the Presidency of thousands of Republicans who have been growing more and more dissatisfied with their party's policy and conduct. They had faith in him as an honest man who represented the principles and purposes of their party at its best estate.

Could there be any wiser politics than Mr. Cleveland has shown in choosing this man as the chief of his Cabinet? In all the land could he have found a man whose selection would have drawn to him, to his Administration, and to his party the good will of more citizens who had either entered the party temporarily or were hesitating about entering it? If the function of wise political leadership be to enlarge and strengthen a party by getting more and better people into it, in what way could Mr. Cleveland have shown greater sagacity than in his choice of Judge Gresham? Any man who talks with his Republican friends knows that by that choice Mr. Cleveland has given thousands of Republicans new confidence in his courage, independence, and patriotism, and has thereby inclined them to think better of Mr. Cleveland's party.

If Mr. Cleveland was bound to recognize and encourage the "honorable allies" who had not only aided his election and the triumph of the principles for which he stood, but had enabled him to be elected without the assistance of the bitterest opponents of his nomination, he was none the less bound to construct his Administration in unrelenting hostility to those elements of his party which had done their utmost to degrade and ruin it by defeating the popular wish for his nomination and election. He would not be the champion of genuine popular government if he were not to fight to the death the Machine which these elements constitute. Anything more directly opposed to popular government than the Hill-Murphy Machine in New York State could not be devised. It is an engine of evil, which, instead of carrying out the people's will, defeats and thwarts it at every point. To crush out such a hateful enemy of popular government as this is a distinct public service, and Mr. Cleveland is as surely pledged to that as he is to the other reforms for which he stands.

The flurry which is now in progress in the Machine ranks at Albany, and which Senators Hill and Murphy are making frantic efforts to quell, shows that the meaning of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet selections is grasped by some of the Machine followers, if not by all. The Machine leaders are, however, blind to the last. What has caused the revolt in the Legislature is a desperate attempt to enforce Machine rule in a new and most offensive form. The Machine leaders find themselves unable to control the mayors of no less than eleven cities of the State, including Albany, Rochester, and Buffalo. They have told the mayors of those cities that they wished them to appoint certain men to office, and the mayors have refused to appoint them. So the Machine leaders have prepared amendments to the charters of the cities by which appointing powers are removed from the mayors and either lodged in the Governor of the State or in some other quarter which the Machine believes itself competent to control. All this is an outrageous interference with the rights of local self-government, but it is a thoroughgoing Machine performance. It might have been accepted meekly by the Machine majority in the Legislature had not the complexion of the Cleveland Cabinet set many of those members to looking into the future with more or less anxiety. They may well be cautious and inclined to wariness before following the Machine much further, for the signs of the times are many and unmistakable that the lease of that detestable perversion of political power is drawing to an end.

WHAT IS BEHIND HOME RULE.

BEHIND the Home-Rule Bill in England, and, in fact, waiting for it to get out of the way, there is a full line of measures for the benefit of the laboring-classes. Each party professes to be equally anxious about these. The Tories say that one of their chief reasons for opposing the Home-Rule Bill is that it prevents them from reaching various schemes for shortening the hours of labor, for diminishing its risks, for making a provision for the laborers' old age, for better supervision of factories, and for making work for the unemployed. The Liberals say the same thing, but turn the home-rule argument round, so to speak, so as to be able to say that the one reason for wishing to pass the Home-Rule Bill is to get it out of the way of similar measures. Both parties have, in fact, during the past seven years, filled English politics with almost limitless expectation as to the possibilities of a great, radical, and permanent improvement in the condition of the working classes through legislation. That the diminution of the Liberal majority at the last election was largely due to this cause is generally admitted. The Tories in a great many parts of the country had outbid them for the labor vote, and in other parts—Scotland more especially—Labor ran its own candidates, and drew off a sensible proportion of the Liberal forces. Some of the leading Liberal politicians were astounded last year by the hold which visions of elevation by act of Parliament had taken of the popular imagination.

It is significant, too, that the County Councils are apparently not disposed to wait for the sanction or initiative of Parliament before entering on the new era of high pay and plenty of leisure. These bodies are in truth assuming, in the eyes of the laboring class, the place assigned to the "State" by our Bellamyites here and by the Socialists in Germany and France—that is, the place of dispensers of an inexhaustible body of wealth, coming no one knows whence, for the general purpose of alleviating the lot of the poor or unfortunate. The London Council is naturally leading the way as a special providence. It has already begun the good work by directing its contractors for the great public improvements which it is undertaking, to pay union rates of wages, thus enabling its own employees to decide what these various public improvements shall cost. In truth, it has put it in the power of the unions to vote the public money into the pockets of their members, almost without a check. There is probably not a County Council in England, which sits in a large town, that will not follow the example of London. The effect of this in drawing population away from the agricultural districts can hardly be overestimated. The man who stays on a farm to labor in solitude, when bodies like the Councils are, in all the large cities, trying to provide him with light work, steady employment, and high wages, besides parks, museums, baths, and free concerts, will soon be looked on, and, in fact, is now looked on, as a foolish and unenterprising person.

It is true that the Liberal programme, also, contains large provision for improving the condition of the agricultural laborer, such as compulsory allotments of land to be made to him by the County, and the creation of "parish councils," through which he will have a share in the local government, and be able to assert and maintain his manhood in the presence of the squire and the parson, before whom he has so long cowered in submission. These councils will be an attempt to revive the ancient Anglo-Saxon town meetings which the Puritans carried with them across the water, and which were so long the glory of the New England democracy. But there is much reason to fear that it will be found, when they are revived, that the old spirit of equality of obligations as well as of rights—that is to say, the old business spirit which in earlier days gave them their value—has fled irrevocably. In the early Germanic local assemblies, as still in Switzerland, the theory that the people support the Government, and not the Government the people—to use Mr. Cleveland's phrase—was steadily kept in view. Every man felt that the public revenues, whatever they might be, came out of his own pocket, and he voted the taxes with this saving thought before his mind. We doubt if there is much of it left, or if the parish councils will not have a strong tendency to become politico-relief associations of the Tammany order, for making poor people comfortable at the expense of those who have most money to spare. In fact, political men in combination with philanthropists have for some years back been laboring hard, and with a good deal of success, to drive the partnership idea of the State out of Englishmen's heads, and yet the maintenance of that idea is the sheet-anchor of modern democracy. If it should ever disappear or become seriously obscured, that fine old craft, the "ship of State," will drift before the wind in a way that will soon send crew and passengers to their prayers.

There would, in short, be nothing extravagant in the assertion that if the Home-Rule Bill could be kept in Parlia-

ment for the simple purpose of blocking the way, it would still serve a useful purpose, if not so useful as the complete extrusion, by its passage, of Irish affairs from English politics. For there is very little doubt that, ten or twenty years hence, Englishmen will look back on the failure to let the Irish go sooner as one of the tremendous mistakes of the national history. Nothing has done so much to stimulate Radicalism in England, since the enlargement of the franchise in 1867, as the maintenance in English politics of the Irish question as a question between rich and poor, between the landlord and the tenant, and between the unfortunate and unsuccessful and the rich and prosperous. There is, in fact, something fantastic in the notion that the possession of Ireland as a down-trodden and despised province adds to the strength of England. The fight of the combined landed gentry of both England and Ireland against the Irish peasantry, which has been going on for the last fifty years, with the forces of democracy rising steadily behind the latter, has, in truth, had a seriously disintegrating effect on English society. When the Tories talk of the danger of Gladstone's Irish home rule to the "ancient constitution of the Empire," without noticing what is in store for them when the Home-Rule Bill gets out of the way, they seem like men talking in their sleep.

Correspondence.

AFTER US THE DELUGE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I am not a little surprised and disappointed to find the *Nation* an advocate for the issue of a new loan for gold to recoup the fallen fortunes of the Treasury. Do you believe that it will be a remedy? Will it not be but a plaister to a flowing wound? *Can* there be any remedy except the stoppage of silver purchases and silver coinage? Why not let the logical conclusion of all this business come now—for come it must, sooner or later? Bring us face to face with a silver panic, and let us get down on our marrowbones of humiliation and penitence for the most incredible folly that ever seized upon an intelligent people.

Had the *coin* been put in circulation instead of the insidious certificates, the very weight of metal would probably have brought us to our senses. J. S. N.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1893.

[Suspension of gold payments and a general smash might be better in the long run than further dilly-dallying with silver, but nobody wants a general smash if it can be avoided. It can be avoided by bond issues because the whole world will be glad to turn gold into the Treasury in exchange for the interest bearing obligations of the United States. But even bond issues are only temporary relief. They cannot continue long. The only real and permanent relief must come from the cessation of silver purchases. This ought to be accompanied with such bank legislation as will afford the country an automatic and safe currency—a desideratum which the country has not had since the national bonds began to grow scarce.—Ed. Nation.]

THE HAYES-TILDEN VOTE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The death of ex-President Hayes has revived interest in one of the most tangled and unfortunate periods in our country's history. Around him cluster the memories of 1876-77, and some of the mysteries attendant upon that Presidential election will be buried in his grave. Essentially a good and honorable man in his personal relations, he will ever suffer from the imputation of bargains and corrupt political methods. As to what extent he was blameworthy, men will always differ. But it is due to him to correct at least one charge that has been often made and has recently been repeated: I refer to the statement that the divided vote of South Carolina was the result of a bargain by which the returns were so forced as to give the State to Hayes and Hampton.

No one has charged that there was a bargain between the Republicans and Democrats prior to the election. While a divided result may ordinarily be viewed with suspicion, there may be a perfectly honest division when the result is as close as it was in South Carolina, and as it was more recently in California and Ohio in the Electoral College. Now in South Carolina, as nearly as can be ascertained, the face of the returns, as they came from the precinct managers in 1876 and before the State Board had anything to do with them, gave a majority for Hampton of 1,134 votes in a poll of over 183,000, and a majority for his Lieutenant-Governor of 139, while the result as to the other State officers was mixed, apparently showing the selection of several Republicans by majorities ranging from 7 to 250, and several Democrats by majorities ranging from 200 to 400. So close was all this that the Democratic unofficial returns elected Conner as Attorney-General by 13 votes, while the Republicans claimed for his opponent a majority of 7. The county returns showed that the lowest Republican elector had received on the face of the returns 91,156 votes, and the highest Democrat, 90,906, while the average Republican majority was 816. There was a mistake in the name of one of the Republican electors, and this reduced him to a very small plurality, but he was clearly entitled to the votes in question.

I was the clerk of the State Democratic Committee during the campaign of 1876, and not only was almost continuously at headquarters from morning till midnight, from the 1st of October to the 1st of January, but did most of the tabulation of the returns, and was consulted by members of the Committee and newspaper reporters and by dozens of interested callers. I therefore became pretty familiar with the figures given, and scarcely need to refer to the files of the papers now. I recall vividly to mind how a distinguished visiting Senator would say to me: "Get your pencil, and let us see if we can't find that one elector somewhere," and how he would cipher always in vain.

At first, from the general returns throughout the Union, it seemed that Tilden was elected without the aid of South Carolina, and the chief interest here centred in the State election. But when Chandler's despatch went flashing over the wires, and the returning-boards of Louisiana and Florida began to get in their work, it was seen how important the electoral vote of this State would be. Visiting statesmen of both parties came down to direct the fight, and both parties claimed everything. The State Board endeavored to throw out the entire vote of two counties, and thus to elect the whole Republican ticket, while the Democrats fought in the courts to make them correct certain irregularities, which would give all to the Democrats. During this time Judges Denny and Settle, Republicans, called on Gov. Hampton and said to him, in the presence of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and Senator Gordon, that "if he would say to the crowd that came to his headquarters every night that he believed that Hayes had carried the State, then the State Government would be turned over to him." Gen. Johnson, in a letter published in the Columbia *State* on the 7th of February, 1893, writes to Hampton: "You promptly replied that Gordon and Johnson should go over the returns with an expert, Denny and Settle being along, and that you would announce the result as certified by all of us. To this Settle replied laughing, 'Oh, we have had our game with that pack, and have thrown them away.' You then said, 'I will not make such a declaration to be the President of the United States.'"

I myself did not hear this conversation, but it was published at the time and was well known everywhere. There is a serious question in my mind whether Settle and Denny were empowered to make any offer at that time. Certainly it was not accepted, though a good many Democrats here, who either felt that State matters were of the gravest importance or that Hayes had really carried the State, thought the fight on the Presidential vote ought to be abandoned. Others thought that Tilden had shown a great coolness towards South Carolina till the magnificent campaign of peace inaugurated by Hampton had produced a favorable effect on the canvass, and that this State owed him nothing. There is no doubt that if Hampton had acceded to the wishes of Judge Denny, the suspense might have been sooner ended in this State. But Hampton always firmly believed that the State had fairly gone Democratic all through, and that the majority both for himself and Tilden ought to be several thousand, and would be such if all fraud were eliminated.

Besides the positive assertion of Gov. Hampton and Gens. Gordon and Johnson that no bargain was ever made as charged, I am able to adduce strong corroborative proof from the concurrent events themselves. First, during the campaign, Judge T. J. Mackey, who had been on all sides of politics, but was very eloquent, went about the State advising the negroes to vote for the national Republican ticket, but to support Hampton as their best friend. It may be added that most of the native Republicans deserted Chamberlain for Hampton. Again, attempts were made to get the negroes to vote the whole State ticket, but if a negro was willing to vote for Hampton only, his aid was gladly accepted. Thus, as shown already, Hampton ran about a thousand votes ahead of his State ticket and about fifteen hundred ahead of Tilden. While there was not much mixed voting, there was enough to put Hampton several hundred ahead and Tilden several hundred behind the average result.

The election was held on the 7th of November. On the 10th the *News and Courier* said: "In the following table will be shown the number of votes that Hampton runs ahead of the electoral ticket in the counties named: Charleston 25, Williamsburg 8, Fairfield 187,

Chester 22, Horry 8, Union 41, York 15, Marlboro 13, Lancaster 32, Orangeburg 170, Georgetown 1, Anderson 221, Marion 17; total 750. From this deduct Tilden's gain of 21 in Oconee, and Tilden's net loss is 729." Returns published on the 17th showed a net loss for Tilden of 790 votes in 17 counties out of 33 in the State. This average indicates that Hampton's lead was about 1,500 in the whole State, and also explains how it was possible for the result to be a divided one without any forcing of returns. It is true that both sides, by alleging fraud on the part of their opponents, claimed everything; but, after all, the result accorded with the returns as tabulated by the precinct managers on the night of the election.

The seating of all the Democratic State officers came about in this way. The Democratic claimants instituted quo-warranto proceedings against the Republican claimants who had been sworn in under Chamberlain. Before the case came on in the State Supreme Court, the troops were removed from the State-house corridors, whereupon Chamberlain abandoned his office, and his followers also retired. By an amicable arrangement the Democrats agreed to pay the costs, and the Republicans failed to respond, and judgment was awarded to the plaintiffs by default. Hampton's title came through the decision of the House of Representatives (which has the duty of counting the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor) and the confirmation of the State Supreme Court.

I have been somewhat tedious in entering into minute details of the election returns; but, in view of the seriousness of the charge, it is best to publish the materials to form the basis of future history. I do not pretend to say anything as to alleged bargains in other States, nor assume to judge what might have been done in South Carolina had the Democratic majority been as large as in Louisiana. But I think every candid mind will be convinced, from the facts here adduced, that there was no forcing of the count in South Carolina.

R. Means Davis.

South Carolina College, February 17, 1893.

EDUCATION IN THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: There seems to be a somewhat general misapprehension on one point in our educational history that it may be worth while to correct. For example, Dr. Schurman says in the able address that he delivered on his installation as President of Cornell University:

"The famous Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory had declared it to be the duty of the nation to support education, and it reserved public lands for the maintenance of schools and colleges. Speaking generally, there were set aside in each new State thereafter one or more townships for higher education, and in each township one section for common-school education."

Article III. of the Compacts contains the well-known declaration, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall for ever be encouraged"; and this is all that the Ordinance of 1787 says upon the subject.

"An Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of land in the Western Territory," enacted May 20, 1785, contains this provision: "There shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the said township." This ordinance related only to lands that had already been ceded by individual States to the United States, and also been purchased by the United States of the Indians.

The "Powers to the Board of Treasury to contract for the sale of the Western Territory," voted by Congress July 23, 1787, contains these provisions:

"The lot No. 16 in each township, or fractional part of a township, to be given perpetually for the purposes contained in the said Ordinance [of May 20, 1785]. The lot No. 29 in each township, or fractional part of a township, to be given perpetually for the purposes of religion. . . . Not more than two complete townships to be given perpetually for the purposes of an university, to be laid off by the purchaser, or purchasers, as near the centre as may be, so that the same shall be good land, and to be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the State."

Under these powers, the Board of Treasury made the famous sale of lands to the Ohio Company of Associates that led to the founding of the Marietta Colony.

Both of these acts of legislation were purely specific, but they foreshadowed the policy that Congress has consistently pursued since that time. Accordingly, the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Powers to the Board of Treasury in 1787 were the head-springs of our educational land-grant policy. It is no doubt true that the Ordinance of 1787 and the Powers to the Board of Treasury were parts of one whole transaction, but it is not the fact that the Ordinance itself contains a dedication of public lands for educational purposes.

Respectfully yours, B. A. Hinsdale,

Ann Arbor, Mich., February 11, 1893.

THE NUMBER OF INSECTS IN THE WORLD.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the notice of W. F. Kirby's 'Elementary Text-Book of Entomology,' the United States Entomologist is said to think that there are ten million *known* insects in the world. The expression is doubtless based on a statement made in my 'Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects,' published last year by the Smithsonian Institution, where I have assumed that the species in our collections, whether described or undescribed, did not represent more than one-fifth of the whole. I thus make a distinction between the insects of the world that are known and those existing. Perhaps, as the passage mentioned has been variously misconstrued in other publications, you may find it of sufficient interest to reproduce. It occurs on page 7 of the publication referred to.

C. V. Riley.

Washington, D. C., February 18, 1893.

"If we endeavor to get some estimate of the number of insects that occur in the whole world, the most satisfactory estimates will be found in the address just alluded to, and in that of Dr. David Sharp before the same society. Linnæus knew nearly 3,000 species, of which more than 2,000 were European and over 800 exotic. The estimate of Dr. John Day, in 1853, of the number of species on the globe was 250,000. Dr. Sharp's estimate thirty years later was between 500,000 and 1,000,000. Sharp's and Walsingham's estimates in 1889 reached nearly 2,000,000, and the average number of insects annually described since the publication of the Zoölogical Record, deducting 8 per cent. for synonyms, is 6,500 species. I think the estimate of 2,000,000 species in the world is extremely low, and if we take into consideration the fact that species have been best worked up in the more temperate portions of the globe, and that in the more tropical portions a vast number of species still remain to be characterized and named; and if we take further into consideration the fact that many portions of the globe are yet unexplored, entomologically, that even in the best worked-up regions by far the larger portion of the Micro-Hymenoptera and Micro-Diptera remain absolutely undescribed in our collections, and have been but very partially collected, it will be safe to estimate that not one-fifth of the species extant have yet been characterized or enumerated. In this view of the case the species in our collections, whether described or undescribed, do not represent perhaps more than one-fifth of the whole. In other words, to say that there are 10,000,000 species of insects in the world would be, in my judgment, a moderate estimate."

COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Will you allow me a few words of comment on your friendly notice of the College Settlements Association in your issue of February 9?

Your reviewer criticises the shortness of average residence in a Settlement. In this criticism he has indeed suggested one of the great difficulties, perhaps the greatest weakness, of the Settlements movement. More continuity in the work is one of our chief desires. Yet the continuity is greater than at first appears, as will be evident from a comparison of the report for '91–'92 with that for '90–'91. True, the average length of residence last year was only four months; but of the twenty residents, ten had been in the family during part of the preceding year. Now any one who has ever lived at a Settlement is joyfully welcomed "home" by the neighbors, especially the children, when she returns even for a day. Ten of the twenty residents thus came to the Settlement, not as strangers, but as friends, with countless ties already established between themselves and their neighbors.

The Philadelphia Settlement was opened in the spring, and the force of workers was of necessity small and shifting during the summer. But of the six women now in residence, four came early in the autumn and are to spend the entire winter, while three will remain till July.

At no Settlement is a worker usually considered as a full resident unless she stays two months. Those coming for a shorter time are visitors; and, unless they are former residents returned, they come rather for their own sake than for the sake of service. They receive, in a very short time, much suggestion and stimulus; they are often very helpful in incidental ways; but their attitude must be, in the main, that of the observer.

"The College Settlement in the United States up to date is a station of observation, a sociological picket-post." With this statement of your reviewer I think that few of those who have shared the active life of a Settlement would fully agree. Sociological study should indeed be carried on at every Settlement. As more fellowships are given to the Association, it is hoped that this aspect of the work may be emphasized. But sociological study is not the chief end. Some of us, though by no means all, feel that the chief use of Settlements, in final analysis, is to serve as pioneers of the social democracy of the future. But this use is, as yet, latent. The chief immediate end of a Settlement is undoubtedly found in its relation to its own immediate neighborhood. In regions where friendship is a power, and a power not too frequently found, Settlements aim to establish centres of honest friendliness and of help in immaterial ways. That this aim is attained no one can doubt who has been,

even for a short time, a resident in one of our Women's College Settlements.

Sincerely yours, VIDA D. SCUDDER.

BOSTON, February 18, 1893.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a review of D. C. Thomson's 'Corot' printed in the *Nation* of February 9, your critic cites the following passage as among the author's "errors":

"The 'Orpheus Greeting the Morn' he calls 'Orpheus and Eurydice,' and says: 'The *figures* occupy the right in the foreground, and the *Elysian Fields*, which fill the background, are painted in a silvery tone very subtle and wonderful.'"

The "Orpheus Saluting the Morn," so long in the collection of the late Daniel Cottier, and the "Orpheus and Eurydice" are two quite different pictures. The latter was at one time in John Saulnier's collection, and was sold by auction in Paris some six or seven years ago. It is now owned by Mrs. S. D. Warren of this city. Mr. Thomson's description of the picture is correct.—Yours truly,

J. EASTMAN CHASE.

BOSTON, MASS., February 11, 1893.

[Mr. Chase is undoubtedly right, and we have, in this instance, done Mr. Thomson an injustice. We were led into it in this way. Mr. Thomson says that the "Orpheus and Eurydice" was in the Salon of 1861. Mrs. Van Rensselaer says that the "Orpheus Greeting the Morn" was painted in 1861. The lists of pictures exhibited in the Salon by Corot give, for 1861, "Orphée" simply. As Mr. Thomson had blundered in describing other pictures, we assumed that he had done so in this case. We find, however, on further search, that the "Orpheus Rescuing Eurydice," as it is given in the appendix to the volume of "The Great Artists" series devoted to the Barbizon painters, was the picture of 1861, and that Mrs. Van Rensselaer was misled by the entry in the Salon list and supposed it to be the Cottier picture.—ED. NATION.]

A HUGUENOT SETTLEMENT IN MAINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A friend in Boston has recently sent me a copy of your issue of June 23, 1892, in which is a notice of the 'History of the Town of Oxford, Mass.,' containing the statement that Oxford was the site of the only Huguenot colony in New England, barring the Narragansett failure. In making that statement you only said that which is commonly believed to be the fact, and which the writer, up to a very recent period, would not have questioned himself.

It may be matter of interest to you and to some of your readers if I present, briefly, a few of the facts which prove that a Huguenot colony was planted on the bank of the Kennebec River, in Maine, in the year 1752, under the auspices of the Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase. The settlement was made within the limits of the present town of Dresden, and was a permanent one. I was surprised to find the proofs while searching for material for a town history, for it has been hitherto recorded that the town (then Frankfort plantation) was settled by Germans. Of the original colony reported as fifty-four Germans, who came here when Fort Shirley was built in 1752, more than half were French refugees, who came via Germany and the Dutch port of Rotterdam in 1751, to Boston, on the ship *Priscilla*, and their descendants still live here and preserve the old names, such as Houdelette, Pochard, Goud, Ridall, Stilffin, Cavalier, Jaquin, and others, while other names have been lost or completely Anglicized. Many of their descendants still live on the lots of land granted to the wanderers of 1751 by the Kennebec Proprietors.

In proof of the truth of my statement, I have, first, the baptismal register of the Pochard family, written in French in France 142 years ago and sent to John Pochard in Germany. It gives the name of the little village in the department of Haute-Saône (Franche-Comté) where he and his family and his father dwelt, and it is signed, attested, and sealed in due form by the pastor of the church and his assistant, and by the "anciens," or "elders." There are traditions of other such registers, which have become lost. My second proof is found in letters sent in French by these Kennebec settlers to Peter Chardon of Boston, translations of which are in possession of the Maine Historical Society, in Plymouth Company papers. In these letters they express a wish to be settled together, that they may "settle a minister for divine service and a schoolmaster for the instruction of their children." I have other evidence, which I will not take space to present, only mentioning, among relics preserved by their descendants, Lutheran prayer-books and books of psalms and other works in French which they brought with them to their Maine wilderness.

By the aid of papers in the Massachusetts Archives I have traced these settlers until the chain of evidence is quite complete. Their minister left them in Holland and went to Carolina, where some of these settlers wished to go. Here on the Kennebec they were each granted 100 acres of land. Indeed, the circumstances of these colonists, even to the plan of their settlement, were much like those of the people who settled in Rhode Island, as related by Dr. Baird, except that our Kennebec people never abandoned their settlement, although they suffered at times from Indian depredations. Not being able to employ a minister of their own, they asked the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for a missionary, and the Rev. Jacob Bailey (Harvard, 1755) came in 1760. He caused to be erected the first Episcopal church in Maine, in 1770, but, being a Loyalist, fled to Nova Scotia in 1779. His church overlooked Kennebec River, although one would infer from the sketch in Sabine's 'American Loyalists,' and also in 'Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography,' that it was in the present town of Wiscasset. Mr. Bailey speaks of his parishioners as French, and of himself as studying the French language.

CHARLES E. ALLEN.

DRESDEN, ME.

EARLY ENGLISH CONFUSION OF SUNDAY AND SABBATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The instances of the official misuse of "Sabbath" for "Sunday" before the publication of Bownde's book in 1595, which your correspondent "G." cites from Mr. Campbell's 'Puritan in Holland, England, and America,' are by no means the earliest examples of this confusion which he might have given. The admonition issued after the earthquake of 1580 must yield to another ecclesiastical "official document," namely, the bill concerning the observance of "the Sabbath," drawn up by the Synod of 1562 (Strype, 'Annals,' i., 355). It appears, however, that the intention of presenting this draft bill in Parliament was never executed. Whether the bill which, after much opposition, did pass both houses in 1585 and was disallowed by Elizabeth as an infringement of the royal prerogative in ecclesiastical matters, actually called Sunday "the Sabbath," is at best doubtful. Strype, whom Mr. Campbell quotes, and the 'Parliamentary History' both depend for this statement on Sir Simonds D'Ewes's 'Journals of All the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.' Now D'Ewes, who was not born until 1602, and was himself a Puritan, sought in vain for the original paper of this bill on the 8th of October, 1629. Is it impossible that, following the custom of that time, he himself, or some previous transcriber, or his nephew and editor, Bowes—for the 'Journals' were not printed until 1682, thirty-two years after D'Ewes's death—may unconsciously have written "Sabbath" where the bill, which is not recorded at all in the printed Journals of the House of Commons published by authority, actually had "Sunday"?

This conjecture could not, of course, stand for an instant against D'Ewes's text, were the conjecture not supported by contemporary evidence. But just such evidence exists. William Fleetwood, the Puritan Recorder of London, was a member of the House of Commons at the time the bill was introduced. He regularly sent an account of the proceedings of the House to Lord Burghley. And, although he had written concerning the accident at the bear-baiting on Sunday, January 13, 1582-83, that "upon the same daie the violaters of the Sabothe were punished by God's providence at Paris Garden," nevertheless he says that the bill of 1585 was "for the due observation of Sundays" (MS. quoted by Collier, 'History of Dramatic Poetry,' 1831 ed., i., 252). This contemporary testimony may not establish my conjecture, but it is not to be lightly set aside in favor of an author writing half a century later, and confessedly without the original bill before him.

However, there is no doubt that Sabbath was used for Sunday in "official" documents before the bill of 1585, whichever word may have stood in that bill itself. The Privy Council sent letters to the Lord Mayor of London on December 3, 1581, and on April 25, 1582, concerning plays on "the Sabbath-day," which, as is known from other sources, meant Sunday. Extracts from these letters are printed in Robert Chalmers's 'Apology,' pp. 379-383. When Dasent's publication of the 'Acts of the Privy Council' shall be brought down to these dates, as it soon will be, we shall probably find more evidence of the same kind. Meanwhile, it is also known that as early as 1564 the Town Council of Arbroath, Scotland, ordered that "thair be na merchāts upon the Sabouith day before aucht hours, noder flesh nur uder merchandeis on pain of viij^{s}."

But all this does not change the fact that, as I previously said, Bownde's book "*formally* advocated for the first time the doctrine of substantial identity between Sunday and the Sabbath, *which had begun to make itself felt* among the Puritans." The earlier instances of this confusion were but preparatory blasts. They heated the doctrinal forge. Bownde's strong and skilful blows shaped the fetters that trammel us to-day. And his credit is no more diminished because in 1585 the Rev. Mr. Smith

offered to prove before the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge "that the Christian Sabbath ought to be observed by an abstinence from all worldly business," than is Darwin's credit diminished by the previous work of Lamarck. H.

BOOKS ON THE SHELF.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The remark of your correspondent about 'Books in Chains,' in your issue of February 2, that books facing outwards on the shelf are more conveniently opened, leads me to mention that a still more convenient method is to have the lettering on the back of the book reversed, so that the book stands upside down on the shelf, back outwards. This is used in the case of books that are large and frequently consulted, such as records of deeds.

Yours truly, W. H. Shockley.

Candelaria, Nev., February 8, 1893.

Notes.

By private subscription, Mr. Henry N. Stevens, 39 Great Russell Street, London, W. C., will shortly issue in a small folio 'The New Laws of the Indias for the Good Treatment and Preservation of the Indians Promulgated by the Emperor Charles the Fifth, 1542–1543.' This is a facsimile reprint of the original Spanish edition, together with a literal English translation, and an historical introduction by our countryman, the late Henry Stevens of Vermont, and Fred. W. Lucas. It will be quaintly illustrated with Indian views and with contemporary portraits, and will be elegantly published in an edition of less than one hundred copies.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce 'The Making of a Newspaper,' as related by American journalists and edited by Melville Philips; 'Voodoo Tales, Told by the "Aunties,"' edited by Mary A. Owen; 'The Genesis of Art Form,' by Prof. George L. Raymond; 'Ruminations,' essays by Albert Mathews; 'The Philosophy of Individuality,' by Antoinette Brown Blackwell; 'The Meaning and the Method of Life: A Search for Religion in Biology,' by George M. Gould, M.D.; 'The Gospel and its Earliest Interpretations,' by Orello Cone, D.D.; 'The Origin and Growth of the Bible,' by Jabez Thomas Sunderland; 'Dogmatic Christianity,' by William Dearing Harden; 'Outlines of Roman History,' by Prof. Henry F. Pelham, Oxford; 'Venice: An Historical Sketch of the Republic,' by Horatio F. Brown; 'Studies of Travel in Greece and Italy,' by Edward A. Freeman, in two volumes with portrait; and a translation of Leroy-Beaulieu's 'Empire of the Tsars and the Russians,' by Z. A. Ragozin—Part I., The Country and Its Inhabitants.

Mr. Augustin Birrell is a clever and homely writer, with sound sense, strong prejudices, and a style that smacks of the newspaper; he is bluff and cheerful, he has prepossessions of the John Bull variety, and he is not averse to vulgar diction. In his last volume of essays, 'Res Judicatæ' (Scribners), he is as entertaining as in the previous collections of smart papers which were well received by the public: he struck sparks out of the dulness of inert volumes, and the shades of their authors, still lingering on Lethe for their century's delay, felt something that is called "breeziness" sweep through them; but it cannot be said that anything resulted from the casual disturbance. In this new set of pleas and judgments, that in Richardson's favor is the most thoroughgoing, those on Gibbon and Cowper have interest, that on Borrow has most enthusiasm; for those on Newman, Arnold, and other topics only readers much in need of information will care. A strong dash of non-conformity, a touch of politics, a shadow of on-coming social change in Church and State, are notable traits in this every-day writer. Some personal characteristics, varied enough to include sympathy with "the bruisers of England" and with Cowper's tea-table humor, give the sense of individuality; but as a literary critic we fear Mr. Birrell does not rise out of Mr. Saintsbury's class, though he is cleverer with his wits.

Mr. J. A. Symonds has collected from his miscellaneous papers in periodicals and from his unpublished manuscripts a thick volume, under the title 'In the Key of Blue, and other Prose Essays' (Macmillan). The interest of these essays is very uneven, as was perhaps to be expected in view of the fact that they cover more than thirty years of literary activity. Some are merely youthful, no more than notes and experiments; others are impressions of travel or translations of verse, of the sort that their author has been fertile in; a few are of critical value. The opening paper is a succession of copies of verses, on the catch-phrase of a "symphony in blue" and some other color, relieved by intervening passages explaining the origin of each in some Venetian scene. The artificiality and trifling nature of the study make it merely an example of how curiously wise a man can be in wasting time. The two main topics of the better part of the volume are Ideals of Love, and the Lyrical Element in the Elizabethan Drama. Under the first, Mr. Symonds attempts to show the analogy between Platonic love, with its philosophical quality, and chivalric love with its mystical quality, both representing in Plato and Dante the way to the highest truth; under the second, he develops and illustrates the part of lyrical poetry in determining the special form of the English romantic drama. The book, as a whole, reminds the reader, as it was meant to do, of the versatility of Mr. Symonds's literary work, and bears the individual stamp of its author in both its sentiment and its style.

The tenth volume of the new edition of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.) falls within the fifth year since the inception of publication, and completes the work. Among the principal articles are those on Tennyson and Wordsworth, by Prof. F. T. Palgrave, to whom Tennyson was still in the flesh; Turner, by Mr. Hamerton; and Women's Rights, by Mrs. Fawcett. Turner, by the way, is referred to on p. 140 by Prof. Palgrave as Wordsworth's great contemporary in nature painting; and it is an illustration of the fatality which attends the most careful editing and proof-reading (as described in the case of this work by the editor, Mr. David Patrick), that the artist should here be designated "W. M. Turner" instead of "J. M. W.," as in the article devoted to him on p. 338. There is a sane and not unsympathetic notice of Whittier by a writer who gives more space to Walt Whitman, though this is disproportionate treatment, whatever may be thought of the respective merit of these two poets. Thackeray's biography is by his son-in-law, Mr. Richmond Thackeray Ritchie. A map of the Yosemite Valley accompanies several maps of the States of the Union, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, the West Indies, the World, etc., in a series nearly or quite a hundred strong. A great part of the cuts in the text are new and of good quality. While this work is neither extensive enough nor even enough in quality to occupy a place in the front rank of its class, it fills a certain demand for something at once compact and of moderate cost, and, like all "last" publications of the sort, it has the merit of freshness.

The second volume of select obituaries from the London *Times*, 'Eminent Persons' (Macmillan), extends from 1876 to 1881. It begins with Harriet Martineau and ends with President Garfield, and deals with celebrities like Thiers, Victor Emanuel, Pope Pius IX., Earl Russell, Dupanloup, Espartero, Lord Lawrence, Sir Rowland Hill, Michel Chevalier, Jules Favre, George Eliot, Carlyle, Beaconsfield, Dean Stanley, and Alexander II.

Burdett's 'Hospital Annual and Year Book of Philanthropy' for 1893 is the fourth issue of this useful work (London: Scientific Press). Its index to hospitals and institutions fills twenty-seven pages of small type in triple columns, and these institutions are American as well as British. Each, in its proper place, is succinctly described as to its age, government, staff, accommodation for patients, charges, income, visiting days, etc. The second part of the title relates to missionary and religious societies, orphanages and homes, institutions for the blind and the deaf and dumb, homes for inebriates, and (in mockery of the anti-vaccination agitators) vaccine lymph establishments. All this is prefaced by a survey of the past year, and of the charitable status generally, with special stress on the economic side, such as the cost of hospital management, hospital expenditures, hospital bookkeeping and accounts, savings of nurses and hospital officials, financial position of the great metropolitan hospitals, etc.

Nevill Geary's 'Law of Marriage and Family Relations' (London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan) is one of a series of "Manuals of Practical Law" announced by the Messrs. Black, with the daring and disinterested advice to the public that it is "better for a layman to go to a law book than to go to law." The author accordingly sets forth in his preface that the volume is intended "as well for laymen as for the profession," and that, "having a dual aim in view," his method, in respect of the citation of authorities and the arrangement of matter, has been that of "using a double-barrelled gun" rather than "endeavoring to kill two birds with one stone." Should the reader be led by this declaration to fear that the result of the effort will be somewhat scattering, he will, nevertheless, be agreeably disappointed. It appears, on the contrary, to be a concise and well-arranged exposition of the present law of Great Britain (the main scope of the book is limited to this, though there is some citation of American cases) on the subject of marriage and divorce, with only those defects which are unavoidable in the attempt to treat an important branch of the law in a form at once condensed and popular. Among other things is an interesting chapter on "Modern Roman Catholic Canon Law," and what seem excellent practical suggestions as to needed legislation. The author does not generally go beyond a statement of the decisions to comment upon and criticise them; but his remarks on the celebrated Jackson case of two years ago leave one to surmise that he shared in the surprise which so many of his countrymen seemed to feel at the judicial announcement that a husband's rights stopped short of holding his wife in physical captivity.

A new and enlarged edition, in two volumes, of Foster's 'Federal Practice' (Boston

Book Company), the merits of which, as a practical guide to the subject, were already well known, is the result of the Judiciary Act of 1891, creating the United States Circuit Courts of Appeal. Its publication, early in 1892, came too soon for any extended judicial discussion of that act, which seems to have its full share of the dark places too often connected with the "ominous date" of March 3. But what law was available on the subject is fully and clearly stated; new chapters are added on Practice in Admiralty, in the Court of Claims, and in the Court of Private Land Claims; old chapters have been rewritten; and the whole book has been carefully revised and brought down to date.

Prof. F. P. Nash of Hobart College has edited the first two satires of Juvenal, and they are published as a specimen of a larger work which he has in contemplation (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The little book, which is perhaps the handsomest copy of a classic ever published in this country, is not intended for college students, and contains not much in the way of grammatical explanation. The full commentary rather directs the mind to the fields of higher criticism and to the study of ancient life and archæology. The editor has made good use of the best sources, and his work may be highly commended, not only to professed students, but to all who wish to renew their acquaintance with the great satirist.

Wholesome reading at the present time is to be found in W. D. Alexander's 'Brief History of the Hawaiian People' (American Book Co.), authorized as a text-book by the Board of Education of the Hawaiian Kingdom. A more delicate task than the compilation of such a work could hardly be set, so much had to be discreetly omitted. Yet more would have to be left unsaid in case of annexation to the United States, for the new American citizens would hardly enjoy reading the paragraph on page 194, with the caption, "Outrage of the *Dolphin*, Lieut. Percival," this officer of our navy having compelled the chiefs (January 23, 1826) to abrogate the law restricting prostitution, whereupon "the *Dolphin* remained in port two months longer, and the pernicious influence exerted by its crew during that time cannot be described." The history is well illustrated with portraits, views, and maps. In 1890 appeared Mr. Henry M. Whitney's illustrated 'Tourist's Guide through the Hawaiian Islands' (American News Co.). In a fantastic sketch called "Looking Forward," written in 1856, but copied here, it is assumed that the population in 1960 will be "a mixture between European and Chinese."

The number of new publications in Great Britain in 1892 was greater by about five hundred works than in the previous year. The largest numerical increase was in the novels, but the largest proportional increase was in works on the arts and sciences and political economy. After these came novels, voyages, and poetry, each of which gained about twenty-five per cent. Theology and medicine show a slight increase, education a proportionally slight decrease, while there was a considerable falling off in history and belles-lettres and a large decrease in juveniles and legal works. Speculation as to the causes of these perturbations would be more curious than useful, especially as the figures are only approximately correct. But as far as they indicate the subjects which have especially interested the reading public from year to year, they have their value. While there can be no question that the publishing business is prosperous or depressed just as the conditions are favorable or unfavorable to business in general, it may not necessarily follow that a prosperous year in trade and manufacture is marked by correspondingly great intellectual activity. This may depend upon entirely independent causes. The number of contributions voluntarily sent to one of our great weeklies last year, for instance, was considerably less than that for 1891. There was no apparent reason for the large number in that year—no special inducements to contributors, no sudden or extraordinary popularity—but the year was simply one in which there was an unusual degree of that peculiar mental activity which leads to authorship.

The identification of the spot where Shelley's body was burned on the beach at Via Reggio, which was successfully made by Guido Biagi, gave occasion for a small volume by him, 'Gli Ultimi Giorni di P. B. Shelley' (Florence: G. Civelli, 1892), in which the author tells the well-known story of the last months of Shelley's life, and includes all that was material in the article previously published by him in *Harper's*. The entire set of official documents relating to the drowning and burning are given, with the evidence of the surviving spectators of the last rites; and the narrative portion is written with feeling and poetic sentiment. The publication is one of several Italian incidents occasioned by the poet's centenary, of which the most notable in literature was the issue of a translation of the 'Prometheus Unbound,' 'Prometeo Liberato,' by Mario Rapisardi (Palermo: Pedone, 1892). Besides the memorial erected at Via Reggio, we learn from the *Rivista Italiana*, a stone will be set up in Rome on the Verospi Palace in the Corso, commemorating Shelley's residence there. This is done at the instance of Signor Ettore Ferrari, the Duke of Sermoneta, and other citizens of Rome. Italy, it may be remarked, has honored Shelley almost from his death; the first translation from his works into Italian, that of the 'Adonais,' dating in 1830.

The proposal to exhibit the MS. of the 'Flatejarbok' at the World's Fair has aroused so much adverse criticism in Denmark that the librarian of the Royal Library in Copenhagen, in which the codex is now lodged, recently saw fit to give a public explanation of his position in the matter. While discreetly avoiding a detailed account of the negotiations, he states that the library officials have no authority to take such a step, and that the loan of the MS. will be made by order of the Government. Unless this order be rescinded, therefore, visitors to Chicago will be able to read of Leif's voyage in one of the earliest known sources.

American friends of Prof. Heinrich Brunn of Munich, headed by Profs. Norton, Gildersleeve, Hoppin, Merriam, Seymour, Sterrett, and others, have recently issued a call for contributions towards a testimonial in his honor in this the fiftieth year of his doctorate. A Latin congratulatory address, bearing the names of all the contributors, will be forwarded in season to reach Brunn about March 20, the anniversary day. Later in the year an original medal, or some other similar memorial, will be presented to him in the name of his American admirers. All friends of the great archæologist and all debtors to his work, whether reached by the circular or not, are cordially invited to take part in the testimonial. Contributions and names should be sent in without delay—if possible before March 5—to Prof. M. H. Morgan, Cambridge, Mass.

—A correspondent writes:

"It will be of interest to transatlantic admirers of Mr. Burne-Jones's work to learn that two new pictures of his have recently been placed where they will be permanently accessible to visitors to London upon application on the proper day to Messrs. Elliott, Boyton & Co., Vere Street. These two pictures, which are but the separate parts of a single subject and composition, are painted in memory of a well-known London clergyman, Dr. Radcliffe, and are to be seen in St. Peter's Church, Vere Street. They represent the Annunciation, and form the wings to a central picture, itself another memorial—to F. D. Maurice—from the prolific brush of the same indefatigable artist. The subject of this central picture, which occupies the space above the Communion table and below the beautiful east window executed by the firm of William Morris (of poetic and socialistic fame), from a design of Mr. Burne-Jones, is Mary Magdalen at the Sepulchre. In the newly painted wing on the left, the angel of the Annunciation stands with uplifted hand at the threshold of the Virgin's chamber, while in the right wing the Virgin, clad in white, receives his mysterious message; the accessories, a bank of lilies, a glimpse of the everlasting hills in the distance, are of the mystical and suggestive type which the artist knows how to employ with such consummately decorative effect. As Rossetti's picture of the Annunciation is also permanently accessible to public view in the National Gallery, an interesting comparison may be made between the treatment of this subject by the master whose influence is so apparent in the earlier work of his friend, and the treatment of the same theme by the latter at the period of his full artistic development. In this connection it may also be noted that Mr. Burne-Jones has quite lately had conferred on him by the French the rare distinction of an election to the Académie des Beaux-Arts."

—From London another correspondent writes:

"A very notable, but scarcely noticed, event in London just now is the show of Mr. Whistler's Venetian etchings at the Fine Art Society's in Bond Street. Of course, to all collectors, as well as to all admirers of Mr. Whistler's work, these prints are perfectly well known: they were made some ten years ago. That which gives special importance to the present exhibition is the fact that these plates have been destroyed. But it seems as if Mr. Whistler could do nothing in a commonplace way. Instead of defacing them with meaningless scratches and scrawlings in the usual fashion, he has covered them with butterflies, and the result is delightfully decorative. Lacquered and framed, they hang beneath the prints—an assurance, to the doubting amateur, that never again can they be printed from. In many cases an early trial proof and the final state have been placed side by side, thus adding immensely to the interest of the present series, Mr. Whistler having worked on the plates during the last ten years. Indeed, the value of this arrangement to the student and the artist can scarcely be exaggerated. It affords an almost unparalleled chance of studying the actual lines of the master and the condition of the copper when the hundred proofs had been pulled from it. The plates are somewhat worn, but not so much that they cannot still serve as incomparable models for all who care for or practise the art of etching. In speaking of Mr. Whistler, it will not be amiss to call attention to the limited edition of a portfolio of photographs of his pictures exhibited in London last spring, soon to be issued by Messrs. Boussod & Valadon. Whistlers of any kind, nowadays, are quickly bought up. The lithographs, published in the *Whirlwind*, a paper which sold for a penny, now fetch five or ten shillings apiece. It is not easy to say what will soon be asked for his portrait of Mallarmé, also a lithograph, printed as frontispiece to the latter's 'Vers et Prose,' the first edition of which was speedily exhausted. If ten shillings for a lithograph already rare seems little enough, one can cite, for Mr. Whistler's benefit, the £800 lately paid for the 'Rocket,' which Mr. Ruskin thought so absurdly and insolently dear at £200. The turn of the tide in Mr. Whistler's favor, as shown by the prices his pictures now command, is the more marked by contrast with the depreciation of the average Royal Academician's work, as exemplified in recent sales, especially that of the Murrietta collection."

—M. F. Lhomme, a caustic but serious critic of deplorable tendencies in French literature,

opens the current volume of *L'Art* with a prayer for the New Year to Phoebus Apollo. Let Jules Claretie stick to his directorship of the Théâtre-Français and give up writing prefaces and worthless novels; preserve us from Paul Bourget's psychology, and let Zola have done with the Rougon-Macquarts and move on to oblivion attended by his pornographic brethren of the quill and crayon. Let the crop of hellebore be abundant for our mad bards, for never did the tribe more need the sacred plant. Cool their blood at least—calm their brains, and mitigate their folly. "Gag the unhappy Mallarmé, and wither his right hand, but spare his lustrous eye in which is the light of genius. We would bless thee if the poet Coppée should renounce prose—the rich rhymer of 'Le Petit Épicier.' And again, make M. Leconte de Lisle less emphatic (*solennel*), and don't allow M. Sully-Prudhomme to write a poem more wearisome than 'Le Bonheur.' For our good name, let nobody wrong himself to such an extent as to regard M. Déroulède as a poet." This passage is complementary to the recent observations of our Paris correspondent on the present state of French poetry. In the same number of *L'Art* is an engraving after J. MacLure Hamilton's portrait of Gladstone in the Luxembourg.

—M. Gaston Paris's recent 'Les Origines de la Poésie lyrique en France au moyen âge' is not, as one might suppose, an independent and complete treatise, such as all students of the Romance literatures would welcome from him, but a reprint of his careful review (some sixty large pages in length, in four numbers of the *Journal des Savants*) of the important work of Jeanroy bearing the same name. It is none the less interesting and important, for M. Paris takes up in detail Jeanroy's endeavor, in the first part of his notable book, to prove that the French lyric *genres* of the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries are neither native nor popular, as they have been generally considered, but courtly imitations of forms in vogue in Provence. The second part of the book, the attempt to reconstruct, by a critical study of French popular poetry, and especially of foreign imitations of it, the really spontaneous and native lyric poetry of the north of France, M. Paris passes for the most part modestly over, on the plea that inferences based largely on researches made in other literatures must be first tried before tribunals composed of the experts in each respective literature. What results he reaches we have not room here to state, except to say that he favors in the main Jeanroy's opinions. From this author's further work, he adds—and who could speak with greater authority?—and that of other young French scholars, "imbus des meilleures méthodes, et joignant à la passion de leur sujet le sang-froid de la critique la plus prudente," we may hope before long for an entire reconstruction of the history of French literature in the middle ages.

—There is no social fact more widely known among English-speaking people than the sad truth that the wretched French have no homes. As we all have been told, they have not even the word, and have to use as a substitute for it a miserable cold *chez nous*, which nobody could call sweet. The French are an adulterous generation, and they notoriously seek the sign of a café to avoid the dulness of the hearthstone. Of course they habitually neglect their families. Holders of these current opinions are likely to receive a rude shock if they chance to come upon an article upon M. Alphonse Daudet's *chez nous* which appeared in the *Temps* of January 27. The French novelist is depicted as sitting in his study, with his friends and family around a blazing fire, recalling tender and happy memories of his early home at Nîmes, and of his childhood there. From these he passed in talk to the subject of his new book, 'Soutien de Famille,' which is to come out this spring, and thence to a discussion of the younger generation and their rearing and education.

"I study the young men in my book," he said, "the young fellows of twenty-five or so, the generation that is just embarking, not for Cythera—it is too serious for that—but for the petty traffic of life. There's no gayety in it; its heart is dry and its soul shut against generous ideas, and tenderness, and the illusions which are charming, but which don't pay interest on their cost. Yet, while I judge this generation I pity it. Are these young men responsible, after all? Is it not rather the fathers who have ill known their duties towards them, and brought them up so carelessly, that are the guilty ones? Merely to transmit life is not enough, for, when children are left to come up alone, they come up ill. They say that children were never loved so much as now. Whether that is true or not depends upon the fashion of loving. It is very pretty for a mother to be always kissing her children and spoiling them. It is very convenient for a father to let them do whatever they like so long as they don't annoy him; but to bring them up seriously—that is a hard task and one that often lacks gayety. To work for them! that's nothing: but to make them work—what a business that is!"

—Daudet then went on to explain his own methods and experiences. His oldest son is about twenty-five years old and married, yet he never fails to spend an hour every day with his father, "une heure d'abandon complet, de confidence, d'ouverture d'âme absolue." The association of his life with his father's is kept up because it is of long standing. Up to the age of ten the children have been under their mother's wing. She has taught them to read and write and cipher. They never have been sent away from home. As soon as the eldest entered the lycée, Daudet himself took up the work of following every day his studies with the boy, and so accompanied him through his school-days. He is doing the same thing now with the younger, while his little daughter is still under her mother's care. At this point some one asked if the children had had religious training. Daudet replied: "I have given them a religious education. My wife and I were born Catholics, and we have brought our children up in the Catholic religion. They are free to keep these early beliefs, or to reject them, after they are grown up. That's a question of temperament, of personal judgment, of the ambient air. My eldest son, like most medical men, is not a believer, but his negations rest on a comparison of beliefs. I like that way better." Perhaps this is a makeshift for our wiser methods of education, even as a *chez nous* must always be a makeshift for a home—but it certainly appears to be a very tolerable makeshift.

—The question as to the most elevated point which it is possible for man to attain on the earth's surface has been frequently discussed, and with a general understanding that a limitation is set long before the outermost projections of our planetary crust are reached. The experiences of the "old masters" in mountain-climbing have probably conduced to this belief more than the results of actual experiments made to determine this point—if, indeed, it can be said that any such experiments ever have been made. Glaisher's memorable balloon ascent to 37,000 feet, although it carried the aeronaut a mile and a half above the loftiest pinnacle of the Himalaya, only helped by its hardships to confirm the general belief in limitation, which was based primarily upon the narrow possibilities for muscular exercise in a highly attenuated atmosphere. The steady advance in mountaineering, however, due in part to improvements in the appliances which the profession has called forth, but more particularly to determined individual effort, fostered principally by the various Alpine associations of Europe, has put a new face on the matter, and the opinion is now freely entertained by the more experienced mountaineers that before long even the apex of the Gaurisankar (Mt. Everest) will be reached—in fact, that its attainment is merely a matter of time and money. Humboldt's and Boussingault's remarkable ascents, made in the early part of the present century, have long since been eclipsed by the Schlagintweits on the Ibi Gamin (1855), but even their credit of 22,300 feet has in recent years been obscured by the achievements of at least three climbers of the Central Asian mountains.

—If the determinations of altitude made by Graham are correct, this traveller must have attained an altitude of nearly 24,000 feet, or within a mile of the crest of Everest. But the special glory of high mountaineering belongs to Mr. W. M. Conway, who during the past summer made a vigorous assault upon the peaks, passes, and glaciers of the Karakorum, and carried on a long line of exploration at elevations of from 17,000 to 23,000 feet. His most successful effort was on the (newly named) Pioneer Peak, to which an elevation of approximately 23,000 feet is given. Although so exhausted when the summit was reached that "no more difficult climbing" could have been done, and that the faithful Swiss guide, Zurbriggen, "could have cut no more steps," it is claimed that, with a proper amount of rest and the assistance of a goodly supply of warm covering, another 3,000 feet might have been added on the following day. Mr. Conway appears not to have suffered any ill effects, beyond heart-fatigue, from his mountain experiences, and even at his most elevated points "felt no insufficiency in the supply of oxygen"—an experience that is directly opposed to the conclusion reached by Prof. Bert, that "mountain sickness" is due to a deficiency of oxygen at great heights. The most serious obstacles to Mr. Conway's efforts appear to have been the great variations between "biting cold and grilling heat," the sun's rays being described as frightfully hot, while the cold ground sucked the warmth out of the feet of the travellers. Mr. Clinton Dent, himself a mountaineer of long experience, in a recent paper discussing the "Physiological Effects of High Altitudes" (*Geographical Journal*, January, 1893), states his conviction that

"Neither on mountaineering nor on physiological grounds does the possibility of ascending Gaurisankar appear hopeless. To some extent a question of men, it is largely a question of money. Selected men will have to work for a year or more with the one definite object before them if they desire to ascend 6,000 or 7,000 feet higher than has yet been reached on foot. The attempt would be costly, long, laborious, and not free from risk; but it is possible. The cold due to the diminished circulation through the lower limbs appears to be a more serious factor than has hitherto been imagined."

A suggestion as to the adoption of Eskimo foot-gear, or of arctic clothing generally, such as was used by Mr. Peary in his recent traverse of the Greenland ice-cap, and which, by its combined triple qualities of lightness, warmth,

and impenetrability to wind, rendered attainable what would otherwise in all probability have been impossible, might help to the solution of the problem.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Autobiographical Notes of the Life of William Bell Scott, R.S.A., LL.D., and Notices of his Artistic and Poetic Circle of Friends, 1830 to 1882. Edited by W. Minto. Illustrated by etchings by himself, and reproductions of sketches by himself and friends. 2 vols., 8vo. Harper & Bros. 1892.

William Bell Scott was, as he says of himself, "a *Pictor ignotus*, a poet without recognition," yet his autobiography is a vastly entertaining and a really valuable book, and is likely to rescue his name from the oblivion which would have been pretty sure to overtake it if he had left nothing but his painting and his poetry. Such a fate is not uncommon. Many men have been interesting to the world mainly for their reminiscences of those greater than themselves whom they had known, and Mr. Scott managed during his long life to know almost every one who was prominent in art or letters in England and Scotland, from Sir Walter and Wilson to Dobson and Lang. His most intimate friends, however, were the little group of original Pre-Raphaelites, and the permanent value of his book will be found in the light it throws on that curious movement in art called Pre-Raphaelitism—all of which he saw and part of which he was. We shall confine this review, therefore, to those parts of his reminiscences which bear more or less directly on the history of the P. R. B., and leave to one side the mass of characteristic anecdotes of other greater or lesser lights in art and literature, only warning the reader that there are a great many of them and that they are worth reading.

Mr. Scott's own nature, as well as his position, singularly fitted him for the writing of such a record of Pre-Raphaelitism. He was a strange mixture of the poetic dreamer and the shrewd, hard-headed Scotchman; at once full of sympathy with the aims and ideals of his friends, yet with eyes wide open to their faults; a writer and projector of long mystical poems, yet a sort of Calvinistic free-thinker, who could not believe in a God because he accepted so fully the definitions of the Shorter Catechism; an ineffectual artistic temperament on the verge of despair, kept sane by a firm morality and a cheerful interest in the small affairs and small duties of life. His position was that of an older man who had felt to the full the awful deadness of art in England, and had practically given up the struggle against it before his younger friends came upon the stage; who influenced them as much as they did him, and who welcomed their advent and gloried in their triumphs while remaining himself an onlooker—with them in spirit, but not of them, and content not to share in their success.

What the state of English art then was, Mr. Scott shows very clearly. When, in the spring of 1837, at the age of twenty-five, he broke away from his father's engraving business in Edinburgh and went up to London, "a shy youth with poetry in his pocket and little knowledge of the world and himself," the younger men who were kept out of the Academy and were constantly attempting to start an opposition exhibition were such as Frith, Egg, and others whose names are less known. Eastlake was President of the Royal Academy. Turner was "the joke of the public," Constable "near his end and never a favorite," and Etty and Maclise were about the best of the artists. There was little chance to exhibit, little patronage, and less interest in art. Landscape-painting was "below zero," and figure-painting was largely confined to the illustration in paint of popular novels, such as 'Don Quixote' and 'Gil Blas.' It was the period of the Annuals, and the Book of Beauty style of work was all that was wanted. Kenny Meadows had done two drawings for one of Heath's Annuals, representing *Anne Page* and her mother, and Heath insisted that *Mrs. Page* should be as young as her daughter: "I don't care about her maternity, or Shakspere, or anything else. You must not make her more than twenty, or nobody will buy! If you won't, I must get Frank Stone to do her instead. All Frank Stone's beauties are nineteen exactly, and that's the age for me."

It was in this atmosphere that Scott found himself. He tried to introduce free etching in place of the elaborate engraving then in vogue, but failed. He tried to get pictures into the exhibitions, and failed there also. He went into the competition for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, and failed again. He did not find the society of the younger artists, who were his natural companions, "exhilarating or even amusing." They were unable to talk anything but "shop," and constrained even on that subject. It was "a society of rivals," united in only one thing—their desire to do something to increase the power of exhibiting their pictures. When some of them got into the Academy, their only reason for revolt was gone, and they painted bad pictures and made money and were happy. Scott's literary friends of that date were a better set, Leigh Hunt and Lewes being among them; and Hunt published Scott's "Rosabell" in the 'Repository.' After seven or eight years, Scott gave up the struggle, accepted the position of a mastership in the Schools of Design under the Board of Trade, and buried himself in Newcastle.

Here begins another chapter of the condition of British art, that of governmental ideas of artistic education for the masses; and parts of it are well-nigh incredible. These "Schools of Design" were intended to teach workingmen how to *design* for manufactures. Mr. Scott maintains that the name was a mistranslation of the French *Écoles de Dessein*, and that the trouble began with that blunder. At any rate, "immediate results were demanded." "We were to teach, not drawing, modelling, color. . . . We were directly to teach the working classes, who could not hold a pencil, to create new decorative designs and even begin new trades. One of the first things suggested to me was to inaugurate a class for the manufacture of artificial flowers." With this end in view, the printed rules provided that "no one intending to follow any of the Fine Arts professionally was admissible as a student," and "drawing the human figure was interdicted." "On the other hand, geometry, perspective, and mechanical drawing were also interdicted." After this, one is left in amazement as to what can have been contemplated as a proper course of study, and one is gratified to learn that Mr. Scott "hung up the rules" and proceeded at once to break them, although he had to keep the students of the interdicted branches out of his monthly returns, much to the detriment of his apparent success. While the Board of Trade forbade his educating artists, he found that the local magnates equally disliked the education of their workingmen. They did not want art in their manufactures, and education made the men too independent. The local landscape-painter and old-fashioned drawing-master (a man of real talent, Mr. Scott informs us) complained that the school was taking the bread out of his mouth. "His teaching, like that of all the craft throughout the provinces of England at the time, was exclusively landscape, exclusively coloring at once with the brush, and exclusively by successive tints: first lesson, sketching the picture in, and laying on a wash of bistre or Paine's gray; second lesson, doing the sky, and so on." With all its limitations, the School of Design system was surely an improvement on this. Out of it finally grew the South Kensington system, but those days were not yet. There is much that is interesting in Mr. Scott's description of Newcastle ways and people, but all that is important to our present purpose is this brief glimpse of art education in England in 1845–'50.

And now we are prepared for the entrance upon the scene of the P. R. B.'s themselves. Scott had published his poem in five books, 'The Year of the World,' in which he attempted to trace the great forms of religious thought "from the period of instinct and innocence to the end of the race," when he received an enthusiastic letter from an absolute stranger. It was dated from 50 Charlotte Street, Portland Place, November 25, 1847, and signed "Gabriel Chas. Rossetti" (the prænomen Dante was adopted later). A little more than a month afterwards, "about Christmas, 1847–48," Scott went up to London on business connected with the Schools of Design and met his new admirer in the flesh. It was in Holman Hunt's first studio in Cleveland Street, where these two were working at their first Pre-Raphaelite pictures—those which, with Millais's "Supper at the House of Isabella," were to make known the new doctrine and familiarize the public with the three mystic letters. The scene is most characteristic. Rossetti's picture was "The Girlhood of Mary Virgin," and he was painting it "in oils with water-color brushes, as thinly as in water-color, on canvas which he had primed with white till the surface was as smooth as cardboard, and every tint remained transparent." Hunt was working at his "Rienzi," and Scott "was made to observe that the chain mail in his picture was articulated perfectly, and as an armorer would construct it, every ring holding four other rings in its grasp—a miracle of elaboration." He had even "introduced a fly, as we see done in some early Flemish portraits, to show how minute the artist's hand could go."

From this one glimpse into the Cleveland Street studio almost the whole history of the Brotherhood may be divined. Millais, the third of the original trio of Pre-Raphaelites, Scott did not meet till later, but it is of the less importance as his intellectual influence seems to have been nil, and his rôle was that of the clever executant and popularizer of the movement. Rossetti plus Hunt is the formula of Pre-Raphaelitism. The four other "brothers" may be neglected altogether. The only one of them who ever did anything in art was Woolner the sculptor, and it is difficult to see *que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère*. It is doubtful if the real originators of the movement ever had any such clearly formulated body of doctrine as Ruskin afterwards attributed to them; but the tendencies of their work are clearly attributable to the two personalities of Rossetti and Hunt working upon each other and upon Millais. Three men more fundamentally unlike it would be difficult to imagine. Hunt was the man of iron will and

indomitable perseverance, with little natural talent, making his way against all sorts of difficulties by dint of determination and unremitting labor; religious and somewhat sombre of temper, a realist by nature, and too narrow of vision and limited of education to find realization in anything but the minute pursuit of actual fact without regard to visual truth of aspect. Rossetti was the brilliant, flighty, poetic nature, utterly intolerant of continuous effort, unable to acquire any serious training, and to the end an amateur of genius; thoroughly egotistic, but possessed of great personal fascination and influence over others, a spoiled child; without deep religious feeling, but fascinated by mediævalism and "the Art Catholic" from the purely picturesque and æsthetic point of view. Millais was the brilliant executant, the "crack student" of the Royal Academy, handsome, easy, good-natured, destined from the beginning to worldly success, only temporarily influenced by the other two and sure to break away from that influence very soon.

From Hunt's uncompromising realism, added to Rossetti's choice of subject, sprang Pre-Raphaelitism as we know it. It is not by accident that, in illustrating the doctrine, it is to Hunt's pictures that Ruskin constantly recurs, for he was the real exemplar of the doctrine, and remains to-day the one true Pre-Raphaelite painter. Absolute fidelity to fact, plain literalness of conception, scorn of prettiness and composition, endless painstaking and thorough realization of detail—these things, which constituted Pre-Raphaelitism as Ruskin understood it, were Hunt's natural language. For a year or two Rossetti niggled and stippled, but with him his stippling was sheer inability to paint otherwise, and he felt it to be so. He worked for months on the calf in "Found" (the subject was suggested by Scott's poem of "Rosabell"), and succumbed in despair: the picture was never finished. Then he gave up exhibiting, gave up painting in oil, gave up painting from nature, and did little water-color drawings, mediæval in subject, brightly colored like illuminations, and done entirely out of his head and without models. By 1859 we find him taking up oils again and painting life-size, with the distinct purpose of avoiding "the niggling process" and of "learning to paint." He never did quite learn to paint, and his work always remained amateurish and feeble; but it is no longer Pre-Raphaelite in anything but name. Such a picture as the "Lady Lilith" differs from any other painting only by virtue of the personal and temperamental characteristics of its author and by the feeblenesses and mannerisms of imperfect training. It shows the influence of Titian much more than that of any primitive painter, in its technical aim. As for Millais, his Pre-Raphaelitism was, as we have intimated, a temporary phase of his development, corresponding to the period of intense study of detail through which most painters have passed. He was the only one of the three possessed of *talent*, and the pictures painted under the influence of the other two were those which gave the school its éclat and what popularity it had. How soon he began to outgrow the primitive methods of his school is shown by Scott's record of a conversation with him, "a year, or perhaps two," after the first visit to Hunt's studio:

"I was in Millais's studio," says Scott, "when I observed a print hanging there framed. It was an Italian engraving, inscribed 'From Nature,' by Agostino Lauro at Turin, dated 1845, and called 'Meditazione,' representing a girl seated among shrubs and trees. Every leaf of every plant, nay, the two halves of every leaf, radiating from the centre fibre even of those in shade, were elaborated, and the pattern on the dress of the girl was in every part exactly made out. I was arrested by this print when Millais quitted his easel and approached. 'Ha! you've observed that, have you? that's P.R.B. enough, is it not? We haven't come up to that yet. But,' he went on, 'I for one won't try; it's all nonsense; of course nature's nature, and art's art, isn't it? One could not live doing that!'"

"One could not live doing that," and Millais was to live and to live well. Imagination and earnestness and high finish all fell off while technical ability increased, and Millais became the somewhat Philistine and vulgar but undeniably able and clever painter we all know, R.A. and Baronet, and beloved of the British public, yet with painter quality enough in his work to insure the respect of artists for the best of it.

Though Hunt was the true Pre-Raphaelite, he has had little influence and has raised up no followers. It is not difficult to see now that the movement was a false one, and based on the denial of art. In trying to "go back to nature" from the false and feeble art of that time, Hunt went so far that no art was left at all. His hardness, rigidity, ungainliness, painful elaboration, shocking crudity of color can have an attraction for few mortals; and Pre-Raphaelitism as he and Ruskin understood it was predestined to sterility. The pseudo-mediævalism of Rossetti had a different fate. He, at least, was an artist if not a painter, and his personal fascination and a certain charm in his mannered and faulty work exercised a great influence on Burne-Jones, William Morris, and others. And so it happens that the only school founded by the brotherhood of painters who preached absolute fidelity to nature as their cardinal doctrine, is precisely the most artificial and anti-natural school of art to-day existing, and that the Neo-Pre-Raphaelites, sprang directly from the only genius in the old brotherhood, practise the very reverse of what that brotherhood preached. Their art is languorously affected, determinedly archaistic, wonderfully elaborated, but never true to fact.

There is a great deal more of interest in these volumes about Rossetti's moods, his dabbling in spiritualism, his belief that the soul of his wife came to him in the form of a chaffinch, the state, approaching insanity, into which he sank at last (it is worthy of note how many of Scott's friends, of one time or another, went mad); about Hunt's religious feelings and suspiciousness, and his belief in a diabolical interference with his work; about Swinburne and the prize copy of Hugo he got at school and its influence on himself and English literature; about Carlyle and his formula for squelching literary aspirants, and much else. But our review would grow long beyond measure were we to take up all the topics of interest in the book, and we must refer the reader to the volumes themselves, with the assurance that he is likely to find much enjoyable matter there.

A good deal of Scott's poetry is included in the book, and, though two or three sonnets on Burns and a few other bits show poetic feeling, we should think little of it likely to live. Of his painting we have no other means of judging than what is furnished by a few portrait etchings here printed. The only ones that have any merit are two of himself, and these show the curious limitation of the power to draw to the face alone which was characteristic of Rossetti also. All character and form stops at the jawbone, the ears even being bad, and the body and hands quite childish. Rossetti did achieve something in spite of his technical weakness, but we have no evidence that Scott did or could. There would seem to be a kind of graceful prettiness about his "King's Quair" subjects in Penkill Castle, but the reproduction is too imperfect to give much idea of the work. The book is well printed and pleasant to look at, and has an index.

RECENT FICTION.

Jane Field. By Mary E. Wilkins. Harper & Bros.

"*Perchance to Dream*," and Other Stories. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Iola Leroy; or, Shadows Uplifted. By Frances E. W. Harper. Philadelphia: Garrigues Bros.

Hanging Moss. By Paul Lindau. Translated from the German by Winchester Ayer and Helen Folger. D. Appleton & Co.

THE admirer of Miss Wilkins's stories opens with some misgiving her novel. If a writer can make a supremely good short story in a wholly new field, is it not a pity to depart and join the congested ranks of novel-writers? Moreover, is not Miss Wilkins's genius essentially that of the episode-teller? Situations but not plot, impressions but not analysis, would seem to be her strong points, as well as detail to an extent which, while perfect within narrow limits, would run the risk of becoming petty if multiplied to the requirements of the novel's size. Such misgivings assail the mind of one about to read 'Jane Field,' and assail it in proportion as one already cherishes the unique genius of Miss Wilkins. Great, therefore, is the reader's gratification to find that the new work is no less interesting than the old, while being, strange to say, of the same quality. That it is a conventional novel is hardly true; what is surprising is to find that the miniature-painting expands so well into scene-painting. The story, to which brevity, one would have said, was vital, pulsates with intensity through nearly three hundred pages; the grim, hard-shell, soft-hearted old women move with entire appropriateness through their larger field of action; the pathos which never was wanting from the little tales becomes here a touch of tragedy, still homespun but terrible. In the unexpected pleasure of finding that the dainty has borne enlarging into a feast, we may, perhaps, ask whether we shall be satisfied with small portions again, and whether Miss Wilkins has not established an inconvenient claim upon her own pen.

"Perchance to Dream," the opening story in Miss Briscoe's book, is a poor one in the exaggerated, tropical strain which recalls the psychologic tales of the early American magazine. It is a product which seems to have moved south, and which we may hope will yield existence to a survival more fit in literature. Some of the stories which accompany it are much better and of a quite original freshness. The Southern negro appears on various pages, excellently drawn, and scenes of wartime in the South are made very real, as if from an intimate knowledge. Again, there are clever little sketches of the humanities in varying phases, frivolous, pathetic, tragic, cynical, which show a faculty at once naïve and observant.

The present generation can hardly be reminded too often of what slavery was, that they may better understand what emancipation is, and what reconstruction should be. 'Iola Leroy' tells again the shameful story, and brings the scene through the war days in-

to the times of higher education and professional callings for the colored people. The book derives added interest from being written from an inside point of view by one of the race, long known as an ardent worker in the cause of her people.

'Hanging Moss' is the history of a woman who, having married for money, falls in love with a young Berlin author and accepts his devotion, until, one evening, a celebrated tenor sings high C at her house and looks at her with such hypnotizing eyes that she is "at home" next day, not to the author, but to the tenor. The author's fiancée dies of grief at his defection, and he assists at her deathbed with a suggestion that they go travelling together for her health, he having decided (too late) to forsake his married love. He buries the young girl and goes to Florida, where in later years he is unearthed by the writer of 'Hanging Moss,' who says he was travelling upon the invitation of his friend, Mr. Henry Villard, in a private car. He discovers his old Berlin acquaintance living in a hut amid trees draped with moss, and tells him that his former love, the married lady, has been disporting herself with many lovers, and has now married the hero of the high C and the hypnotic glance, who beats her. Her former husband has lost his money and is wandering in the Orient. The book is not especially clever, and, taking one consideration with another, seems hardly worth while.

Student and Singer: The Reminiscences of Charles Santley. Macmillan & Co. Pp. 358.

It is said that there are still hundreds of young Americans in Italian cities preparing themselves for an operatic career. If all of them had read Mr. Santley's Reminiscences, it is likely that the majority of them would not have gone there. A large part of Mr. Santley's book is given up to a description of his studies in Milan, his persistent attempts to get a stage position that would give him, not the comforts, but the necessaries of life, and the trials and hardships he endured in trying to live on a pound a week or less. Some of the glimpses he gives of life in Milan are pleasant, but almost everything relating to music, on the stage or in the church, is discouraging. That was some decades ago, and to-day the conditions are a great deal worse.

In attending an opera or ballet in Italy, a tourist may often find atonement for the shortcomings on the stage by observing the extraordinary antics of the audience. Mr. Santley describes various scenes, showing how Italian audiences in the best theatres behave in a way which we should look for only in a Bowery theatre. On one occasion, he says, "from beginning to end, with very slight cessation, . . . the audience hissed, screamed, yelled, hooted, and shouted, *Basta! basta!*—in fact, they behaved like so many demons in torment." Beauty alone seems to be able to soften their manners. "Occasionally Italian audiences indulge in little eccentricities. A young, handsome prima donna, whose talent is too meagre to meet their approval, in place of applause will receive a shower of kisses (in the air) mingled with exclamations of '*Bella! bella!*'"

It was not till he went back to England that Mr. Santley succeeded in getting engagements and emoluments proportionate to his deserts. He relates his adventures as a member of various opera companies in England, Ireland, Spain, and America, with numerous anecdotes, some of which are amusing, while others will interest only those to whom all theatrical gossip is dear. Almost pathetic is the tale (p. 312) of the agonies he endured when the first Wagner performance ever given in England (he being the *Dutchman*) came near being wrecked by a cat on the stage. During his long theatrical career Mr. Santley came in contact with many eminent teachers, critics, singers, and composers (including Rossini, Gounod, and Meyerbeer), of whom he has something to tell. Incidentally he imparts many valuable hints as to the use and preservation of the voice; and students who are impatient to appear in public as finished singers after two or three years' study would do well to heed Mr. Santley's confession at the age of fifty-nine: "I find I have still a great deal to learn." He explains why great singers are rare: "Vanity and laziness step in and say, 'The public is content, the money rolls in; why study more?' Conscience is thrust aside. How many promising young artists have come to an untimely end in consequence!"

The cruelty of Italian audiences (and of many critics elsewhere) in condemning a singer, especially on a first appearance, for getting off the pitch, is brought out by these remarks (p. 200): "At the general rehearsal I was so nervous I sang 'Il balen' nearly half a note sharp throughout. I was perfectly aware of it myself, but could not come down." On p. 283 he discourses on the fact that florid music "for male singers" is now considered old-fashioned—to which he might have safely added, "for female singers, too." A curious difference in the estimate of singers is noted by him in the second chapter. In England he often "heard the remark, 'You don't call that a bass! Why, he is *only* a baritone!' In Italy I found the *only* was applied to basses, and that baritones were held in much greater esteem, inasmuch as every bass who could ascend by any means to the high F called himself baritone."

Morocco As It Is. With an account of Sir Charles Euan-Smith's recent mission to Fez. By Stephen Bonsal, jr. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. 1893. Map. 8vo, pp. viii, 349.

The interest in the fortunes of the new English Mission to Morocco will attract more attention to Mr. Bonsal's book than its merits deserve. The first chapters contain some brief general information about the country, its political relations with the European Powers, and its ruler and his court. These are followed by a lively account of Sir Charles Euan-Smith's unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Sultan, and of his own adventures in Fez and during his ride from that city to Tangier. There is also a very superficial and gossipy description of the University of Carubin and of the late Shereef of Wazan and his family. The book closes with an entertaining narrative of a visit to Tetuan, and some reference to the condition of the Jews in Morocco and the burning question of the protégé system.

In what Mr. Bonsal says of the country and the people in general, there is nothing new, and nothing that has not been better said by other writers. If we have our grave doubts as to the trustworthiness of his record of current events, he has only himself to blame. When he bluntly confesses (p. 216) that on a pressing occasion he lied to his Moorish servants, it is perfectly justifiable to believe that he could highly color an account of some ordinary event for the benefit of the readers of the newspaper of which he was the correspondent. He describes, for instance, with great vivacity and evident satisfaction how one night, on the refusal of the guard to open the gate of Fez, he rode his pony into the guard-house. "Two beautiful little tiled tables, upon which the Caid was taking his midnight tea, were kicked into smithereens," while he, seizing the officer—an old man—by the ear, enforced his demand for the keys by placing his "pistol very near to his temple." Now either this is a very imaginative account of a trivial disturbance, or Mr. Bonsal acted like a foolish boy, and should have been severely punished for his indecent behavior.

Lying and rowdyism, however, are not the only proofs which he gives of his smartness. The University of Carubin contains a valuable collection of ancient manuscripts and books, among which may be some of the lost classics. "These volumes—a creditable thing for the lazy and indolent Moors—are certainly the object of very great care," "a regular staff of custodians chosen from the university professors and teachers" being charged with their safe keeping. Christians are not admitted into the University precincts, but Mr. Bonsal

"succeeded in getting hold of some of the manuscripts. I suppose I ought to blush at the recital, but I was forced to bribe my friends, the Tholba (students), to steal the volumes for me. During the last ten days of my stay in Fez they purloined from the shelves of the library some thirty manuscripts, and brought them to me hidden away in the capacious folds of their *jelaabs*. Unfortunately, however, they had neither time nor the knowledge to steal with discrimination; so the books they brought me were of comparatively small value, and I had them all replaced, with four or five exceptions. I kept a very beautifully illuminated edition of the Bokhari, bound at Seville, several volumes of amatory poetry, etc."

The Moors, certainly, have ample reason for their hatred and contempt of Christians, so far as they are represented by travellers of the stamp of this young man.

It only remains to say that there are some unnecessarily coarse passages in the book, which appears to have been hastily issued without proper revision or correction. Several of the proper names are spelled in two or three different ways, the Sultan's, for instance, being given Moulai, Mulai, and Mulei. There is an excellent map, but the illustrations, with one or two exceptions, are poor.

Select Historical Documents of the Middle Ages. Translated and edited by Ernest F. Henderson. London: G. Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. 1892.

The principal difficulty in the way of teaching, by any scientific method, the history of the European Middle Ages, has been the lack of collections of documents, moderate in size and inexpensive, but at the same time containing a careful selection, suited to the wants of scholars. This lack is gradually being supplied, and the present volume is heartily to be welcomed as the most considerable contribution yet made by an English-speaking writer to this kind of literature. The author is an American, who began his studies under the impulse of the historical school at Harvard and continued them in Germany. His plan in selecting has been not to attempt an exhaustive illustration of any one subject, but to include documents which have an especial significance in themselves. These are then grouped under the four headings: England, the Empire, the Church, and Church and State. In size they vary from the 115 pages of the English 'Dialogue concerning the Exchequer' to the page or two occupied by a single letter or decree.

Whether this principle of selection and ar-

rangement be the best, is certainly matter for discussion. Its effect is to make the book more useful for general teaching purposes and less useful for the thorough study of a period or a certain series of events. The question of translation of documents is a vexed one. The language is so peculiar that the translation is certain to be more or less doubtful, and, in the case of documents bearing upon controverted points, is invariably questioned. The process of translation is distinctly an educating one, and every student should be encouraged to become familiar with his material at first hand. On the other side it may be said that, after all, the content of the document is the thing, and the more easily the student gets at this the better.

From this latter point of view the ability of the translator is the most important consideration, and here the standard set is, in the main, a high one. The snare of all translators, the dodging of difficulties, has not always been escaped, as, for instance, in the 'Dictatus' of Hildebrand, where "hoc unicum est nomen in mundo" is rendered, "this is the only name in the world," and "sententia illius a nullo debeat retractari," by "a sentence passed by him may be retracted by no one." Slips of this kind are not infrequent, but are perhaps inevitable. Every translator would make them, and the only way to secure himself would be to add a note whenever he felt himself in doubt.

The introductory paragraphs at the head of the groups are meagre and of little value to the scholar. The same space devoted to some careful description of the documents in question, their history, the place where they are to be found, etc., would have done better service. It is to be hoped that the author will make use of his exceptional opportunities to carry on this kind of work still further, and thus deserve in a still greater degree the gratitude of historical students everywhere.

The Great War of 189–: A Forecast. By Rear-Admiral P. Colomb, Colonel J. F. Maurice, R.A., Captain F. N. Maude, Archibald Forbes, Charles Lowe, D. Christie Murray, and F. Scudamore. With illustrations by F. Villiers. London: Wm. Heinemann. 8vo, pp. x, 308.

THIS handsome reprint of the "Forecast" published in *Black and White* proves the hold it took on the public. The writers threw themselves so thoroughly into the spirit of the work, they studied the supposed theatre of operations so carefully, and used so artistically their familiarity with European armies and the men who command them, that the result, if we view it only as a military novel, is as exciting as Zola's 'Débâcle' or Tolstoi's 'War and Peace.'

Viewed as a military study by experts in military science and by experienced observers of actual war, it is full of suggestion and instruction, and may be studied with profit by all who are interested in the modern development of armies. That such conjectures have a preponderating element of uncertainty, the publishers have frankly shown in the appendix, by giving us an interview with Sir Charles Dilke, in which that able critic points out other forms of a great European campaign which might occur, and dissents from some of the predictions of the authors. In fact, when we really come to the point, we might as well forecast the gambit or opening which Lasker will use in his next match game of chess, and the several moves by which he will mate his adversary, as those which Germany and France and their allies will make in the next great European struggle. The opening move may be made in Bulgaria, as the "Forecast" has it, but it may be on the Franco-German frontier, as Dilke suggests. Assume a particular first move, and there is a reasonable probability of the next; but at each stage of the contest there will be plenty of room for choice, and this choice will be the opportunity for genius, if either side shall prove to be led by a Moltke. The attempt to predict the steps to be taken is none the less fascinating and none the less a legitimate exercise for the professional military student.

The salient points in the "Forecast" are the bold assumption of a secret convention between Germany, England, and Belgium, by which the first shall be allowed to march through neutral territory to turn the fortified line of the Moselle; and, secondly, the termination of the war with no change in territory except the re-establishment of Poland as a "buffer State" between Russia and central Europe. The first is only a polite way of saying that the neutrality of Belgium will probably be violated by both parties in the struggle. As to the last, Sir Charles Dilke treats it as an impossible result, for, as he argues, a Polish nation no longer exists. The debate is a very pretty one for a disinterested audience, but too serious for much pleasure to those chiefly interested. The "Forecast" fixed 1892 as the period of the outbreak, with Salisbury and Balfour still at the head of English affairs. One element of the game is therefore changed already. Another will have changed when Russia's army is equipped with magazine rifles, and the chances of kings' lives and political revolutions may at any moment change the whole situation.

Road, Track, and Stable: Chapters about Horses and their Treatment. By C. H. Merwin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

MR. MERWIN treats of the ethics of horse-keeping; trotting families, trotting races; saddle, carriage, fire, and Arabian horses; and concludes with a very useful chapter on the care of horses. The first is really a plea, from the standpoint of humanity and expediency, for greater uniform kindness in the treatment of the animal to which we owe so much. Much as this is needed, we believe that the Anglo-Saxon race is far ahead of any other in consideration and affection for the lower animals, and that in this country the horse, on the whole, suffers less from the cruelty of his master than anywhere else in the world. This is proved by the greater docility of our horses, especially those of the better breeds, which is a subject of remark by foreigners as well as by Americans who have opportunities for comparison.

In the part devoted to trotting families Mr. Merwin is not so happy. His description of Rysdyck's Hambletonian, the ancestor of 95 per cent. of our best trotters, does that horse great injustice by ascribing to him "a neck short and straight and a big ugly head." On the contrary, he had an excellent neck, of good length and well carried when in action. His head was clean and bony, and his eyes were remarkable for their size, lustre, and animation. In placing Alexander's Abdallah ahead of Electioneer, and George Wilkes among the sons of Hambletonian, Mr. Merwin will find very few to agree with him. His views as to the relative merits of the Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief families may also be criticised. Mambrino Chief was a coarse horse, as were most of his immediate descendants, even from the highly bred mares he was mated with in Kentucky. It was owing to the influence of this thoroughbred blood crossed with Mambrino Chief and his sons that many of the animals generations distant from him show the "elegance and spirit" spoken of by Mr. Merwin. Considering the result now reached in this country by the careful breeding up in trotting horses, we agree with Mr. Merwin that it seems absurd that we should now be importing from England hackneys for driving which do not surpass in looks and action the horses of many of our trotting families, and are far inferior to them in speed and road qualities. The Clay family of trotting-horses perhaps receives less notice than its merits deserve, especially if we admit the claim that the dams of both Electioneer and George Wilkes were of this blood. The Morgan blood, especially that represented by the descendants of Ethan Allen, has not been slighted by Mr. Merwin, who has the true New England fondness for this useful and handsome family.

The chapter on trotting-races recounts some of the great struggles of the turf, and has frequent allusions to the hero immortalized by Holmes in "How the Minister's Horse Won the Race"—

> "Budd Doble, whose catarrhal name
> So fills the nasal trump of fame."

That on road horses is one of the best in the book, and gives much useful information as to the treatment and handling of this admirable and thoroughly American type of horse.

On the whole, the book is a very desirable one for any horse-owner to have, in spite of its superficiality on questions of pedigree and breeding. These, however, are of importance to but very few of those who keep horses and wish to know sensible and humane methods of caring for and using them.

Thoughts of Busy Girls. Edited by Grace H. Dodge. Cassell Publishing Co.

NOT every one can be a member of a working-girls' club, but every one must look with interest and approval upon the large addition such clubs have made to the sum total of human happiness. From time to time opportunities of measuring the progress they have made have been given to those who have not had the pleasure and privilege of watching that progress for themselves. Such an opportunity is again offered in the small but significant volume just edited by Miss Dodge. Four or five years ago Miss Dodge published a similar small volume, consisting of a series of letters addressed by their title to busy girls. Since that time some of these girls have so far learned to think for themselves and to express intelligibly what they think, that their leader is now able to publish, for the benefit of other girls, their thoughts and words, accompanied by only a brief introduction from herself.

Within the compass of some hundred and thirty pages more than fifty writers are represented. The papers are therefore necessarily brief, and in many instances a writer has contented herself with a single condensed sentence or paragraph. As the papers have grown out of the "Practical Talks" from which the club was itself in the first place developed, the subjects either are of a practical nature themselves, or are treated from a practical point of view. The trait that most distinguishes them as a whole is the breadth of their outlook upon life. Coming as the club members do from a great variety of trades and industries, as well as from homes of leisure and cultivation, they have acquired a largeness of understanding and liberality of view that may well put to the blush many a woman whose op-

portunities have been a thousandfold greater. Hitherto the solitary lives of the women who have had to earn their bread have been against the acquirement of such intelligent outlook. In their case it can be arrived at only by the aid of organization, and by means for personal communication such as have, until quite lately, been monopolized by their relatives of the other sex.

Another of the characteristics common to the papers that the reader will mark with pleasure is the natural and matter-of-course recognition of the necessity of labor. One girl writes of her shop and another of her factory life with seemingly as high a sense of the worthiness of her subject as still another feels in writing of "Ideal Womanhood" or of "The Influence of Art upon Life." One only standard of measure is recognized by the Working-girls' Club, the only one possible to all its members without exception—that of character. It is not the occupation of the hand, but the worth of heart and mind, that stamps the individual as great or small. This, or its substance, has been expressed, directly or indirectly, by these papers in a way that proves that those busy girls who find, as their editor puts it, little time for study but much for thinking, are learning to think justly, and some of them even to write vividly.

Experimental Evolution. Lectures delivered in the "Summer School of Art and Science," University Hall, Edinburgh (August, 1891). By Henry De Varigny, D.Sc. [Nature Series.] Macmillan & Co. 1892. 8vo, pp. 271.

THE first of these five lectures contains a statement of the problem of the living world, of the three hypotheses that have been offered in explanation of it, and, in a general way, of the theory of evolution, with an account of its growth as traced especially from French sources. In the account of the development of the evolutionary hypothesis the name of Lamarck necessarily occupies the most prominent place. The names of Buffon, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and others also are familiar to us in the same connection. Among less well-known thinkers Naudin receives particular attention, because of a publication, in 1852, in which he anticipated Darwin with the theory of selection. Having stated the method of producing a new variety from some zoölogical or botanical species by artificial selection, Naudin added: "Such is, in our opinion, the method followed by Nature as well as by ourselves; she has wished to create races conformable to her needs, and, with a comparatively small number of primitive types, she has successively and at different periods given birth to all the animal and vegetable species which people the earth" (*Revue Horticole*, 1852, p. 102).

Nearly or quite all of the evidence favoring evolution presented in this book has already been published elsewhere. For additional proofs, the author relies on experimental transformism, wherein, he says, lies the only method we can use. His second lecture enters upon an exposition of three groups of facts on which experimental evolution is based, (1) facts of natural or spontaneous variability, (2) facts of variation under domestication and culture, and (3) facts illustrating the direct influence of environment as a factor of modification and transformation. There are indications of some confusion regarding these groups, for in the fourth lecture the second group is said to be facts of domestication of animals, the third those relating to cultivation of plants, and a fourth is made of the influence of environment on structure. This last is called the last of the three groups on page 179, yet on page 226 the groups are again referred to as the four preceding groups of facts. The fifth lecture relates to the factors of evolution and the methods of research suggested by their different characters, and to the establishment of an experimental plant, a farm and laboratory where experiments may be continued for long periods—twenty years to a century, or more if need be.

The factors enumerated are environment, use and disuse, natural selection, sexual selection, and physiological selection. His fundamental and more important agents being Lamarckian, the author's position will not be satisfactory to strict Darwinians, while there is no doubt that most of his readers in this country will consider it safer than one based more completely on selection. Numerous references are made, most of them well selected; many are drawn from works not easy of access. Attempts at verification will be likely to discredit some of the authorities. Though with future experimentation we may expect the abandonment of various assumptions, modification of particular conclusions, and clearer distinctions between effect, real factor, and occasion of action, the book is much to be commended as one that cannot fail to exert an influence for good. Besides being an enthusiastic student, M. de Varigny is a brilliant lecturer and an animated and entertaining writer.

Echoes of Old County Life. By J. K. Fowler. Macmillan & Co. 1892.

THERE has been such a flood of reminiscences in the last twenty years that one would suppose the last word had been said about English life during the first half of the century from the literary, artistic, social, political, and every other conceivable point of view. The historian of the future, when he comes to deal with this period, will be literally overwhelmed by the vast mass of material. It is true that at all well-regulated schools young people are taught to believe that the period in question possesses a unique and peculiar interest for the student of sociology, and it is also apparently true that there is no limit to the demand for books which treat of English manners and customs. But it may be safely asserted that the present supply of such books is ample for all practical purposes, and that any further additions must be justified, if at all, by exceptional qualities.

Mr. Fowler claims that he differs from all previous writers in this category in that he is a "fair representative of middle-class life," and this claim seems to be based on the fact that his father kept the White Hart Inn at Aylesbury. This circumstance explains the importance which he attaches to the doings of the fashionable people who found their way to the paternal inn, and throws light on an undefined air of snobbishness which makes itself manifest throughout the volume. He gives much space, for instance, to Count D'Orsay, who stayed at the White Hart while attending the meets of the Royal Staghounds, and he inserts, "with pardonable pride," a note which he once received from "Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G." It is unfortunate that this note, which Mr. Fowler informs us had to do with an election at Aylesbury in 1880, is dated 1876, but a trifling discrepancy of this kind will not impair its value in the eyes of so enthusiastic a Tory as Mr. Fowler. He has also much to say about elections of an earlier period, and about the wholesale bribery that prevailed before the passage of the first Reform Bill. But, being a good Tory, he is bound to find extenuating circumstances for the demoralized condition of things which he describes so vividly, and he therefore tells the story of Arkwright (who began life as a barber) having received £50 for his vote at a contested election in 1784, and having been thereby enabled to complete his spinning-machine.

Perhaps the best part of the book is that which deals with matters agricultural, and particularly with coöperative stock-raising as a means of helping the British farmer out of his present unfortunate position. Here Mr. Fowler is quite at home and therefore appears to advantage. He describes the excitement caused in the Vale of Aylesbury by the appearance of the first mowing-machine made by Walter A. Wood of Hoosick Falls, "a really good machine, although it would be laughed at now, so great since that time have been the improvements in agricultural implements." Mr. Fowler gives no date for this occurrence.

The White Hart at Aylesbury was the centre of a sporting neighborhood, and Mr. Fowler's recollections naturally run largely on horses and hounds. He tells of many a famous steeple-chase in the beautiful Vale, and of that celebrated gray horse that walked up the stairs at the inn and jumped several times over the dinner table in the "Rochester room"; a feat which suggested to Leech one of the events in the career of that eminent sportsman, Mr. Briggs. As a matter of course, Mr. Fowler is enthusiastic over the perfection of the old coaching system; he evidently sympathizes with the early opponents of railroads and other improvements, and, like many of his countrymen, he doubtless looks back with regretful admiration to the good old days before the peaceful revolution of 1832. He is the kind of fossil Englishman, represented in political life by Mr. Chaplin, who is for ever harking back to protection and the other exploded theories of his younger days, and secretly regretting the real gains of the past fifty years. The local color in Mr. Fowler's book is hardly vivid enough to compensate for a mental attitude which may be charitably described as antediluvian.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Argyll, Duke of. The Unseen Foundations of Society: An Examination of the Fallacies and Failures of Economic Science due to Neglected Elements. London: John Murray; New York: Scribners. $5.

Bates, Arlo. In the Bundle of Time. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.

Berlitz, M. D. French with or without a Master. Boston: Schoenhof.

Biographies of Eminent Persons. Reprinted from the London *Times*. Vol. II. Macmillan. $1.25.

Bolles, Frank. At the North of Bearcamp Water. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Bonney, G. E. Electrical Experiments: A Manual of Instructive Amusement. London: Whittaker; New York: Macmillan. 75 cents.

Booth, Charles. Life and Labor of the People in London. Vol. III. Macmillan. $1.50.

Bottone, S. R. How to Manage the Dynamo. Macmillan. 60 cents.

Bourget, Paul. Cosmopolis. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.50.

Burdett, H. C. Hospital Annual and Year Book of Philanthropy, 1893. London: The Scientific Press.

Cartwright, Julia. Sacharissa: Some Account of Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland, her Family and her Friends, 1617-1684. 2d ed. London: Seeley & Co.; New York: Scribners. $3.75.

Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe. Revised and enlarged. Cassell. $1.50.

De Baye, Baron J. The Industrial Arts of the Anglo-Saxons. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. $7.

D'Esterre-Keeling, Elsa. Orchardscroft: The Story of an Artist. Cassell. $1.

Dix, Rev. Morgan. The Sacramental System considered as an Extension of the Incarnation. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Do the Dead Return? A Record of Experiences in Spiritualism. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Elterlein, Ernst von. Beethoven's Symphonies in their Ideal Significance. London: William Reeves; New York: Scribners. $1.50.

Ferrier, Miss S. E. Marriage. 2 vols. Boston: Roberts Bros. $2.50.

Fisher, Prof. G. P. Manual of Natural Theology. Scribners. 75 cents.

Gomme, G. L. The *Gentleman's Magazine* Library. English Topography. Part III. (Derbyshire—Dorsetshire.) Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

Gray, Prof. Andrew. The Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism. Vol. II., parts 1 and 2. Macmillan. $6.25.
Her Heart Was True: A Story of the Peninsular War Founded on Fact. Cassell. 50 cents.
Heslop, Rev. Oliver. Northumberland Words: A Glossary of Words used in the County of Northumberland and on the Tyneside. Vol. I. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
Hudson, W. C. The Dugdale Millions. Cassell. 50 cents.
Johnson, E. G. Walton's Complete Angler. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Jones, D. M. Songs for the Hour. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.
Lyall, Sir Alfred. The Rise of the British Dominion in India. Scribners. $1.50.
Macduff, Rev. J. R. The Pillar in the Night. Armstrong. $1.25.
Maclaren, Rev. A. The Psalms. Vol. I. [The Expositor's Bible.] Armstrong. $1.50.
Marvel, Ik. Reveries of a Bachelor, and Dream-Life. New Edgewood ed. Scribners. 75 cents each.
Sandys, J. E. Aristotle's Constitution of Athens. Macmillan.
Sayce, Prof. A. H. The Principles of Comparative Philology. 4th ed., revised and enlarged. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.; New York: Scribners. $3.50.
Scott, Leader. The Orti Oricellari. Florence: G. Barbèra.
Shedd, Rev. W. G. T. Calvinism, Pure and Mixed: A Defence of the Westminster Standards. Scribners. $1.
Stapleton, Patience. My Jean. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co. 50 cents.
Stedman, E. C. The Nature and Elements of Poetry. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Stephen, Leslie. An Agnostic's Apology, and Other Essays. London: Smith, Elder & Co.; New York: Putnams. $2.50.
Stimson, F. J. In the Three Zones. Scribners. $1.
Stories in Black and White. Appletons.
Ten Brink, Prof. Bernhard. History of English Literature. Vol. II. Part I. Henry Holt & Co. $2.
The Case Against Prof. Briggs. Part II. Scribners. 50 cents.
Thomas, Edith M. Fair Shadow Land. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Watts, Francis. An Introductory Manual for Sugar Growers. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Pancoast's Representative English Literature.

From Chaucer to Tennyson; Selections with Historical Connections, by HENRY S. PANCOAST, University Extension Lecturer. 12mo, 514 pp. To teachers, $1.60. By mail, $1.75.

The selections (on the principle that it is better to know a few things well than many vaguely) are each complete in itself; they are from Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Marlowe, Heywood, Ben Jonson, Herrick, Herbert, Lovelace, Vaughn, Milton, Dryden, Addison, Pope, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Lamb, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Carlyle, Macaulay, Browning, and Tennyson.

Considerable attention is given to biography and the influence of historical events, and of other literatures. The book is suitable for secondary schools.

McLaughlin's Literary Criticism

For Students. With introduction and notes, by Prof. EDWARD T. MCLAUGHLIN of Yale. 12mo, 256 pp. To teachers, $1.00. By mail, $1.10.

Selections from the masters of English criticism, chosen for their general suggestiveness in matters of literary taste from Sir Philip Sidney, Ben Jonson, Dryden, Addison, Swift, Dr. Johnson, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, De Quincey, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Lowell, Ruskin, R. H. Hutton, and Pater.

Ten Brink's English Literature. Vol. II.

(Wyclif, Chaucer, Earliest Drama, Renaissance). Translation by WM. CLARKE ROBINSON, Ph.D., revised by the author. 12mo, 351 pp. Vol. I., ENGLISH LITERATURE TO WYCLIF. 12mo, 409 pp. Each volume to teachers, $1.60. By mail, $1.73.

Clark's The Art of Reading Aloud.

By Prof. J. SCOTT CLARK of Northwestern University. 16mo, 159 pp. Teachers' price, 60 cents. By mail, 65c.

The most useful principles of elocution, formulated in a way to facilitate easy application, with material for drill.

HENRY HOLT & CO., 29 W. 23d St., N. Y.

RARE BOOKS | AUTOGRAPH LETTERS. Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS

Recent Publications.

The Social Condition of Labor.

By Dr. E. R. L. GOULD. 50 cents.

The World's Representative Assemblies of To-Day:

A STUDY IN COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION.

By Prof. EDMUND K. ALDEN. 50 cents.

Causes of the American Revolution.

By Professor JAMES A. WOODBURN. 50 cents.

The Negro in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. EDWARD INGLE. In Press. $1.00.

Studies in History and Politics: Series X. (1892) Complete.

630 pages, 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

Orders should be addressed to THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS, BALTIMORE, MD.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the UNITED STATES. By THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M.D. 596 pages, 8vo, cloth, $3.50; half morocco, $4.50. By mail, 30 cents extra.

BOERICKE & TAFEL, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference."—*G. E. Wire, M.D., Supt. of Med. Dept., Newbury Library, Chicago.*

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers, NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Send for my Price-Lists.

WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 28 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Bishop Phillips Brooks.

Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17, for sale by THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

SET OF THE NATION FOR SALE.—For particulars and price, address A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

YALE MIXTURE

The choicest Smoking Tobacco experience can produce or that money can buy. MARBURG BROS.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phos*phite*, not a laboratory or acid phos*phate*. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

CASSELL PUBLISHING CO.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

BY W. CLARK RUSSELL.

LIST, YE LANDSMEN!

A Romance of Incident. By W. CLARK RUSSELL, author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, nautical cover design, $1.00.

W. Clark Russell's sea stories need no "*bush*"—the present one least of all; for here we certainly have him at his very best.

CASSELL'S COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE FOR 1893.

Planned and edited by EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. Compiled by EDWARD KING. Full morocco, flexible, $1.50.

This highly popular work has been for more than ten years before the public and is thoroughly tested by increasing use among travellers. For the present season a special revision has been made, with much care and outlay, bringing the book up to the latest possible date.

BY ELSA D'ESTERRE-KEELING.

ORCHARDSCROFT.

The Story of an Artist. By ELSA D'ESTERRE-KEELING, author of "Three Sisters," "In Thoughtland and in Dreamland," etc. 1 vol., 12mo, extra cloth, $1.00.

BY WM. C. HUDSON.

THE DUGDALE MILLIONS.

A Novel. By WM. C. HUDSON ("Barclay North"), author of "The Diamond Button," "Jack Gordon, Knight Errant, Gotham, 1883," "On the Rack," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. *Cassell's Sunshine Library.*

As with Mr. Hudson's other stories, the scene of this one is laid in and around New York. That it is fresh, breezy, and fascinating his host of appreciative readers will correctly surmise.

BY "AN IDLE EXILE."

HER HEART WAS TRUE.

A Story of the Peninsula War, founded on Fact. By "AN IDLE EXILE," author of "By a Himalayan Lake," "Indian Idyls," "In Tent and Bungalow," etc. 1 vol., 16mo, unique cloth binding, 50 cents. *The "Unknown" Library.*

BY JULES MICHELET.

ON THE HIGHWAYS OF EUROPE.

By JULES MICHELET. Translated from the French by Mary J. Serrano. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

To any one who is acquainted with the writings of M. Michelet, it is unnecessary to say that the present volume is most captivating in style and matter. It is a book that every traveller will read to refresh his memory, and every stay-at-home will read because it is the next best thing to a tour abroad.

BY G. MANVILLE FENN.

NURSE ELISIA.

A Novel. By G. MANVILLE FENN, author of "Commodore Junk," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, extra cloth, $1.00.

In this story Mr. Fenn makes a trained nurse his heroine and a young doctor his hero. The author's well-deserved reputation is amply sustained in this new and thoroughly original production of his pen.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Cassell Publishing Company,

104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

EPOCHS OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

NEW VOLUME.

III. DIVISION AND REUNION, 1829-1889.

By WOODROW WILSON, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Jurisprudence in Princeton University, Author of 'Congressional Government,' etc. With five colored maps. Cloth. $1.25. [*Ready February 25.*]

OTHER VOLUMES IN THE SERIES.

I. THE COLONIES, 1492-1750. 4th Edition.

By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Author of 'Historic Waterways,' etc. With four colored maps; pp. xviii.-301. Cloth. $1.25.

"The object of the writer has been to produce a good text-book for schools, or a brief *résumé* for the use of the general reader. He has succeeded; the work is well done. The style is clear and agreeable. . . . The most important facts in the history of the period have been correctly stated. . . . Much information has been compressed within a limited space."—*Political Science Quarterly.*

II. FORMATION OF THE UNION, 1750-1829.

By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University, Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Author of 'Introduction to the Study of Federal Government,' 'Epoch Maps,' etc. With five colored maps; pp. xx.-278. Cloth, $1.25. [*Just Published.*]

"The formation period of our nation is treated with much care and with great precision. Each chapter is prefaced with copious references to authorities, which are valuable to the student who desires to pursue his reading more extensively. There are five valuable maps showing the growth of our country by successive stages and repeated acquisition of territory."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"It is a careful and conscientious study of the period and its events, and should find a place among the text-books of our public schools."—*Boston Transcript.*

*** *Messrs. Longmans will be happy to send a prospectus, showing contents and scope of each volume; also their School Catalogue to any address on application.*

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 15 East 16th Street, New York.

Edward Everett Hale

Begins in the

MARCH ATLANTIC

A very interesting series entitled

My College Days.

The number contains also *Old Kaskaskia*, Part III., by Mrs. CATHERWOOD; *Reminiscences of Emerson*, by Dr. FURNESS; *Words*, by AGNES REPPLIER; *Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent*, by A. T. MAHAN; *On a Dancing Girl*, by LAFCADIO HEARN; *Mom Cely's Wonderful Luck*, by ELIZABETH W. BELLAMY; *Persian Poetry*, by Sir EDWARD STRACHEY; and other articles of much interest.

$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South 9th Street,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

LOCAL AMERICANA, Masonic Pamphlets, Trials, etc.—Send for Catalogue No. 3. GEO. W. HUMPHREY, Dedham, Mass.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

The Hygiene of the Sick Room.

By Wm. B. Canfield, M.D., Lecturer in the University of Maryland, Baltimore. A book for all those engaged in caring for the sick. 12mo. Handsome cloth, $1.50.

Being a plain, practical exposition of infection and disinfection, bacteriology, ventilation, heating, diet, the care of patients with fever, diphtheria, cholera, small-pox, consumption, measles, malaria, pneumonia, etc.

"It emphasizes as nothing can, except contagion, the importance of cleanliness of all things that may come in contact with the sick. This is insisted upon, not only to bring about a more rapid recovery, but to prevent the spread of those diseases which are infectious."—*Public Opinion.*

Accidents and Emergencies.

By Charles W. Dulles, M.D., Physician to the Rush Hospital, Philadelphia, late Asst. Surgeon N. G. P. Fourth Edition Just Ready. Cloth, $1.00.

"This is the fourth edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged, of a manual on the treatment of surgical and medical emergencies in the absence of a physician. It is full of valuable matter that every one ought to know, and an index renders the information quickly accessible."—*The Boston Herald, December 8th,* 1892.

The Hygiene of the Nursery.

By Louis Starr, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania; Physician to the Children's Hospital, Phila. Third edition, enlarged and improved, with 25 illustrations. 12mo. 293 pages. Cloth, $1.00.

Including the General Regimen and Feeding of Infants and Children and the Domestic Management of the Ordinary Emergencies of Early Life, Massage, etc.

These books may be ordered through any bookseller or news agent, or upon receipt of price we will send, postpaid, to any address. Remit by postal note or postage stamps. Catalogues of Books on Medicine, Hygiene, Nursing, Chemistry, etc., free.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.,

1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.—American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. *Send for Clearance Catalogue.* BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

EXECUTORS AND OTHERS HAVING Libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser at full value by addressing T. P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., N. Y.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

SCRIBNER'S
FOR MARCH CONTAINS:

AUDUBON'S STORY OF HIS YOUTH. Written by the great naturalist himself, and now published for the first time. Illustrated.

THE JAFFA AND JERUSALEM RAILWAY. By Selah Merrill. Illustrated.

THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL: A MEMORY OF THE MIND OF A CHILD. By Frances Hodgson Burnett.

A SAHARAN CARAVAN. By A. F. Jaccaci. Illustrated by the author.

THE MAN IN RED. A story by T. R. Sullivan.

THE FRENCH SYMBOLISTS. By Aline Gorren.

THE VIOLIN. Poem. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Drawing by Robert Reid.

THE CEDARS. Drawn by C. P. Cranch. Engraved by Frederick Juengling.

THE WORK OF THE ANDOVER HOUSE IN BOSTON. By William Jewett Tucker. The eighth article in the series on "The Poor in Great Cities." Illustrated.

THE TALE OF THE GOBLIN HORSE. A true story by Judge Charlton.

EZRA HARDMAN. Story by Schuyler Shelton.

WOOD SONGS—III. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy.

HISTORIC MOMENTS: THE DEATH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS IN THE CAPITOL. By Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House at the time.

THE POINT OF VIEW.—READING AND AUTHORSHIP—DICKENS AS A MAN OF FEELING—THE ROAMING FASHION IN LITERATURE—"THE CEDARS."

Price, 25 cents. $3.00 a year.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND London, England,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

A FEW OF

A. C. McClurg & Co.'s New Books.

Sound and Music.

By the Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C., Professor of Physics in the University of Notre Dame. With 195 Illustrations. $3.50.

"I was much pleased, as you know, with the work when I read it in MS., but its worth has impressed me more in its present garb. To my mind it is by far the most accurate and complete of books on modern acoustics and on the acoustic bases of harmony. I feel sure that a work so full of information, given in such pleasing style, must have a success comporting with its merits and the conscientious work expended on it."—*Prof. Alfred M. Mayer, of Stevens Institute of Technology, in a letter to the Author.*

"It is an extraordinary book by one of our foremost workers in science. . . . The volume is one which on a cursory glance appears like a popular work on the subject, but a more intimate acquaintance with its contents reveals the fact that it is a thoroughly scientific treatise, one which will give to the student a practical and theoretical knowledge of the subject. . . . In no single volume can one find the same amount of valuable information as is to be found in Prof. Zahm's new book."—*Scientific American.*

References for Literary Workers.

By Henry Matson. Crown 8vo, $3.00.

"Writers who have spent hours in public libraries seeking for just the book needed to complete their knowledge of a certain subject, or who have waded disconsolately through volumes in pursuit of a single much-needed bit of information, will be glad to welcome this work. A more complete reference book it would be hard to find. . . . With such a volume at hand, preparatory reading loses half its terrors. The comprehensiveness of the scope of such a work is vast and its value tremendous."—*The Boston Times.*

France in the Nineteenth Century, 1830-1890.

By Elizabeth W. Latimer. Handsomely Illustrated with 22 Portraits. Crown 8vo, $2.50.

"Current events give emphasis to the history of France in the Nineteenth Century. . . . Throughout it is intensely readable, it affords trustworthy and vivid pictures of momentous events, and it depicts the personality of the men and women who have been the chief actors in modern French history with singular force and effectiveness."—*The Beacon, Boston.*

"As a whole the book is a rather unusual commingling of history and biography, combining the liveliness and personal flavor of the latter with the breadth and view of the former."—*Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

A History of Modern Philosophy.

(From the Renaissance to the Present.) By B. C. Burt, A.M., 2 vols. $4.00.

"It is a thoughtful book for students and thinking men. The general characteristics of our philosophy from the time of its awakening from the 'dogmatic slumber' of the Middle Ages are first noted in a few brief paragraphs, following which comes an exhaustive consideration of the ancient doctrines, which were then revived. This is admirably done, and gives at once a standing to the work, the care and conscientiousness of the author being everywhere apparent."—*The Boston Times.*

"The accidental necessity of examining with more or less care a number of current systems of philosophy has made it convenient to compare Mr. Burt's synoptical abstracts with original works. The test resulted very creditably for his book. . . . Wherever the test was applied his method was found commendably accurate."—*New York Tribune.*

The Last Voyages of the Admiral of the Ocean Sea.

As related by Himself and His Companions. By Charles Paul MacKie, author of "With the Admiral of the Ocean Sea." Crown 8vo, $1.75.

"Mr. MacKie has made a masterly presentation of the established facts in the later life of Columbus and enabled every one to see the gross absurdity of the deprecatory views advanced anew during the last few years regarding the character of one who was indeed no saint, but who of his own will and motive opened the way for the conquest and civilization of the western hemisphere."—*Beacon, Boston.*

Our Cycling Tour in England.

By Reuben G. Thwaites. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

"It is a volume of travel that will take the reader out of the beaten path and carry him amid rural scenes and surroundings that have the freshness and variety of nature, untouched by the smoke and noise of the snorting steam engine. . . . The descriptions are graphic, and show the close and loving observer of nature and man in every page."—*Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.*

For sale by Booksellers generally, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Magazine of American History, vols. 1-22 (1877-1889); 5 vols. in half brown morocco, gilt tops, uncut, 1 vol. in cloth, balance unbound, all sound and clean. $85.00.

War of the Rebellion, 1861-'65; compilation of official reports, Union and Confederate; complete set to date, 80 vols., 8vo, cloth, and 8 atlases, unbound. $50.00.

Littell's Living Age; complete set from vol. 1 to 191 (1844-1891), newly and uniformly bound in half American Russia. $265.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,

Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Books Bought.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

Public Library F

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1444. THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893. PRICE, 10 CENTS.

THE MARCH NUMBER

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

CONTAINS:

AMERICAN FARMING A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

By the Hon. J. M. RUSK,

Secretary of Agriculture.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS;

I. The Advantages of Annexation, ... LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Ex-Prime Minister of Hawaii and Chairman of the Hawaiian Annexation Commission.

II. Is It Constitutional? . . . . . GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS

FADS OF MEDICAL MEN, ... CYRUS EDSON, M.D.,
Sanitary Supt. N. Y. Health Dept.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE SAND, ... MADAME ADAM

MODERN INSURANCE AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

By the President of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.; *the President of the* CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.; *the President of the* PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE CO.; *and the President of the* TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

CONCEPTIONS OF A FUTURE LIFE, ... ARCH-DEACON FARRAR

SPAIN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ... THE SPANISH MINISTER

HIGH BUILDINGS AND EARTHQUAKES, ... PROF. N. S. SHALER

CLAIMS TO STATEHOOD:

I. New Mexico, ... THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO

II. Arizona, ... THE EX-GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA

ENGLAND IN THE ORIENT, ... PROF. A. VAMBERY

NATIONAL BANKING AND THE CLEARING HOUSE

By the Hon. A. B. HEPBURN,

Comptroller of the Currency.

A REPLY TO AMELIE RIVES, ... BERTHA M. RICKOFF

THE MIGRATIONS OF THE BRAHMAN, ... T. M. COAN

THE CANADIAN QUESTION, ... GEORGE STEWART

50 cents a copy. $5.00 a year. Sold by all Newsdealers.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 3 East 14th St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 151

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Hawaiian Fiasco 154
Naval Administration 154
The Affairs of Reading 155
The Gladstonian Prospects 156

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The Home-Rule Bill 156
A New Gallery for London 157

CORRESPONDENCE:

"Slates," but no Vacancies 158
May the President Suspend the Operation of the Silver-Purchase Act? 158
A Problem in Statistics 159
Mr. Bonsal in Morocco 159

NOTES 160

REVIEWS:

Wright's Cowper 163
Keary's Norway 165
Bog-Land Studies.—Irish Idylls 166
International Humor 166
A Manual of Physics 167
Life of Voltaire 167
La Restauration Impériale au Japon 167

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 167

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, *Box* 794, *New York.*
Publication Office, 208 *Broadway.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 *lines to the inch.*

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 *each insertion; with choice of page,* $24.

A page, $60 *each insertion; front cover page,* $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—		
4 insertions	5	per cent.
8 "	10	"
13 "	12½	"
26 "	15	"
39 "	20	"
52 "	25	"
AMOUNT—		
$100 within a year	10	per cent.
250 " "	12½	"
500 " "	15	"
750 " "	20	"
1,000 " "	25	"
1,500 " "	30	"
2,000 " "	33⅓	"

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.*

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 120–124 West Franklin St.

THE EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. 30th year. Reopens Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL. — PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARD- ing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M.A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS (formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland

A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS desires a new appointment for coming year. Took regular post-graduate courses, and has had ten years' experience as professor in two colleges. Address
M., care of *Nation.*

A FEW BOYS WILL FIND PLEA- sant and refined home in teacher's family. Preparation for college or business. Decided advantages; references. Address TEACHER, care of *Nation.*

A WELL-KNOWN PROFESSOR OF Singing and Lecturer wishes charge of a Music Department of a College. X., *Nation.*

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

FOR SEPTEMBER!—We now have good openings on our books, among them the following: In Colleges, 1 Biology, $1,800; 2 Pedagogy, $1,500 and $2,000; 1 Modern Languages, $1,200; 2 Chemistry and Physics, $800 and $1,500; 3 Directors of Music, $1,200 each; 2 Latin, $900 and $1,400. For these and others we are asked to name candidates. Catalogue of the Bureau and blanks free. C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 7 Tremont Place, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

THE SAUVEUR

Summer College of Languages.

The EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the School will be held at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., to begin July 3. This location has been selected because of its PROXIMITY TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

For board and rooms, address the Manager, Miss E. L. HERRICK, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

For information and circulars, address
Dr. L. SAUVEUR,
6 Copley Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

"*The* New World *is the ablest religious Quarterly Review in the New World, or the Old.*"
—Rev. H. W. THOMAS, D.D., Chicago.

"*Each number is worth the full price for the year.*"—Hon. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Washington.

The New World for March, 1893.

(*An issue of special interest to Presbyterians.*)

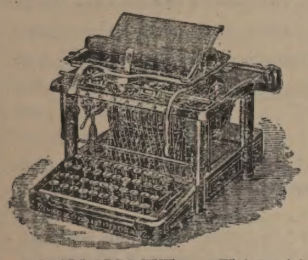
CONTENTS.

The Place of the Fourth Gospel in the New Testament Literature. ORELLO CONE.
The Folk-Song of Israel in the Mouth of the Prophets.....KARL BUDDE.
Cosmopolitan Religion.....CYRUS A. BARTOL.
The Alleged Socialism of the Prophets.....ALFRED W. BENN.
Whittier's Spiritual Career.....JOHN W. CHADWICK.
The Personal Element in Biblical Inspiration.....MARVIN R VINCENT.
Israel in Egypt.....CRAWFORD HOWELL TOY.
The Briggs Heresy Trial.....C. R GILLETT.
Book Reviews.

Single Number, 75 cents. Yearly Subscription, $3.00.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston,
11 East 17th Street, New York.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER



Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine
OF THE
World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

FIFTH YEAR.

GERMANIA.

A Monthly Magazine for the Study of the
GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE:

Two Supplements: Essentials of German Accidence—Deutsches Schreibbuch.
Fifth Volume begins in March.
Instruction in reading, writing, speaking.
Subscription Price, $2.00. Sample Copies free.

P. O. Box 151, Manchester, N. H.

TO READERS OF FRENCH.
JUST PUBLISHED:

NANON.

By GEORGE SAND. With Introduction and English Notes by B. G. WOODWARD, Ph.D., Tutor in Romance Languages at Columbia College. 12mo. Cloth, 85 cents; paper, 60 cents. *For sale by all booksellers, or post-paid on receipt of price.*

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
Publisher and Bookseller, 851–853 Sixth Ave. (48th St.), New York.

Heath's Modern Language Series.
JUST PUBLISHED.

AUSGEWÄHLTE MEISTERWERKE DES MITTELALTERS. A selection of extracts from the translations in New High German of the Old High German masterpieces in prose and verse. Compiled and edited by Prof. Carla Wenckebach of Wellesley College. Cloth, 300 pages, $1.26.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

FRENCH.

'*French With or Without a Master.*' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

We want all the OLD BOOKS we can find. If you have a large library or small parcel of books you do not want, send us your address, and we will call and examine them. We are always prepared to buy and pay the cash at once, whether it amounts to five dollars or five thousand.

Leary's Old Book Store,
No. 9 South Ninth St.,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

For the year 1893-94, two resident (Williams) Fellowships of $500 each are offered to graduates of Theological Schools who intend to devote themselves to the Christian Ministry. These Fellowships are designed to encourage advanced Theological work of a high order. Applications, accompanied by testimonials and specimens of work, must be made to the Dean before May 1, 1893.

C. C. EVERETT, Dean.

National and State Banks.
A Plan for Continuing the National Bank-Note System Without Bond Security.
By Horace White.
An Address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, January 12, 1893. 8vo, paper covers, 5 cents a copy. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
The Evening Post Publishing Company,
206-210 Broadway, New York City.

THE
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1893.

Assets.....$153,060,052 01

Reserve on all existing Policies (4% Standard), and all other liabilities....	**$121,870,236 52**
Total Undivided Surplus (4% Standard), including Special Reserve of $2,500,000 towards establishment of a 3½% valuation....	**31,189,815 49**
	$153,060,052 01
Income....	**$40,286,237 49**
Disbursements....	**$24,161,947 34**
New Assurance in 1892.....	**$200,490,316 00**
Outstanding Assurance.....	**850,962,245 00**

The Society has about double the Surplus of any other life assurance company, a larger Income, a larger number and amount of policies in force, and transacts a larger annual new business than any other life assurance company in the world.

But the Directors of the Society deem the quality of its risks and the economy of its management more important than the volume of new business obtained.

While the expenses of management of the Society have for a number of years been less than those of other prominent companies, they show a further improvement in 1892, indicated by a reduction of 2 per cent. in the ratio of expenses to total income, which represents a saving to policyholders of $800,000 during the year.

The chief end and aim of the management of the Society is to conduct its affairs with more judicious economy, if possible, than ever before, with special regard to the earning of SURPLUS, out of which *dividends* are made for policy-holders.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, V.-P.

Important Periodical Publications.

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Review devoted to the Historical, Statistical, and Comparative Study of Politics, Economics, and Public Law.

Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College. Crown 8vo. About 180 pages in each number. Annual subscription, $3.00; single number, 75 cents.

It is the purpose of the QUARTERLY to furnish a field where topics of real public interest may be discussed by scientific men from the scientific point of view.

"I know of no periodical of its kind which maintains a higher standard of excellence. The longer articles are generally models of clear and adequate discussion. . . ."—E. L. GODKIN.

THE YALE REVIEW.

(*Successor to the New Englander and Yale Review.*)

A Quarterly Journal of History and Political Science.

Edited by Professors GEORGE P. FISHER, GEORGE B. ADAMS, HENRY W. FARNAM, ARTHUR T. HADLEY, and Dr. JOHN C. SCHWAB of Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Crown 8vo. About 100 pages in each number. Annual subscription, $3.00; single number, 75 cents.

THE YALE REVIEW does not aim to be an organ of the University. It proposes to devote itself to the publication of articles reflecting the most advanced and scholarly thought and the most recent investigations bearing upon the topics treated.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW.

Edited by J. G. SCHURMAN, Dean of the Sage School of Philosophy in Cornell University. Crown 8vo. About 128 pages in each number. Annual subscription (six numbers), $3.00; single number, 75 cents.

The domain of this journal is the field of General Philosophy; that whole which includes along with the older subjects of Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics, the newer subjects of Psychology, Æsthetics, Pedagogy, and Epistomology, both in their systematic form and in their historical development.

THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.

Edited by Rev. JOSEPH B. MAYOR, assisted by Prof. A. G. CHURCH, Mr. A. M. COOK and Mr. CECIL SMITH, with the co-operation of Professors SEYMOUR of Yale, WRIGHT of Harvard, and HALE of Cornell, as an American Editorial Committee. Crown 8vo. Ten numbers a year of 48 pages each. Subscription price, $3.00; single number, 35 cents.

Devoted to Greek and Latin literature, art, science, philosophy, law, religion, etc. An international journal of the highest classical scholarship.

Send for Specimen Copies.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,

Boston, New York, and Chicago.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

The cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries. The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by THE AMERICAN ANNEXE OF MR. HALFORD L. MILLS,
Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

Rousseau's "Emile," Dobson's "Poems," Mabie's "Essays," Dana's "Volcanoes," "Corals," Landor's "Citation of Shakespeare," "Journal of M. de Guérin." PRATT, 155 6th Ave, N. Y.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

THE NEW

Chambers's Encyclopædia.

NOW COMPLETE.

AS a work of ready reference for the student, as a handy book of facts and statistics in a business office or schoolroom, as a guide in the home library,

Chambers's Encyclopædia surpasses all others.

It is twenty years later than any of its competitors, and is really **a new work.** All the articles have been entirely rewritten or revised, and thousands of new ones incorporated. The type is clear and of a beautiful cut, the numerous illustrations are remarkably fine, and the maps show not only all the countries of the globe, but also all the States and Territories of the United States.

"A model Encyclopædia, which no intelligent person will make a mistake in purchasing."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

"Chambers's Encyclopædia is now the best and most authoritative book of reference on all varieties of subjects that exists in the English language. All the big and costlier ones are out of date."—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*

"A library of literature, the scope of which is as broad as knowledge."—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

"One may say at once, without reservation, that none of the low-priced Encyclopædias can compare with Chambers's either in scholarship, range of subject, readableness, or effective condensation. In mechanical details, too, it is admirable."—*Boston Beacon.*

"Those who wish an Encyclopædia of the general character of Chambers's may take our word for it they can find nothing better. It is admirable in every respect."—*N. Y. Examiner.*

"One of the most useful and trustworthy works of reference in the world."—*Phila. Eve. Telegraph.*

In ten volumes. A valuable and extremely cheap set of books.

Price, per set, in cloth binding, $30.00; sheep, $40.00; half morocco, $45.00.

Twenty-four page illustrated circular sent to any address on application.

*** For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by the Publishers, free of expense, on receipt of the price.

J. B. Lippincott Company,

PUBLISHERS,

715-717 Market St., Philadelphia.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893.

The Week.

THE financial situation grows visibly worse from day to day. The $100,000,000 gold reserve that has remained intact from the 1st of January, 1879, has been really reduced, for although there is an apparent balance of free gold in the Treasury, it is due to a loan made by the city banks a short time since. This was a call loan. The lending banks have the power to take this gold back at any time, and, if they should exercise the power, the $100,000,000 of greenback reserve would drop to $98,000,000 or less. Moreover, the export of gold goes on, and is likely to continue until the Silver-Purchase Act is repealed. The London *Economist* of February 11 has a correct diagnosis of our ailment. "The exports of gold from the States," it says, "are the result of the currency inflation produced by the compulsory issue of notes by the Treasury in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver it has to purchase each month under the Sherman Law." The *Economist* predicts that the Sherman Act will be repealed before long *because it must be.* Then, it adds, "not only will the gold shipments from the States cease, but a strong effort will be made to get back a portion of what has been lost."

The scornful comment of the London *Standard* on President Harrison's nerveless attitude regarding the financial situation is not without some justification. For a man who, a year ago, was doing so much by his public utterances to strengthen the sound-money element in his party and in the country, his failure to make any move at all in the face of an actual crisis is a great falling-off. Why did he not improve such an opportunity as he had in laying before Congress the report of the delegates to the Monetary Conference, to send in a vigorous message urging prompt action to avert impending financial disaster? But the *Standard* does him great injustice in comparing him to Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. There is nothing hilarious about the President. He and Secretary Foster are watching the dollars in the Treasury with unconcealed anxiety, and hoping against hope that March 4 will come without an actual crash. Then they propose to go out of power with their heads in the air and say: "There was no difficulty as long as *we* were in power. What could you expect from an incompetent Democratic Administration!"

Evidence accumulates that the Hawaiian revolution was a revolution of sugar by sugar and for sugar. We are credibly informed of one little circumstance which shows how it was long ago planned for. The Western Sugar Refining Company of San Francisco has a contract with all the leading Hawaiian planters, under the terms of which their sugar product is taken. This contract is very minute, and one of its careful details is an agreement that, in case any arrangement should be made whereby the United States should pay a bounty to the Hawaiian planters, the latter would not greedily take the whole of it, but give the Refining Company a share. Thus, if, as estimated, the annexation of Hawaii were to involve the payment of some $5,000,000 a year in sugar bounties, the far-seeing San Francisco gentlemen might come in for $2,500,000. Under these circumstances, their vehement patriotism is not difficult to account for.

In fact, one has only to turn to the official despatches of Minister Stevens to see that the revolution was carefully prepared, and prepared with an eye single to the money there was in it for the sugarmen. In the extracts given out from his despatches at the time the treaty was made public, the Minister refers to the terms of a foregoing despatch of his, numbered 74. This appears to have been sent to Washington before the overturn in Hawaii, and is thus doubly significant as showing that the sugar details of the annexation were under discussion before there was any revolution at all. Mr. Stevens says: "I still adhere firmly to the opinion expressed in my despatch 74, that the sugar bounty to be paid to the Hawaiian sugar-planters should be limited to six mills per pound, $12 per ton." The reason for this discrimination is that the Hawaiian planters get about twice the product to the acre that the Louisianians obtain; but how instructive it is to see the mercenary element thus put in the forefront of the whole business. The Islands contain thousands of Chinese and Kanakas, whose personal rights and the methods of governing whom present problems of the greatest difficulty. Never mind about them, say Minister Stevens and the Administration—we can trust to luck in all such respects; but there is the sugar bounty in question, and to that we must "adhere firmly."

Mr. Crammond Kennedy, in the columns of the Washington *Post*, draws attention to the situation of the Chinese inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands under Mr. Harrison's proposed treaty of annexation. Many of these people are natives of the Islands and are subjects of that sovereignty, and hence are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by our treaties with the Islands. The treaty of 1850, now in force, gives to all Hawaiian subjects and to the citizens of the United States "the free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the States of the two high contracting parties, subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation." But the new treaty of annexation provides:

> "The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter [*sic*] excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other parts of the United States, and if so coming shall be subject to the same penalties as if entering from a foreign country."

This is a most extraordinary provision. "We propose," says Mr. Kennedy, "to annex the country in which those persons are now living as free people, and by the very treaty of annexation we prohibit them, on pain of imprisonment or deportation, or both, to enter the country that annexes them; and as to them in the very act of annexation we declare Hawaii to be a foreign country, although they were domiciled there and treated as human beings prior to annexation; and we thus visit upon people who have done us no harm the most grievous of pains and penalties."

If one is to judge of the Democratic situation by the news which the *Tribune* contains of the attitude of leading Democrats towards Mr. Cleveland, the latter will enter the White House on Saturday next almost without a political friend. He has, according to the exclusive information of the *Tribune*, hopelessly alienated both the Snapper and the Anti-Snapper wings of his party in this State; has thrown the Isaac Pusey Gray wing of the Democratic party in Indiana into a condition of profane wrath which is simply volcanic; has alienated the entire South, Southwest, Northwest, and Pacific Slope Democrats by his choice of Judge Gresham, and has even chilled the Mugwumps by refusing to take any of them into his Cabinet. Added to this, he has taken seven lawyers and only one business man as members of his Cabinet, though the *Tribune* itself manufactured a statement for him, entirely without his knowledge, that he intended to select only business men for office. The outlook is full of gloom, but we venture the opinion that, in spite of all these quarrels in the party, there will be a considerable number of Democrats in and about Washington on Saturday next.

The selection of Congressman Herbert of Alabama as Secretary of the Navy in the new Cabinet not only is an excellent thing in itself, but has an especial significance for its bearing upon the sectional issue. Mr. Herbert entered the Confederate ser-

vice at the opening of the civil war, and served until he was disabled by a wound received in the battle of the Wilderness. He is now placed at the head of the department which controls the navy of the United States, and he is the first ex-Confederate to receive an appointment which places him in authority over either the military or naval branch of the Federal service. Grant admitted that the reunion of the States entitled Southern men to a share in the service of the Government which they had sought to overthrow when, in 1870, he appointed a Georgia ex-Confederate, Amos T. Akerman, Attorney-General. Seven years later, Hayes gave the Post-office Department to another ex-Confederate, David M. Key of Tennessee. Grant and Hayes appointed ex-Confederates Judges of United States District Courts, and Harrison has recently given a place on the Supreme bench to a Tennesseean who supported the Confederate side during the war. No ex-Confederate, however, has hitherto been given charge of either the War or Navy Department. Mr. Cleveland's selection of Mr. Herbert having received the hearty approval of Senator Chandler, the old bogey may be considered laid.

Concerning Mr. Olney, too, the new Attorney-General, there is nothing to be said which is not commendatory. He is a lawyer whom his own State has sought on two occasions to place upon its Supreme Court bench, regarding him as one of its sons most worthy of that honor. He declined the offer on both occasions, preferring to remain in private practice. It is said of him politically, that while he has never held public office, he is an old-time Democrat who has voted his party ticket in every election save when Gen. Butler was its candidate for Governor—an exception which of itself is a certificate of character. If any one wishes to realize the full strength of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, he has only to place its names side by side with those of the outgoing Cabinet. There is not a man in the new Cabinet who is suspected of having bought his portfolio by raising a campaign fund, as Wanamaker was known to have bought his, and there is not a man in it who has been selected from any other motive than the new President's belief that he would be useful to the country.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas in favor of the Republican House apparently insures an early end of the long and bitter controversy which has been raging at the capital of that State, for it seems to be admitted that the Populists cannot hold their forces against the acceptance of this judgment. The weakness of the Populist side all along has been the unwillingness of the party to submit the issue to the courts. There is no other peaceable way of settling any controversy, and all good citizens have been educated to seek and to accept such a settlement. The extraordinary feature of the Topeka proceedings during the past two months has been the readiness of so many of the Populists to reject all the teachings of experience and the traditions of history, and to substitute the rule of brute force. They have found at last that the heaviest battalions, to say nothing of justice and the courts, are on the other side, and they are only making a virtue of necessity in surrendering.

The veto of the Winter Racing Bill by Gov. Werts of New Jersey, and its prompt passage over his veto, by a corrupt Legislature, draws attention to a branch of gambling and social demoralization which menaces American civilization. The extraordinary effort put forth by the gamblers to pass this bill shows that betting on horses has become a regular trade, and not a mere incident to the racing season. Hence the desire to keep it up all the year round. Hence the necessity of finding some State which will allow brutes in human form to flog horses through snow and slush and over frozen ground, in order to furnish a basis for pool-rooms and betting in all the States of the Union. It is a fact, we believe, that such pool-rooms are now in full blast in all the States except California, being supplied with material for their operation by telegraph from Guttenberg. It is a fact, also, that multitudes of young men are enticed from the paths of honesty by the existence of these notorious dens in their neighborhoods, and that every day or two we read of some new case of pilfering, where the culprit has taken his employer's money in order to bet on the races, hoping to win by and by and pay it back. Of course the stoppage of winter racing, if it can be effected, is so much "to the good," but we can hardly expect to control the evil merely on the ground of humanity to horses. Pool-rooms ought to be suppressed by the exercise of every power in the State, and all the paraphernalia of public betting with them. The transmission of telegrams for gambling purposes should be suppressed in like manner. It would be Quixotic, perhaps, to seek to suppress racing for money; but it is very certain that whenever pool-rooms and public miscellaneous gambling on races are suppressed, the other evil will be reduced to its minimum.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner took part in a hearing which occurred, a few days ago, before the Judiciary Committee of the Connecticut General Assembly, on the proposed Corrupt-Practices Act, and in the course of his remarks sustaining the bill he made some interesting and just observations on the moral side of the subject. Corruption, he said, does not lower politics alone; it lowers the entire community. He had heard of $30 being paid for a vote, which seemed to him rather a high figure, but the man who had paid it justified it by saying that the other side had offered the same voter $60, but he "felt sure of his man because he was such an honorable person." Mr. Warner said also that a friend had written him that the efforts of the South to prevent negro domination by the use of money had so demoralized society that, as a result, it was difficult to find young men who could be trusted. The truthfulness of this view of the case cannot be questioned. The free use of money in elections demoralizes not merely the men who use it, but the whole population. In Presidential campaigns, practically the entire membership of both great parties become so wrought up over the conflict that they are willing, and even eager, that their managers should have great sums of money with which to buy votes in order to win. The only way by which this dangerous infatuation or disease can be cured is by limiting the amounts which can be expended, and by forcing the publication of every dollar received and spent. When neither party can expend money save for legitimate purposes, explicitly defined, the sums spent by both will be very small.

There was a palpable lack of spirit in the Presidential hoisting of the American flag on a foreign steamer in this harbor on Washington's Birthday. The general air of dismalness pervading the exercises was not due to the depressing effects of the weather alone, but to a lurking sense on the part of the public and the performers that the whole thing was essentially a schoolboy affair. Mr. Harrison went through his part perfunctorily, was said to be "unusually grave," and was dumb before the repeated calls upon him for a speech. He may have been depressed by reflecting how different the occasion was from what it had been intended to make it—a celebration of a renewed lease of power to his party, with himself at its head, and the opening gun in a new campaign for subsidies. As things are, all that is left to be said to those who point to the event as a great day of triumph and glory for the country, is that they can have a similar day every week in the year by getting Congress to do for other steamship-owners what it did for the owners of the *New York* and the *Paris*—that is, repeal the Republican legislation which forbids them to hoist their own flag over their own property.

The *Tribune* objects to calling the shipping laws which prevent Americans from flying their flag over their own vessels, if built abroad, "Republican legislation." In its new-born zeal for emasculating and getting around those laws, it prefers to speak of them as "antiquated" statutes for which the Republican party is not "directly responsible," and out of

which it stands ready to take the life at any time by further "statesmanlike compromises"—the elegant name it now gives to what it was denouncing as little short of treason a few years ago. But this excuse is not admissible. The Republican party is directly responsible for our obsolete shipping laws because it has withstood all attempts to repeal them. More than once within the past ten years we should have had free ships but for Republican opposition. As for the *Tribune* itself, in what a strange new world it has got itself by its rejoicing over American flags on foreign ships, may be seen by going no further back than September 7, 1889, when it had a powerful article condemning the very policy it now approves. To excuse its present awkwardness we quote what it then said:

"If the commercial marine is to be restored, it should be American-built. . . . It would be a short-sighted policy for Congress to facilitate the purchase of third-rate steamships and worn-out hulks owned in foreign countries and thereby to crush the ship-building interests now struggling for existence. The free-registry demand is a delusion and a snare. *The American flag must float over American bottoms.*"

The same day that the nation was supposed to have gained new glory by raising the American flag on a foreign-built steamer, came the announcement that that flag had been bankrupted on a line of steamers where it had long proudly floated. For the light it throws upon the subsidy plan, the failure of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company is far more significant than the admission to American registry of the steamers of the Inman Line. The Brazil Line has been established for many years, has long had a subsidy of $100,000 a year from the Brazilian Government, has recently got a subsidy from the Argentine Government also for an extension of its route to the River Plate, and was coming in for certain payments out of the United States Treasury under the Postal Subsidy Act. Then, too, it was supposed to be doing an immense freight business with Brazil as a result of the reciprocity arrangement with that country. But now comes its President and says the business has been a losing one for years, mainly on account of the simple fact that American-built ships, even with their subsidies, could not compete with foreign ships. In fact, the company has been laying up its American ships and chartering foreign vessels for some time, though even that step has not saved it. If the Brazil Company is thus driven to the wall, the subsidy argument needs no other refutation.

The recent proclamations of President Harrison announcing important additions to the forest reserves on the Pacific Slope complete a series of notable public services in this direction, for which both the President and Secretary Noble deserve the heartiest commendation. Secretary Noble especially should be thanked by the whole country, for he has, from the beginning to the close of his official term, been the cordial friend and zealous promoter of every worthy scheme of forest preservation which it was in his power to aid. By his latest acts, made into law through the proclamations of the President, in accordance with powers conferred upon him by Congress in 1891, the Yosemite National Park has been enlarged by the addition of over 4,000,000 acres, or more than 6,000 square miles, lying south of and adjoining the present Park, and containing that portion of the Sierra Nevada Mountains which is pronounced by all authorities to be the most grandly beautiful in the United States. It has an elevation ranging from 3,000 to 15,000 feet, contains the highest point in the Union outside of Alaska, and includes the wonderful King's River Cañon and vast forests of the celebrated big trees, and of sugar-pine, cedar, and other valuable woods. All this has been made into a public park for all time, and, what is of great importance to California, the water supply of the San Joaquin Valley has been secured from destruction, and the new wealth which irrigation has brought to its arid lands is thus made permanent. This great reservation is only a part of Secretary Noble's achievements. He has secured three others, in the States of California and Washington, which comprise 2,500,000 acres, and still another of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, comprising 1,900,000, making a grand total of all lands reserved in the forest uplands of the Pacific Slope of no less than 8,500,000 acres.

A remarkable case of distress, growing out of the demonetization of silver, was mentioned by Senator Jones in his address before the Bimetallic League in Washington on Thursday. As reported in the *Herald*, the Senator said that "16 per cent. of the population of London was living upon charity, and yet the English Commissioners asked the United States delegates to agree in their estimation of the value of silver, and adopt the policy that brought about this wretched condition." If 16 per cent. of the population of London are living upon charity, of course they ought to have a little silver mixed with their porridge. But why has nobody discovered the true cause of the poverty of London before? The demonetization of silver in England took place in 1816. It is a fact susceptible of easy proof that the proportion of Londoners supported by charity was greater before 1816 than it is to-day. But why does not Mr. Jones cast his eyes in the direction of India? There, if anywhere, the greatest prosperity and freedom from poverty ought to exist, because there the people have silver in the greatest abundance. It is the same way in Mexico, but in that country the people seem to be not over-fond of it.

The new London Chamber of Arbitration has many commendable features. Leading members of the various trades and professions have lent their names and services to it, so that any dispute between employers and workingmen, or controversies over the proper interpretation or fulfilment of contracts, can at once be submitted, at very small cost, to men who are experts in the matter. The parties may themselves select from one to three arbitrators on the list, or leave the choice to the Chamber itself. Evidence can be taken on oath, and the decision arrived at is as binding as a verdict in court. Every precaution is taken to avoid delay. The length of time to be given to each case is fixed in advance and is rigidly adhered to. Counsel may be present, but all "making the coort ring" is discouraged by the fact that all hearings are private, and by the disinclination of business men, anxious to get at the essential facts, to waste time listening to windy oratory. Resort to the Chamber is, of course, voluntary, although the law courts have power to refer some cases to it; but its operations begin so favorably that it is hoped that the custom will grow of putting a clause in all contracts agreeing to submit to the Chamber any differences which may arise.

A good part of the French soreness over English influence and activity in Egypt comes from the feeling that the statesmen of France let slip a golden opportunity in the early eighties. A writer in the last *Revue Bleue* recalls the interpellations made in Parliament in 1882, when the Minister for Foreign Affairs distinctly declined to station French soldiers in Egypt. That means of protecting French interests in Egypt, he declared, the Government would never employ. This called out a vigorous protest from Gambetta, who said he did not know whether Parliament would sanction such a policy, but one thing he did know, that it was a fatal revelation of French weakness and indecision. "All the English will have to do now is to bluster at you to make you agree to anything." The same writer, M. Gabriel Bonvalot, recalls with much chagrin the fact that when the Khedive, about 1875, offered to sell to France 177,000 shares of Suez Canal stock, the Ministry of the day refused to buy, leaving to the English Government the rare chance of getting the shares for $20,000,000. What a bargain the investment turned out was shown in a speech by Mr. Goschen in 1891: the Government had got 5 per cent. on its money every year, and meanwhile the value of the stock had so increased that, if the rate of advance kept on till 1894, the whole could be sold for $95,000,000. This clear profit of $75,000,000 on the operation was more than enough, as Mr. Goschen pointed out, to meet all the loans made for the establishment of all of England's coaling stations.

THE HAWAIIAN FIASCO.

MR. HARRISON'S Administration has entered upon its last week with the certainty that failure will overtake its final effort to divert attention from the general gloom and feebleness of its expiring hours. It is agreed on all hands that there will be no snap annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Every day's delay has weakened the treaty before the people and the Senate, until now, according to Senator Pettigrew, not more than one-third of the Senate is in favor of annexation. This was inevitable after the original failure to put the treaty through under the Jingo whip and spur. The only semblance of arguments originally advanced in favor of annexation consisted of vague appeals to national glory and hostility to England. But England has shown a most provoking indifference to the whole affair, and as the glory was mostly to be won from vexing and triumphing over her, her calm unconcern has robbed the enterprise of all its glamour. The assured failure of the precipitate treaty is accepted with perfect satisfaction by the country at large.

Some belated reasons have, indeed, been brought forward, as the glory and England-hating argument has fallen into evident collapse, but they will not bear examination. Senator Morgan, for example, left behind him as he sailed for Europe on Saturday the opinion that annexation meant the immediate doubling or quadrupling of our trade in the Pacific. He did not attempt to show how such a result was to come about, and unfortunately he is now on the high seas, beyond the reach of curious questions. If he were only at hand, we should press him to explain how annexation would enable us to sell a single dollar's worth to any country on earth which we cannot now sell, or buy a dollar's worth which we cannot now buy. Certainly the doubling of trade would not take place in the Islands themselves, as we now have a practical monopoly of their commerce and are certain to retain it in the future. And we do not believe that the American flag in the middle of the Pacific will make American goods either any cheaper or any more desirable to the inhabitants of Australia or China and Japan, or will lower freight charges or do any of the other things that create a foreign market. Charles Lever has a character in one of his novels who is said to be very "'cute in thrade," but he could not have been a circumstance to the man who could quadruple our trade by annexing some islands that would prove a serious drain on our Treasury, as well as furnish us problems of government which we have no experience to enable us to solve.

What may be called the politico-naval argument receives endorsement in the March *Forum* from the pen of so weighty an authority as Capt. A. T. Mahan. He writes almost purely as a naval tactician, and makes out the Hawaiian Islands to be of great strategical importance, supposing a naval war of tremendous proportions were to break out. All this may freely be admitted without allowing it to be a reason of any force whatever in favor of annexation. In the first place, it would be a departure from all that is traditional, and all that is best or necessary, in the policy of this country to make any plans whatever for such a contingency as Capt. Mahan contemplates. If the question were fairly to be put before the people whether they desired to embark upon the vast expenditures and cultivation of a warlike spirit involved in making the United States a naval Power of the first rank, it would be answered in a negative like the voice of many waters. Then, as a matter of fact, whatever privileges we may desire in the way of a coaling station or naval stores on the Sandwich Islands, we either have now at our disposal or can have for the asking.

The truth is, that Capt. Mahan's argument, like so many others, is advanced in favor of annexation when all the real advantages it aims at can be as fully and more safely obtained in other ways. Everything that can be said of the importance of our having a predominating influence on the Hawaiian Islands is urged as if it were conclusive for annexation; in fact, it is wholly certain that we shall have a predominating influence there if things go on as they are, or if we assume a simple protectorate. If, by the latter method, we can get all the advantages, with few or none of the tremendous drawbacks of annexation, why rush headlong into so grave an experiment? Happily, the good sense of the country has made itself felt in the Senate, and it is now settled that the Hawaiian question will receive the deliberate consideration which its gravity merits.

President Harrison should have foreseen all this and spared himself and his party the popular rebuke which his undignified haste has called out. If Gen. Grant was not able, at the height of his power, to put the San Domingo treaty through the Senate, it was more than audacious for Mr. Harrison to try to annex off-hand a group of islands which are not nearly so valuable as San Domingo in either population or area or resources or proximity to this country. It was idle for him to think to bend the bow of Ulysses. What he might have given his mind and his time to was the financial condition of the country, which his Administration has made so critical. He might have listened to those Republican papers which have been urging him to send in a forcible message on the finances calling for prompt action. In that way he would have made it possible to say of him that nothing in his Administration became him like the leaving of it. But to let the Treasury drift into bankruptcy, and spend his last week of office in an attempt to put through a treaty which was discredited from the first by the manner of its negotiation, is far from being fitted to strike the popular imagination. Whatever of mock-heroic there might have been in President Harrison's attitude if he had succeeded, becomes petty enough with his flat failure.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

NEARLY every maritime Power finds from time to time that the administration of its navy is a task fraught with difficulties, and our experience has formed no exception to the rule. There is no department of the Government in which bad administration is so likely to be perpetuated as in that of the navy, because there is none about which the public at large is so unqualified to judge. If the mail service is inefficient; if officers of the Treasury Department fail in their duty; if the customs are not collected; if the affairs of the interior are conducted without any definable policy, the public soon finds it out, and demands a remedy in tones which are sure to be heard. But nearly all the operations of the Navy Department can be conducted in the most extravagant way, year after year, without the public knowing much about it. Again, if a new Secretary, on his advent into office, looks at the Navy Register, he will find that there are twelve hundred or more commissioned officers on the navy list, all highly educated men, whose duties and qualifications are of so technical a character that he must find it difficult to pass an independent judgment upon them. Going into details, he will soon find that these officers have no permanent field of duty prescribed by law or regulations, and that it therefore devolves upon him to determine what each shall do. About half of the line officers of the navy, in fact, are constantly engaged in one of a hundred fields of duty, too varied to be enumerated, determined wholly by the will of the Secretary for the time being. Hence it is impossible to frame any general code of regulations which shall govern the officer in all these varied fields. In the War Department, the army regulations have been growing generation after generation, and an officer is so habituated to them that his first thought on taking any new command is to see that proper regulations are devised and enforced. But should a naval commanding officer contract any such habit, except on board ship, his efforts would result in failure.

It is needless to say that a Secretary of the Navy, especially a new one, must depend very largely upon the opinions of others in judging of the duty which his Department should undertake and the functions it should perform. If naval officers in general have a bias, we may expect to see it reflected in the opinions and policy of their head. It does not require very profound study to see that at least a strong tendency towards such a bias must grow out of our modern system of naval education. In former times, a young man became an officer of the navy because of a strong taste for a sea life; even a taste for a rov-

ing life was not a disqualification. The case is now very different. When a boy is nominated to the Naval Academy by a member of Congress, it is without any respect to his love for the sea; in a large majority of cases it would be impossible to apply any such test, for most of the nominees have never been on the ocean long enough to know whether they would like it or not. To an educated man, accustomed to the refinements of a home, the quarters of a man-of-war can have but few attractions. We must not, therefore, be surprised if sea duty is looked upon by a naval officer as the most unpleasant to which he can be assigned, and from which he would gladly escape were it not for the exigencies of the service to which he belongs. There is no regulation requiring sea service, except in some of the lower grades; nothing to prevent a man passing from lieutenant to admiral without ever seeing a ship, except the prejudice of an examining board, which would not, in such a case, be satisfied of the professional qualifications of the seeker for promotion. Thus arises a tendency on the part of the navy to make as many shore places as possible for its officers; and this again leads to an exertion of political influence very liable to endanger the integrity of the service.

Here we find a feature which is, we believe, peculiar to the American Navy. Its officers are organized into two associations, each having its paid attorney, to promote its interests before Congress and the Department. The operations of these associations are, of course, secret. It is a matter of rumor, having a more or less probable foundation, that they have more than once sought even to influence the appointment of a Secretary of the Navy. Of the two, that of the line is the stronger, the more compact, and the more influential. But the very existence of either is an anomaly which, it is safe to say, would not be tolerated in a military arm of any government but our own.

It will be interesting to compare this state of things with the well-known facts of history. The peculiar ideas of administration entertained by Gen. Grant would naturally be seen in their worst aspect in any imperfectly organized department of the Government. His first Secretary, now remembered only by the stroke of humor with which his selection was made, not only knew nothing of naval affairs, but was incapacitated by age and infirmity from learning anything about them. A distinguished admiral was therefore detailed to show him what to do. Admiral Porter's remarkable ability as a naval commander was rivalled only by his incapacity for civil administration; and the evils of power without responsibility were never more strikingly shown than during the brief term in which Mr. Secretary Borie officiated as his chief clerk.

The Robeson administration, the longest since the civil war, is too fresh in our memories to need description. It will suffice to say that Mr. Robeson left the Department a collection of eight nearly independent bureaus, without any adequate control by the central power. The control of employment in the navy-yards by political bosses, and the repairing of ships without any one knowing exactly why, were among the familiar results of this absence of system, which itself naturally grew out of the theory that the Department needed no other than a nominal head, and might therefore be managed by the politician of the Cabinet.

Mr. Whitney was the first Secretary to propose a serious remedy. His plan had the fundamental defect that, instead of strengthening the central power, it divided it up in such a way that the head of the Department would speedily have become the simple executive of a board of naval officers. The principal change would have been a reduction of the number of bureaus from eight to five or three, and a wider recognition of the responsibility of each. More profound consideration would probably have led Mr. Whitney to the conclusion that a system which stood the severest of all tests in proving efficient during a protracted naval war, could not be so defective as it seemed, and that the administration was more at fault than the system itself.

His successor never devised or laid down any comprehensive plan of reorganization, so that his views can be inferred only from his acts. His policy seems to have been a very simple one of strengthening the central authority. He has corrected one feature which must have seemed an anomaly when compared with other departments of the Government. Since 1867 the Department had had no Assistant Secretary. When the Secretary went out to lunch, he left nobody authorized to speak for him or to conduct any but purely routine business. Neither political influence nor personal favoritism could have had anything to do with the promotion of Mr. Soley from the post of Librarian to that of Assistant Secretary. As former Professor of English Studies and International Law at the Naval Academy, and the author of numerous works on naval education, history, and policy, as well as by practical experience in a subordinate position, he was exceptionally qualified for a place which required an intimate personal knowledge of the details of administration in the Department. Altogether, Mr. Tracy has done everything that was possible in the term of four years to raise the administration of his department from the low estate into which it had fallen; and we can wish for his successor nothing better than that his efforts shall meet with an equal measure of success.

THE AFFAIRS OF READING.

THE history of the Reading Railroad is one long story of managers who have been unwilling to face the actual situation. The reports of the company under the Presidency of Mr. Gowen form a series of pleadings that the future would yield profits though the years reviewed by him showed only losses. The reorganization of 1886 was followed by the discharge of the receivers, the property reverting to the stockholders in January, 1888. Weighed down by the theory that the reorganization must be shown to be successful, the new managers paid income interest, though no such contingent money ought to have been distributed. Mr. McLeod was made President in January, 1891. During that year, through newspapers and pamphlets, the company reiterated the story of its unfortunate position in owning nearly one-half of all the anthracite lands, while it mined less than one-quarter of the output. Mr. Gowen's policy had forced upon Reading the ownership of unused coal lands, while the company's financial troubles had kept the market for its coal restricted, its rivals meanwhile building extensions into new consuming territory. Under these circumstances the lease of the Lehigh Valley in January, 1892, was certainly commendable.

Having thus arrived at a point where the future revealed possibilities, the managers of Reading ought to have used their acquired strength to put before the public, or at least before themselves, the truth about the company's situation. But, instead of entering upon a policy which would have saved the company from bankruptcy, though at the expense of immediate returns to bond and stockholders, these gentlemen misled the public, and possibly themselves also, into the belief that a permanency of net earnings, which could be won only after years of effort, was achieved by virtue of the leases; whereas the value of the leases lay only in the fact that they opened the easy door to reform.

It is known in the coal trade that for many years the condition of the Reading mines has been below the limit of profitable working. The chronic lack of money has always prevented needed improvements. It was possible a year ago for Reading to have stopped its more costly and wasteful collieries, and to have made up that amount of coal or increased it by allowing individual operators to open new mines on its idle lands at a royalty to the Coal and Iron Company. This would have given a net income to that company at a saving in expense, while tiding affairs over till such time as capital could be found for necessary work on its own collieries. Mr. McLeod acknowledges now that a good part of his engine and car equipment is almost worthless. He ought to have made it his first care that his road should be in a position to do business and to do it economically. Of course, no contingent interest ought to have been paid till the company was in first-class condition throughout. Yet a year ago, when the annual report announced with a flourish a surplus of $1,864,000 applicable to pay-

ments on first and second-preference bonds, partly because of an alleged saving in operating expenses of $724,000 brought about by improvements, the balance sheet showed an increase in debt of $3,400,000, contracted for new equipment which went in part to replace old and worn-out cars and engines, and which was rightly chargeable to operating expenses. Last year, as well as this, the income interest declared due was purely a paper profit and had to be borrowed. To pay such fictitious profits was suicidal.

The defenders of the McLeod policy—if any such there be—may bring against this view the clause in the preference mortgage which, it is supposed, compels a division of the surplus. This somewhat famous clause is bad as a matter of policy, and was doubtless inserted to please English holders. The language is as follows: "The words 'net earnings' shall be held to signify the sum remaining . . . after deducting therefrom all the expenses of maintaining, operating, renewing, replacing, and repairing its said property and premises, including such reasonable improvements thereof and additions thereto as shall be necessary for the safe, proper, and economical operation of the same."

It is clear enough that the Reading managers would have been within their legal right in charging against earnings all the sums necessary to replace their worn-out equipment and to put the whole property in reasonably good condition, even had such replacements required all the contingent income dividends for years. It was not this clause in the preference bonds, but the desire to keep up prices in the Street for further operations, which wrecked the Reading. The reaching out of the Reading group of men into New England could never, for commercial reasons alone, be successful. It seems incredible that any one having business capacity should have fixed his eyes on Boston and Maine and have overlooked the deplorable condition of affairs at home. There is the best authority for saying that the departmental management of the Reading is in great confusion, and that the long-continued blocking of traffic on the road reflects severely upon the operating officers, upon the system or lack of system employed, and upon the neglect of the high officials to spend the necessary money and devise a remedy. Yet money was seemingly plenty for expensive terminals and other large projects. The public may never know the real condition of Reading affairs, just as the managers are reported not to have known the extent of their own floating liabilities; but one thing is clear—the policy actually pursued could end only in disaster. The sole possible explanation of this unfortunate bankruptcy, which it is to be feared may cause investors at home and abroad for a time to regard all railroad companies with suspicion, is the determination of a set of Philadelphia speculators to enrich themselves by grasping everything. A confiding public, blind to warning facts, once more suffers for the folly or sins of others.

THE GLADSTONIAN PROSPECTS.

THE debate in the English House of Commons about the release of the dynamiters brought to a very lame and impotent conclusion one of the most damaging of all the charges made against the Gladstone Ministry after it came into office. This charge was—and it was made in the most open and truculent manner—that the Gladstonians had come into office under a solemn treaty with the Irish Home-Rulers, by which all the Irish dynamiters and outrage men, fourteen in number, were to be released as the price of Irish support in the House of Commons. This excited the utmost horror at Tory dinner-tables and in Tory smoking-rooms. Nobody was surprised that such a wicked old man as Mr. Gladstone should enter into such an arrangement, but how, people asked themselves, could such an austere person as John Morley and such a rising statesman as Mr. Asquith be a party to it? The *Spectator* mourned over it bitterly, and Mr. Chamberlain was at a loss for words to stigmatize it fitly.

When, therefore, Mr. Morley liberated some of the men who had been concerned in a riot caused by an attempt to arrest a priest when leaving his church-door, in the midst of his congregation, and in which a police officer was killed, the Conservatives declared that the execution of the treaty had begun. The provocation in that case was great, for the priest was much beloved, and his arrest on Sunday at his church was simply a bit of the unnecessary violence and brutality infused into criminal proceedings in Ireland for purposes of intimidation, as part and parcel of Mr. Balfour's policy. The liberated men, therefore, had undoubtedly been sufficiently punished; it was not to their liberation *per se* that objection was taken, but to their liberation as part and parcel of something far worse. When, a little later, Mr. Asquith liberated Callan and Daly, two outrage men, Conservative indignation reached its climax. It was awful, they said; something unparalleled in its wickedness. No British Minister had ever done such a thing before. But what else could we expect from such an old man as the Grand Old Man?

At last the time came to explain, and Mr. Asquith has used his opportunity mercilessly. It turns out that Callan was liberated under a decision of Mr. Mathews, his Tory predecessor, and that there was no proof whatever connecting Daly with dynamite, nor proof of any offence against him which everybody connected with his case did not consider amply punished by the eight and a half years' imprisonment he had undergone. As regards the rest of the fourteen, the dynamiters proper, Mr. Asquith explained in a lucid speech that there was no intention, and never had been any intention, of liberating them, and that so long as he was in office no mercy would ever be shown to offenders of this kind. Mr. Balfour thereupon loaded him with compliments, and, in behalf of himself and his party, withdrew and apologized for the injurious suspicions to which they had given expression touching "the treaty," and the Ministry were enabled to resist a motion of Mr. Redmond, the Parnellite, in favor of amnesty, by a very large majority, while nothing whatever has been heard of a long-threatened motion of Mr. Chamberlain's about the Gweedore offenders.

In this and other successes of a similar character, due to overhasty onslaughts of the various shades of opposition, the Ministry have had majorities considerably above the legitimate forty with which they took office, and which was to melt away, the Opposition said, as soon as Parliament met. It has not melted away, and has apparently increased, owing partly, the Opposition says, to the inefficiency of their "whips," who do not display sufficient activity in bringing up their men. Another explanation is that too much of the work of the whips has been left to Mr. Chamberlain and his son; and though the wandering Tories are very willing to accept the support of the Chamberlain family in the House, they are not willing to be led against the enemy by them, and consequently do not respond readily. The division on the Church Disestablishment Bill for Wales showed a Government majority of nearly sixty. Moreover, the two latest bye-elections prove that what the *Spectator* calls "the customary reaction against the party in power," has already been checked. The general result has been a considerable revival of Liberal confidence, and a very great abatement of Tory exaltation, and a much greater disposition to rely on the House of Lords for the defence of the Empire against Gladstone. The prospects now appear to be that the Home-Rule Bill will pass in the Commons without much difficulty, for the closure makes the old-fashioned obstruction impossible, and Gladstone is exhibiting a youthful strength and vivacity amazing to both friends and foes.

THE HOME-RULE BILL.

LONDON, February 18, 1893.

ALL but seven years of political turmoil, coercion, and imprisonments have passed since Mr. Gladstone introduced his first home-rule scheme. On its defeat by the combined forces of Conservatism, Liberal-Unionism, and Irish Ascendancy, many confidently predicted that the question was finally disposed of. Lord Salisbury's Government would, by wise concessions to the necessities of Irish local administration, remove all excuse for the demand of home rule, and, in any case, his advanced age precluded the likelihood of Mr. Gladstone being again in a position to introduce a second such measure. Home rule, in fact, was dead.

All these anticipations have been belied. The years have somehow passed, and Mr. Gladstone's intellect remains unimpaired; his grasp of affairs is as vigorous, his exposition of great

principles as luminous as ever. Nay, home rule has escaped worse dangers seven years ago unforeseen. Mr. Parnell and his lieutenants have in the interval been tried on a charge of complicity with murder. The acquittal was by the upper classes of these countries accepted with reluctance. Mr. Parnell was esteemed as dangerous as ever until involved in the disgrace of the divorce case. His former maligners then suddenly awoke to the fact that he was the man to bet their money on, and that, after all, he was a gentleman compared to those who abjured his leadership owing to his guilt and subsequent conduct. Now, "Parnellism and Crime" are forgotten. Mr. Pigott and Mr. Walter, Mr. Smith and Mr. Parnell are no more. The Irish Nationalist party have come victorious out of a contest with their former associates, who, in revenge for Mr. Parnell having destroyed himself, desired also the destruction of the hopes of Ireland. Home-Rulers, after a fiercely contested election in Ireland, still form 78 per cent. of the total representation. In Scotland and Wales home rule continues to hold its advanced position, while in England its position has improved. Thus, on every account, was the scene in the House of Commons last Monday among the most striking ever there presented. In this assembly, the oldest and greatest deliberative body in the world, the mother of so many Parliaments, ennobled and strengthened by recent reforms, Christian, Jew, and Buddhist sat together; labor representatives, fresh from the mine, the plough, and the forecastle, occupied positions of perfect equality with millionaire princes; and men who, for participation in revolutionary movements, had suffered long terms of penal servitude, sat near some who had initiated their indictment. Moreover, not one member could really be suspected of complicity in practices such as within the past few months have disgraced other deliberative bodies abroad.

You will have been already deluged with minute descriptions of the occasion and particulars of the bill. Mr. Gladstone based his claim for its acceptance upon great principles, the necessity for real union, the impossibility of continuing to govern by coercion. In 1886 we appeared at the parting of the ways, when it was necessary to decide between conceding local government to Ireland and maintaining a coercive system. At present we were in an advanced position on the same lines—a Conservative Government with an overwhelming majority having meanwhile proved itself unable to concede a tithe of local self-government, and having, moreover, for the first time in the unhappy relations of the countries, riveted upon Ireland a perpetual Coercion Act, a perpetual badge of her political inferiority and subjection. These were not the terms on which the so-called Union was accomplished. More than ninety years' experience had proved the impossibility of maintaining a real union on the present foundation. We must review the work of 1800, retaining and strengthening essentials, altering or discarding what has proved undesirable. If imperial unity be inviolate, so must the nationality of Ireland be respected. Never before have I heard a peroration of greater force and feeling:

"If this is to end the matter, I think dispassionate men would say the sooner it is ended the better. The sooner should we stamp and seal the deed which is to efface all former animosities, and open an era, as we believe, of peace and good-will. The sooner it is done the better, but there are matters which human vision—at least my human vision—is hardly equal to penetrate. But for all this, I must say, on my own part, I never will and I never can be a party to bequeathing to my country a continuance of this heritage of discord which has been handed down from generation to generation, with hardly a momentary interruption through seven centuries—this heritage of discord and all the evils that have followed in its train. Sir, I wish to have no part or lot in that process. It would be a misery to me if I had foregone or omitted in these closing years any measure possible for me to take towards upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause not of one party or one nation or another, but of all parties and of all nations inhabiting these islands. And to these nations, viewing them as I do, with all their vast opportunities under a living union for power and happiness—to these nations, I say: 'Let me entreat you—if it were with my latest breath I would entreat you—to let the dead bury the dead, to cast behind you every recollection of bygone evils, and to cherish, to love, to sustain one another through all vicissitudes of human affairs in the times that are to come.'"

Here, indeed, was statesmanship of the highest order. Propositions regarding the integrity of the Empire and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament were listened to with enthusiastic approval by men who had long struggled against such integrity and such supremacy, believing them to be inconsistent with the recognition of Irish nationality. Tears were in the eyes of some present who for years had suffered the severest forms of penal servitude in the attempt to establish an independent Irish republic.

The bill will, I confidently anticipate, satisfy the sober judgment of the Irish people and meet the support of their representatives. True, it means not separation, but closer, more living union; and yet the United Irishmen, the Young Irelanders, and the Fenians sought separation, because to them appeared impossible the attainment of Irish self-government on any other terms. True, it means no repeal of the Union, no restoration of that Constitution which Grattan and the patriots of 1782 declared essential to the dignity of Ireland, and to whose reëstablishment alone O'Connell's efforts, during the memorable Repeal struggle, were directed. Yet the measure satisfies the aspirations of men who look back with pride on their own and their forerunners' stand for separation and repeal. Modern greater enlightenment, with Mr. Gladstone as its exponent, enables the Irish people to accept such a settlement without in any way dissociating themselves in sentiment from past struggles. "The thoughts of men have widened with the process of the suns." A constitution better than that of 1782, and a wider nationality than that striven for by Tone and Emmet, opens before us. Actual participation in the affairs of Parliament has had two apparently conflicting effects on the Irish members, and through them on the people they represent. We have come to realize the extent to which the highest dignity and happiness of Ireland are bound up with and form a part of those of the Empire, and the possibilities of influence and usefulness in world-wide affairs from which we should be excluded under a narrower form of nationality. Many of us have learned even to take a certain pride in the traditions and institutions of the Imperial Parliament. On the other hand, we are by hourly and daily experience more fully convinced than ever that this Parliament is incapable of legislating for the internal affairs of our own country. Mr. Gladstone, in his bill, strikes chords bringing these apparently conflicting tendencies of thought into unison.

The opposition, so far as it has developed, is being put forth on the narrowest lines and without any great guiding principles. Arguments based upon the measure leading to the disintegration of the Empire are not likely to prevail, since the bill centres more firmly than ever all that holds the Empire together in the Imperial Parliament. Arguments based on its meaning repeal of the Union are not likely to prevail, when all the dangers of double sovereignty which rendered the Union insecure before 1800 are specially provided against. As to fears of the oppression of minorities in Ireland, it is provided against by a proposed upper chamber to be elected by those minorities; moreover, a veto upon Irish legislation would rest with the British Ministry. Mr. Balfour's speech was essentially poor and narrow. He showed the spirit that animated himself and his party when, in introducing his scheme of local government for Ireland, he declared it was often wiser to do a stupid thing that had been done before than a wise one that had not been done before. His bearing regarding this proposal for reconciliation between nations which have never been really united, is illustrated by his statement that the present relations between the countries leave nothing to be desired, and by the astounding assertion that great States are in these days built up, not by the conciliation, but by the destruction, of smaller ones. Mr. Chamberlain's was the only really formidable speech on the opposition side in the four days' debate which followed Mr. Gladstone's introduction and Mr. Balfour's denunciation of the bill. Mr. Bryce, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Morley contributed the weightiest utterances in support. There was singular force in the almost weird summing up of the Irish Chief Secretary's speech:

"But in all these arguments as to the effect of Irish legislation upon the power of this country, honorable gentlemen seem to forget that there is no reason why the safety and greatness of the Empire are incompatible with the happiness of all those who live in it. All the arguments against this bill, except those, perhaps, used by the right honorable gentleman, Mr. Courtney, have dwelt upon the assumption that Ireland is a constant, perpetual, and irreconcilable enemy. We accept no such proposition. I for one will never accept it. When I last stood at this box to speak on a Home-Rule Bill, I warned the House that if they rejected that bill, as they did, they must not think that the Irish sphinx would gather up her rags and immediately depart from our midst. That prophecy has come true. It is as true to-night as it was seven years ago. It is because I believe as firmly now as I believed then, that we shall thus only exorcise this evil spirit in Ireland and between Ireland and England, that I ask this House to allow us to introduce this bill."

D. B.

A NEW GALLERY FOR LONDON.

LONDON, February 18, 1893.

I THOUGHT, when the opening of a new gallery in London was announced, that it would prove an event best passed over in silence. London already has too many galleries and far too little to show in them. But now that the Grafton, as it is called, has, after many delays, prepared its first exhibition, it promises to exert such a healthy influence in the English art world that it refuses to be altogether ignored.

It is not only that it seems to offer a refuge to men whose individuality bars the gates of the Royal Academy against them—it is worth noting that only two Academicians, Mr. Watts and Mr. Orchardson, are among its contributors; this, after all, was nominally the object of both the Grosvenor and the New Galleries, and, really, of the New English Art Club. But the Grafton presents two special features which distinguish it from all other galleries, and which, if the directors persevere as they

have begun, will make it a powerful factor for good. These features are the prominence given to modern Continental painters who are recognized as masters by all true artists, and the large space reserved for the younger Scotchmen, or the Glasgow school, who are honored and praised whenever they exhibit abroad, but who are practically unknown at home.

To discuss, or describe, the canvases exhibited by foreign artists would here be more than useless. In the first place, many—as, for instance, the pastels by Degas, the studies of a girl by Louis Picard, which were the glory of last year's Champ-de-Mars, the mystical flights and tiny landscapes by Khnopff, the technical wonders by Segantini—have either been seen elsewhere too recently or would require a chapter to themselves; while, on the other hand, the examples selected hardly do justice to men like Alfred Stevens and Besnard, Roll and Gervex, Uhde and Liebermann, Thaulow and Zorn. And, in the second place, it is not so much the merit of individual works which is now notable, as the collective presence of these men in a London gallery—an English understudy, as it were, of the Palais des Beaux-Arts. Indeed, so closely has the Champ-de-Mars been followed that Americans, like Dannat and Melchers, hitherto unrepresented in London, have been included among the foreign contributors. It is true that an occasional Degas, an occasional Khnopff, an occasional Von Uhde has been seen in other London shows; but never hitherto have such a number of the men who have revolutionized art on the Continent been gathered together in a large and fashionable English gallery. The bewilderment of the older generation of critics on press day, the hopeless inadequacy of the majority of criticisms published in the big London dailies the next morning, were proofs, if proofs were needed, of the startling revelation their methods seem to the average Englishman. Now that the much-hated, much-dreaded French art—for in England all Continental work belongs under this heading—has appeared in an English stronghold, one waits curiously to see what effect, if any, it may have on the English artist.

I have no intention to enter more into detail about the many paintings that come from Glasgow; I want rather to record the fact that, at last, the painters have received in London the recognition which is their due. They represent all that is best and healthiest and strongest in contemporary British art, but it has been well-nigh impossible for them to find a London gallery in which to show their work. In America I fancy even their names are not known. Strange as it may seem, Glasgow, of all towns, has produced by far the most artistic modern school in Great Britain. Probably it was because of the absence of artistic atmosphere in that commercial city, until the coming of these younger men, that they, in their student days, went to Paris. When they returned, their work was distinguished, not only by the influence of French art, but by an unmistakable character of its own. The few who saw their pictures could not fail to appreciate their importance. But the great thing was to get them seen by the many. At the last exhibition, given at the Grosvenor, when some novelty was needed to take the places of Burne-Jones and his followers, who had just seceded to the New Gallery, the Glasgow men were introduced, but not by any means adequately, to the English public. The next year the Grosvenor was closed, and they were adrift again. Several of them had exhibited with the New English Art Club, but the growing determination of a little inner group to run that Club for their own benefit gradually alienated the Scotchmen. Once Guthrie's pastels were hung at Dowdeswell's; later, Lavery had a one-man show at Goupil's. But it was not until I went to the International Exhibition at Munich, in the summer of 1891, that I had a chance to see a fairly representative collection of their work. There was then no possibility of ignoring or underrating its force and originality. Thanks to them, the British rooms were much the most striking and the most interesting in a show to which many of the leading Frenchmen and Germans, Americans and Scandinavians contributed. Their pictures were characterized by a technical vigor, an individuality and freshness of observation, and a glory of color not often rivalled in modern times, and seldom surpassed. And these are the qualities which now give distinction to the canvases hung in the Grafton, which are to be found in the portraits of Guthrie (unfortunately not in the most ambitious) and Lavery and Melville; in the landscapes of Paterson and Walton, and again of Melville; in the more frankly decorative arrangements of Roche and Hornel and Henry. None of them seems to lose sight of the fact that the chief end of picture-making is decoration, but, of all, the three last named are those who most excel as decorators. I can never see the daring, dexterous experiments in brilliant scarlets and golds by Hornel and Henry, the more refined and subtle harmonies in pale blues and greens and grays by Roche, without wishing that, like Veronese in Venice of old, like Puvis in Paris to-day, they were given the chance to carry out their designs on large wall spaces, in palace or cathedral, in town hall or museum. I do not know if the Glasgow men are sending to Chicago, but if they are, I am certain that they will make a sensation there, as they did in Munich.

It is only to point out these two novel and promising features at the Grafton Gallery that I have written. Otherwise, I must have mentioned at once the stately, beautiful Lady Meux, an arrangement in black and silver, by Whistler, the lovely little harmony in yellow and white by Albert Moore, and a dozen and more sketches and studies and landscapes by some of the younger Englishmen. But even to refer merely to the good would be misleading. To give a fair idea of the new gallery, it must be admitted that its first exhibition has its drawbacks as well as its merits. Despite the prominence allowed to Scotchmen and foreigners of note, plenty of room has been made for mediocrities. Beside a Whistler is placed a Shannon; beneath an exquisite little Khnopff, a David Murray; an Orrock hangs unabashed between two Picards. Clearly, the directors can still sympathize with conventional commonplace as fully as with artistic originality. It looks almost as if they wished to test the public and see which will pay, before committing themselves to a definite policy. It is for this reason that already one begins to look forward anxiously to their second exhibition. N. N.

Correspondence.

"SLATES," BUT NO VACANCIES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Nothing could better prove Mr. Cleveland's evident intention to disregard the old "war-horse," and to appeal to the people at large, in the hope of drawing to his party fresh strength, than his Cabinet and the manner of its announcement. It leaves no doubt that he feels no longer the need of compromising with the politicians. He never did compromise on the silver question; he never did compromise on the pension question; he soon ceased to compromise on the tariff question; may we not hope that he can now cease to do so on the question of the "offices," and that he may treat both incumbent and applicant on a simple business basis? Senator Pugh mournfully, yet strongly, suspects that such is to be the case; let us hope that time may justify the wisdom of his prediction by the confirmation of his worst fears. Certain it is that, if the President fails to maintain consistently the spirit of civil-service reform, many terms must elapse before we can hope to have another Executive so favorably situated to resist party pressure.

One can imagine how, in the event that vacancies occur only where adequate cause is found, the lower jaws of sundry Kentucky patriots will drop. From the Commissionership of the Internal Revenue down to the Louisville and probably other post-offices, newspapers and applicants have saved Mr. Cleveland the trouble of consideration. Taking it for granted that, sooner or later, wholesale changes will be made, "slates" have been arranged in which all conflicting "claims" have been nicely adjusted. We know who is to be Marshal, District Attorney, Collector, Postmaster. The wires are evidently being laid with scrupulous care. But it occurs to me that Mr. Cleveland has manifested some impatience with those who have tried to do his thinking for him. Perhaps he may see no reason to make any changes at all. It pains me to think how, in that case, all these "original Cleveland men" may feel the sting of a President's and a republic's ingratitude! A. F.

Louisville, February 25, 1893.

MAY THE PRESIDENT SUSPEND THE OPERATION OF THE SILVER-PURCHASE ACT?

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It is generally believed that no relief to the monetary situation can be expected from the present Congress. Can any benefit be derived by calling an extra session of the new Congress? If an extra session be called, a mongrel crowd of Democrats, Republicans, and Populists will assemble in Washington. The House will be without a Speaker, and with a large number of new members lacking legislative experience, each one ready to air his own new-fangled notions on the finances and the tariff. Among the Democrats there would be a number of old members who have feelings antagonistic to the incoming Administration, and these sentiments would possibly be shared by some of the new members. It would be bedlam let loose, from which the people might well pray to be delivered.

In the meantime, if an extra session is not called, what is to be done in the long interval between March 4 and the first Monday in December? Can there be any question that the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, has the power to suspend the monthly purchases of silver if the public welfare demands it? As the crisis is not as serious, so the assumption of power would not be as great, as when Lincoln, at the beginning of the civil war, called out 75,000 militia for the defence of the capital, or when, as a war measure, he issued his emancipation proclamation. Such

an assumption of power would not be as great as that of Jefferson when he negotiated the purchase of Louisiana, or when Jackson removed the Government deposits from the Bank of the United States. All these extra-constitutional acts on the part of the Executive were not only commended by the people, but afterwards approved by Congress.

But it seems to me that it would not be necessary for the President-elect to assume such responsibility as in the instances mentioned. The so-called Sherman Law entails upon the Executive Department the necessity of maintaining the parity between silver and gold. What if this parity cannot be maintained? In this event, which is bound to happen if silver inflation is continued, would it not be lawful and right, and therefore the duty of the Executive, to suspend the operation of the act, to prevent a financial crash? Would not such suspension meet the approval not only of the capitalist, but of every man, woman, and child who had a penny in a savings bank or an interest in a life-insurance policy? If the so-called Sherman Law be construed with the Resumption Act of 1875, the Executive is required not only to maintain the parity of gold and silver, but specie payments; and a depreciated note circulation based on silver bullion does not meet the requirements of these two acts.

Yours respectfully,

TALBOT J. ALBERT.

BALTIMORE, February 23, 1893.

[Without considering now the President's power to suspend the Silver Law, it is manifestly his duty to exhaust all his certain powers before exercising doubtful ones. In the former category is the power to issue bonds under the Act of 1875 if necessary, in order to continue specie payments, which under the Act of 1890 are gold payments.—ED. NATION]

A PROBLEM IN STATISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The census of 1880 returned 6,679,943 persons of foreign birth resident in the United States. From 1880 to 1890 there arrived 5,246,613 immigrants. The two together make 11,926,556. The number of foreign-born persons returned at the eleventh census was 9,249,547, showing a deficiency of 2,677,009 compared with the foreign-born of 1880 plus the immigration of the decade. How shall we account for this apparent deficiency?

There was, in the first place, some emigration of foreign-born persons. The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department gives, in its annual report, a return of the total number of departures from the seaports of the United States, without distinguishing, however, between United States citizens going abroad, foreigners (travellers) going home, and bona-fide emigrants. All we can do, therefore, is to subtract from the total number of passengers arrived the total number of passengers departed and regard this as the net immigration. Under the consideration that the United States citizens going abroad and the foreigners travelling here will sooner or later figure in both the arrivals and departures, the excess would represent the net gain to the population of the United States for a series of years, although the figures for any single year might not be correct. By this method the net immigration for the decade would be reduced to 4,414,337 and the deficiency to 1,844,733.

In the second place, we must allow for the deaths among the foreign-born of 1880 during the decade and among the immigrants from the time of their arrival to 1890. I have taken a death-rate of fifteen per one thousand, which, considering the large number of adults among the foreign-born and especially among the immigrants, is greater than the death-rate assigned in 1880 to the whole population. Using this death-rate, we find that the foreign-born of 1880 and the immigrants should have been represented in 1890 by 9,825,727 survivors, showing a deficit of only 576,180. It is necessary to add to this the immigration from Canada, which is not included in the Treasury tables after July 1, 1885. The Report (1892, p. 862) quotes from Canadian sources the number of immigrants passing through Canada en route for the United States for each year since 1885. During the five years from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1890, they numbered 379,942, and, allowing the same mortality as before, in 1890 there should have been 368,186 survivors. Adding these to the deficit of 576,180, we have 944,366 unaccounted for.

Now, there are four ways of accounting for this deficit: (1) the emigration is larger than we have allowed for; (2) our assumed death-rate is too low; (3) foreign-born persons may have returned themselves as native-born in the census; (4) the enumeration of the people at the eleventh census may have been defective. The establishment of any or all of these four causes would give rise to reflections of considerable sociological interest and not without political importance. Hoping to receive some suggestions from the readers of the *Nation* on these points, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK, February 23, 1893.

MR. BONSAL IN MOROCCO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a criticism of a book entitled 'Morocco As It Is,' of which I am the author, your reviewer feels called upon to make two or three charges of an entirely personal nature which, as they are quite beyond the pale of legitimate criticism, I feel called upon to answer.

First, your reviewer expresses grave doubts as to my trustworthiness, and says that I have no one but myself to blame for this impression, because on page 216 I unblushingly admit having deceived and mystified my Moorish servants. The insinuation of your reviewer would seem to be that a man who deceives his own servants, even when they are reliable and "trustworthy" Moors, cannot expect to inspire confidence in the great American public, or in the breast of such a very superior person as your reviewer undoubtedly is.

The facts are these, and they are fully explained on page 216 of the volume to which your reviewer refers. Mr. Chanler and myself left Fez July last for Tangier. We had had difficulties with the Bashaw and with the Berbers of the Ait-Atta tribe, and they had stated in the bazaars that they would not permit us to reach the sea-coast alive. When, one day out from Fez, our muleteers and servants mutinied, refusing to continue the journey, riding twenty hours a day, merely to save our lives, for which they naturally cared very little, it was only by making these men believe that their own precious skins were in danger that we succeeded in inducing them to continue the journey at a pace which secured us from pursuit, and brought us safely to the sea-coast some four days later. If this is the only thing your reviewer can advance to support this charge of untrustworthiness, I am sure that you will accord me that reparation and retraction which I now ask.

On another very trivial incident your reviewer hangs the heavy indictment of "rowdyism" and "boyish, foolish action," etc., etc. The facts are as follows: The guards of the Akbet Sba gate in Fez, who had on several occasions during the preceding weeks been most insolent in their behavior to Christians, refused one night to open the gates and allow me to return to my camp. It was not yet midnight, and the hour by law for closing the inner gates of the city, of which the Akbet Sba is one, was one A. M. Now it is true, as your reviewer states, that when these men or guards refused to open the gates to me and made use of language insulting to my race and to my religion, I compelled them to open the gates by somewhat forcible measures. It is true that in doing so I caught hold of the Caid in command of the gate by the ear, and even held my pistol to his temple, and your reviewer cites correctly that "the Caid was an old man"; but the insinuation of cowardice which he makes is rather mitigated by the facts, which must have been to his knowledge, if he read the paragraph from which he made the citation: the Caid in command, though an old man, was fully armed and surrounded by some dozen soldiers, all armed with Winchester rifles, and I had with me only a negro boy. It was only because these gentlemen kept pointing their guns at me in a most alarming manner that I finally took the somewhat energetic steps above described, which finally resulted in the gates being opened.

Your reviewer, who of course would not have been guilty of anything so unladylike, characterizes my behavior indifferently as that of a "foolish boy" or of a "rowdy." The Sultan of Morocco, however, when he heard of the action of these soldiers and their perfectly unjustifiable attempt to keep me out of the city, offered me, as a compensation for the danger to which I had been exposed and the indignities which I had suffered, the sum of five thousand dollars Spanish. This offer was made by the Grand Vizier through the British Minister, and is a matter of public record. When this offer was refused, the Sultan sent Mr. Chanler and myself a letter of apology, and offered to inflict any punishment we might devise upon the gate-keepers. On the receipt of this letter of apology, we expressed our willingness to let the incident drop, and the Sultan, pleased at what he chose to call our generosity, presented Mr. Chanler and myself with Shereefian swords, an honor rarely accorded to any but ambassadors of the first rank with whom his Saintly Majesty is well pleased. At the presentation of these swords by the Sultan's Vizier, Sir Charles Euan Smith, the British Minister, stated that our action in refusing the monetary compensation which is unhappily so usual in Morocco, and yet in insisting upon and obtaining every right and privilege guaranteed us by treaty, had done more to heighten the respect of the Moors for Christians than anything that had happened in Morocco during the past ten years; and a despatch in this appreciative sense was sent by him to Lord Salisbury and by the latter forwarded to our State Department, where it is now on file. Furthermore, the United States Consul at Tangier was authorized to convey to Mr. Chanler and myself the compliments of the Secretary of State, and his congratulations upon our attitude throughout our troubles in Fez, and upon the

honorable terms upon which the incident was closed. I imagine, also, that this despatch is a matter of public record, as our Consul-General was kind enough to forward me to London a copy of the original.

The incident at the gate and my encounter with the Ait-Atta Berbers were matters of such little importance that I would not have mentioned them in my book had not the newspaper correspondents in Tangier, especially Reuter's agent there, telegraphed all over the world various and varied accounts of the incident, all agreeing, however, upon one main feature, namely, that Mr. Chanler and I had been killed.

In regard to "purloining books" from the Kairouin Library, your reviewer does not actually misrepresent; he merely places the matter in a false and unfair light. It is quite true that Sir Charles Euan Smith, Col. Hallam Parr, as well as I myself, purchased books from the Tholba (or students) which had undoubtedly been stolen from the library. Our reasons for so doing—or at least mine—were a wish to save, if possible, one or two of these valuable volumes from the destruction which inevitably awaits them in the troublous times that are coming for Morocco. Perhaps, also, we were all desirous of showing that M. Tissot and M. de la Martinière (and it is to these gentlemen I suppose your critic refers when he speaks of the "more competent writers on Morocco") were mistaken in saying that there is not left a single volume in the crypt of the sacred mosque. The members of the British mission intended to present their volumes they had obtained in this manner to the British Museum, and during the few weeks I have been back in America, I have endeavored to find out where the volumes that I brought back with me from Morocco would be most appreciated.

The question is not merely one of the loss or the preservation of a few rubbishy Arabic chronicles—not at all. In the older books of travel it is clearly stated that many valuable classics which were saved from the burning of the Alexandrian Library were taken to Seville and from there to Fez. It has been thought that among these volumes would be found some of the missing classics, such as the lost books of Livy and of Euclid. Every Christian mission that has gone to Fez during the last century has been charged with the task of sifting these stories out. The Sultan, however, has always refused to allow any investigation, and has always said pointblank that there was not a single book left in the library. In view of the volumes that we brought back from Fez this summer, there is now on foot a movement among scientific men interested in Oriental research to induce the greater Powers to present an identical note to the Sultan requesting him to permit a committee of savants to visit the Kairouin Library and to catalogue it. This request the Sultan will hardly be in a position to refuse, and should the investigation result in the discovery of some rare treasure, I think we will be pardoned for the somewhat indelicate manner in which the first volumes were obtained.—Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN BONSAL, JR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 25, 1893.

Notes.

THE *Library Journal* announces that the 'Co-operative Index to Periodicals' will be replaced by an 'Annual Literary Index,' in continuation at once of 'Poole's Index' and of Fletcher's newly published 'A. L. A. Index to General Literature,' of which more hereafter.

Harper & Bros. will publish immediately the Rev. John W. Chadwick's Address on George William Curtis before the Brooklyn Institute on February 22. It will be uniform with Mr. Curtis's Address on Lowell given just a year before.

It is hoped that the new volumes of Mr. Edward L. Pierce's Life of Sumner will appear in the course of a month or two.

'The Principles of History,' from the German of Droysen, by President Andrews of Brown University, with a biography of the author, is about to be issued by Ginn & Co.

Richmond, Croscup & Co., of East Seventeenth Street, New York, have in press 'Personal Reminiscences 1840–1890,' by L. E. Chittenden, former Registrar of the United States Treasury.

Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, editor of "The Book-Lover's Library," will himself contribute the next number of the series, entitled 'Literary Blunders: A Chapter in the History of Human Error.' A. C. Armstrong & Son will be the American publishers.

Mr. G. Thorn Drury edits, for the pretty and popular series called "The Muses' Library," the 'Poems of Edmund Waller' (Scribners), with an introductory memoir. Waller, who lives only by a few lyrics, has not been reprinted of late years and had indeed passed out of the market of current literature; and, as his name is of historical interest in English letters and his works must therefore be consulted by the curious, this was a sufficient reason for the reissue. The text followed is practically that of 1686, and the memoir is an admirable and just account of the poet's checkered and doubtful career. We observe that the editor disagrees with the absurd statements of Gosse in respect to Waller's importance in the development of English verse. Two portraits, one of the poet and one of Lady Dorothy Sidney, serve as frontispieces, and at the end of the volume is a goodly body of explanatory notes.

The "modern" and partly socialistic propagandism that has made use of "The Dilettante Library" as a means of reaching the public is markedly present in the latest volume of the series, 'Browning and Whitman,' by Oscar L. Triggs (Macmillan). Its sub-title is "A Study in Democracy," and the matter of the book is a disconnected and declamatory eulogy of the spirit of democracy as a social force of regeneration. Possibly some part of this impression is due to the frequent quotation of Whitman's pronunciamientos, and of Carpenter's 'Toward Democracy'—the latter being a poetical man-Friday to the solitary Crusoe-genius in our American wilds. There is a considerable portion of the little book which is excellent, both in thought and in temper; but truth in it is so mixed with fantasy, and enthusiasm with rhodomontade, as to make its reading a trial to critical patience. The striking and original part consists in the fresh illustration it gives of the place assigned to Thoreau by the group of English Socialists, its true perception of the nature of Lowell's democracy, and its attempt to associate Browning, Whitman, Wagner and Ibsen as independent but related expressions of a world-wide spirit. The author dispenses with form more frankly than any other critic of Whitman that we have observed, and the result is apparent in the lack of logical sequence and relation in his ideas. A better illustration of the fact that form in literature is essential and not accidental, that it is inherent in the thought which it rationalizes and clarifies, could not be asked for; but the author excuses vagueness and inconsecutiveness in himself and his hero by naming the literature "prophetical," and claiming the license of the tripod as his right. To read him and get at his ideas is a literary game of jackstraws.

A new and revised edition of Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson's 'Familiar Talks in English Literature' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.) proves the usefulness of this already frequently reprinted manual of literature, which aims mainly to interest young readers in the greater authors of the past so as to lead them to read their works from natural curiosity and pleasure. The entire field is covered to the year 1830, and though the volume is superficial to the point of tenuity, so far as its facts and statements are concerned, its quotations are well selected, and it is mainly by these that the author means to accomplish her purpose. The volume belongs to the literature of the "select school" rather than of the college, and it is useful both for such education and for the home reading of young ladies.

Prof. Corson's 'Primer of English Verse, chiefly in its Æsthetic and Organic Character' (Boston: Ginn & Co.), seems adapted rather to the needs of teachers than of students, and is most valuable for the long lists of examples given of the refinements of verse melody in the great English poets. The reference of verse to feeling, as its point of origin, is made with too little justification and without limitation; such a position requires fuller explanation, and involves an exclusion of the intellectual element in art that certainly will not be universally admitted without argument. In the body of the book, too, the reader feels that analysis of particular forms and of their combinations stops short of completeness; and, in particular, that the element of mere style is not sufficiently attended to. The verse of all forms is made to appear too exclusively an affair of pause and accent, and such a theory will not explain why Akenside and Thomson failed. The most profitable analysis, altogether, is that of the value of rhyme and its conditioning of structure through emphasis. The volume is, in fact, less a "primer," in the sense of being a brief statement of an entire subject, than a preliminary and suggestive study that prepares the student for some more exhaustive and important work.

Prof. George R. Carpenter has furnished a valuable aid for class-work in English composition by revising and editing Strang's 'Exercises in English, Selected and Classified for Criticism or Correction' (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.). It contains a large number of examples of errors in common writing, and puts into brief space excellent material for practical work by young classes. Several examination papers are given at the end. A text-book so directly adapted to its purposes, with less waste of energy, is rarely to be met with in educational publications.

Readers of *Harper's* who recall Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie's papers in that magazine upon her father's friends, will need no prompting to renew their acquaintance with them in the volume, 'Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, Browning,' in which they have been collected, with the illustrations, facsimiles, etc. (Harpers). These reminiscences, partly the author's own, partly obtained from her private friends, are models of what such revelations of intimate life and acquaintanceship should be; they have simplicity and discretion, and they succeed especially in giving the atmosphere and sensible presence of the little scenes and incidents they depict. The paper on the Ten-

nysons has most charm, but those on Browning and Ruskin are also distinguished by strokes of the familiarity that does not breed contempt. Those who have become attached to these three masters of literary influence will especially be grateful to Mrs. Ritchie for acting as the intermediary of this more private introduction.

Dean Swift has been much before the public since Forster's Life of him was begun, and he holds attention seemingly without suffering from being too much written about. His career in the time of Anne makes him an excellent subject for the half-literary, half-social series of biographies in which he is now included by G. P. Moriarty—'Dean Swift and His Writings, with Portraits' (Scribners)—in a volume uniform with those on Horace Walpole, Mrs. Thrale, etc. The author does not undertake to furnish anything new, either in fact or in criticism; he uses the old materials, selects and arranges with discretion and taste, and leaves the man to make his own impression. There is a noticeable lack of any attempt to render Swift more attractive or to excuse his faults; it is plain that the author is not disposed to extenuate anything in the career of the correspondent of women who was neither husband nor lover, or of the place-hunter who was disappointed; his silence is significant, as is also his frank admission that he will not "whitewash." At the same time he is a conscientious investigator, he knows his rather intricate subject, and he sets down nothing in malice. Altogether, this is, perhaps, the most human and direct story of Swift's life that we have, the most useful for readers who require entertainment in the knowledge they get, and, though lacking in the condensing qualities and the judgments of a book like Leslie Stephen's, is a very serviceable volume for those who do not care to make a curious problem of the Dean's inverted intellect and heart.

Prof. Edward Caird has collected from magazines and reprinted from the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' two volumes of essays, 'Literature and Philosophy' (Macmillan), of unusual interest. The papers on "Cartesianism" and "Metaphysics" are from the 'Encyclopædia,' and have the qualities that should be shown in essays written for so special and strictly confined a purpose. They do not submit themselves to criticism in the sense in which the literary essays on Dante, Goethe, Rousseau, Wordsworth, and Carlyle do, though the same philosophical spirit is to be discerned in both branches of his subject. These latter essays consider literature from the standpoint of philosophy very much as Brother Azarias's 'Phases of Thought and Culture' considers it from the standpoint of theology. The prepossession of Prof. Caird is with the dualities, the oppositions, which he finds, and for which he seeks a unification in a synthesis of philosophy. He regards the 'Divine Comedy' as the "euthanasia" of the dualities of the mediæval age; he examines Goethe with respect to his attitude to the philosophical opposition (for example, of nature and spirit) which he encountered; he likens Wordsworth to Rousseau, and in dealing with both he endeavors to define "the return to nature," and finally to set it forth as an impulse of the world-spirit to find its self-renunciations through differences. Throughout, the goal of the "synthesis" is never far off, the place of Christianity is always near to the point of interrogation, the social destiny of man and the philosophical scheme which may attend it are present in thought, if not in the discussion. The interest, in other words, is philosophical, not literary; is of the matter, not of the form; is of the tendency, not of the immediate issue. The volume, consequently, is for readers of philosophy, and to them will prove a thoughtful and valuable criticism of literature as a form of the expression of man's spirit in progress to knowledge of itself and of the universe.

'Three Generations of English Women: Memoirs and Correspondence of Susannah Taylor, Sarah Austin, and Lady Duff Gordon,' by Janet Ross, appears in a new revised and enlarged edition (London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams), making a bulky volume, but one in which the leisurely reader will find little to spare. Of the three remarkable women whose lives are here told, the second, Sarah Austin, the wife of the writer on jurisprudence, had the most intellectual force, and the appreciation of her by men of learning and genius is an eloquent testimonial to the strength of her mind as well as to her personal influence. Her career is a lesson in the possibility of the union of domestic fidelity and practical service in ordinary life with keen public interest and the soundest mental acquirements. She was, it should be said, a person of extraordinary energy and vivacity, of physical resources in her vitality which made her exceptional; but masculine genius is often dependent on a similar fund of vital force. She apparently derived her ability from her mother, whose daily life, with the nearness of household duties to mental employments, reminds one of old Puritan homes; and she passed on the inheritance to her daughter, Lady Duff Gordon, whose biography, if not of equal interest, is that of a live woman. The grouping of these three lives in one volume makes a family history of a very instructive sort, especially as the other collateral members of the stock were talented and successful to an unusual degree. The author of the book, it should be added, is fourth in this line of gifted women.

A work which will prove most alluring to the lover of beautiful books, and which cannot offend the most ascetic and fastidious scholar, is Mr. Bullen's 'Anacreon' (London: Lawrence & Bullen; New York: Scribners). It is a sumptuous offering, laid by Mr. Bullen, as he confesses, on the shrine of old memories of Ronsard and Herrick and Stanley and Cowley, as well as of those tripping Anacreontics which many of us found so taking and so haunting in the days of our youth. The margins are very wide, the paper heavy, the printing faultless (we notice only one misplaced accent, on page 54), the illustrations charming, with a classicism which distils through French sources. The text mostly agrees with that of Bergk, and, in the ode to the Grasshopper, would have been made clearer by adopting his emendation for the unintelligible φιλία, line 8th. Stanley's versions have the merit often of surpassing the original—a victory which is quite possible in this competition of prettiness and "cunning carelessness." The edition is limited to 1,000 numbered copies. Now that the grim fiat has gone forth which is to "put an end," as President Schurman of Cornell University says, "to this miserable masquerading in the habiliments of the ancient world, and see that our youth are clothed upon with the native fabrics of our own civilization," some of us, with a blush for our folly, may like to lay away this youthful toy upon our shelves, and may feel consoled that Anacreon and his imitators have found such decent and congenial burial.

Dr. Schliemann's volumes remind one, in their bulk and formlessness, of the piles of débris which he raised by his labors about Hissarlik and Mycenæ. The reader, wandering bewildered up and down his pages, longs for a guide and for an avenue that leads somewhere. Such a guide he will find in M. Charles Diehl, lecturer on archæology at Nancy, and former member of the French Classical Schools in Rome and Athens, who has written the best condensed popular account that has yet appeared of the discoveries of the last twenty years in Greek archæology. In a work of less than 400 pages he sums up with clearness, precision, and readableness the results of Dr. Schliemann's excavations at Mycenæ and Tiryns, as well as the important labors of French, German, and Greek archæologists at Delos, Olympia, Athens, Eleusis, Epidaurus, Dodona, and Tanagra. Each chapter sketches for the reader the necessary background of geographical and historical facts, describes the most important "finds," and sets forth with judgment the outcome, for art or history, of the discoveries. M. Diehl is neither a dilettante nor a dogmatist; he is at home in his facts, he is a sound critic in matters of art, and he refrains judiciously from being positive when he reaches debatable ground. Each chapter is furnished with an excellent bibliography that will assist the ambitious reader or student.

All the above merits are repeated, on the whole, in the translation entitled 'Excursions in Greece' (London: H. Grevel & Co.; New York: B. Westermann & Co.). The plans are nearly as clear as those of the original, and some well-chosen illustrations are added. Miss Perkins shows painstaking intelligence in her translation, and has taken the trouble to verify quotations and to amplify occasionally the bibliography in a manner which will serve English readers. Once or twice her painstaking runs to an amusing length. When, for example, M. Diehl says that every one knows of Agamemnon, if not from his Homer, at any rate from his Racine or his Offenbach, Miss Perkins, with malice prepense, transmutes these Frenchmen into Browning and Lewis Morris! The parallel between "La Belle Hélène" and "The Epic of Hades" might tickle Offenbach's fancy. The plain reader would have thanked Miss Perkins if she had constrained her printer to give warning, by italics, of transliterated Greek words, *e. g.*, *halteres*, *theoriai*.

Under the title 'The City and the Land' (Macmillan), the Palestine Exploration Fund publishes an excellent series of lectures delivered last year on Palestinian matters. The lectures are: Ancient Jerusalem, by Sir C. W. Wilson; The Future of Palestine, by Maj. Conder; The Natural History of Palestine, by Canon Tristram; The General Work of the Society, by Walter Besant; The Hittites, by W. Wright; The Story of a "Tell," by Mr. Petrie; The Modern Traveller in Palestine, by Canon Dalton. The results of recent researches are here given in brief and easily accessible form, and by men of acknowledged authority. The only unpleasantness of tone is in Dr. Wright's paper.

Dr. J. F. Hurst's 'Short History of the Christian Church' (Harpers) is a collection into one volume of the material already published by the author in five separate works, with important additions and revisions. It adds one more to the already long list of short church histories written from the half-historical, half-theological point of view, which do little towards advancing our real understanding of the true nature and progress of the church institution. Its most useful part is the last third, in which the history of the churches in the United States is treated with considerable detail and with notable fairness.

The seventh volume of Dr. Schaff's extended 'History of the Christian Church,' 'The Swiss Reformation' (Scribners), brings the work down to the close of the Reformation period. It is now complete to that point with the exception of volume v. reserved for the treatment of the later mediæval Church from Hildebrand to the Reformation. The peculiar excellences of the former volumes are present here as well. A wide range of bibliographical reference, an encyclopædic command of the whole subject, familiarity with the treatment of controverted points, and a catholic spirit of fairness in presentation, have already marked this work as by far the most useful to the student who wishes to go below the surface of events. That the author should emancipate himself wholly from the German Protestant point of view, not to say from the limitations of a theological notion of historical writing, was not to be expected. The world of scholarship has reason to congratulate itself that he has been spared to finish this, plainly the part of his work most attractive to himself, and will wish him continued health to fill in the one gap now remaining in his great plan.

The volume of Dr. R. S. Storrs upon the life and times of St. Bernard (Scribners) was not made to increase our knowledge. It contains eight popular lectures, resting upon no profound original study and not inspiring to further inquiry. The point of view is conventional; there is no analysis of sources and no critical examination of evidence. The main current of the narrative rests upon Bernard's own writings, taken with a naïve confidence and without any of the caution so specially needed in dealing with all mediæval literature. The presentation is of the kind known as "brilliant," securing its effects by a profuse display of the author's well-known oratorical methods. It is extremely readable, and will doubtless do more to fix upon the general reading public of our day a picture of the typical man of the Middle Ages than a worthier treatment could possibly effect.

Vol. ii., No. 2, of Delitzsch and Haupt's 'Beiträge zur Assyriologie' (Leipzig: Hinrichs) contains, among other papers: The Babylonian Legends of Etana, Zu, etc., by E. J. Harper; The Relationship between Old Egyptian and Semitic, by F. Hommel; The Works of Jules Oppert (a bibliography of 366 numbers), by W. Muss-Arnolt; The Relation between Verbal and Nominal Formations in Semitic, by F. Philippi; The Hamitic Languages of East Africa, by F. Prætorius. The number fully maintains the high character of the 'Beiträge.'

A valuable contribution to our knowledge of ancient law is furnished by Bruno Meissner, in his 'Beiträge zum Altbabylonischen Privatrecht,' which forms Vol. xi. of Delitzsch and Haupt's "Assyriologische Bibliothek" (Leipzig: Hinrichs). Over a hundred cases, dealing with land, houses, slaves, money, adoption of children, and marriage-relations, are given in the original texts, with transcription, translation, and commentary. The old-Babylonian contract-tablets so far deciphered belong near 2,000 B. C., and cover a period of about 250 years. They exhibit a relatively high degree of civilization, and push the Babylonian beginnings back to a much earlier time.

The English Dialect Society have published, through Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., a very elaborate 'Grammar of the Dialect of Windhill in the West Riding of Yorkshire,' by Joseph Wright, Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford, who illustrates his work with a series of dialect specimens, phonetically rendered, and a glossarial index. This deserves the attention of all students of English. The companion volume of the Society's annual issue is part one of a 'Glossary of Words used in the County of Northumberland and in the Tyneside,' by the Rev. Oliver Heslop. It is remarkable chiefly for the great number of technical terms associated with the Newcastle coaling industry. Though this was Thomas Bewick's country, he is seldom quoted among the examples of literary usage. We notice that shall and will are discriminated in the respective abbreviations Aa'll (I will) and Aa's (I shall); that Aln is sounded as *Ale* River, *Yel* Waater and *Yel*-mooth (Alnmouth), and *An*-nick (Alnwick); that the Roman *castra* always becomes chester, occurring in twenty-six name-places; that bang=excel, bastile=workhouse, battledore=hornbook, dark=blind. The word clapboards is obsolete. Odd phrases are Cruck-yor-elbow (write it down, put your name to it), Cruck-yor-hough (sit down), and Cruck-your-thumb—by way of a charm against witchcraft.

The valuable library of the celebrated Austrian encyclopædist, Dr. Constant von Wurzbach, numbering over 8,000 volumes, and especially rich in rare biographical works, is now offered for sale. Also, a collection of 45,000 portraits of eminent persons of all times and countries, which Dr. von Wurzbach has formed during a long and laborious life, can now be purchased at a very reasonable price. It consists of copperplates, steel-engravings, woodcuts, and drawings, some of them very rare, represents all the Presidents as well as many of the most prominent public men of the United States, and contains 800 portraits and caricatures of Prince Bismarck alone. For further information address R. von Wurzbach, Hermannstrasse 74, I., Munich, Schwabing, Germany.

—The most noteworthy, though not the most salient, feature of President Eliot's report on the state of Harvard College for 1891-92 is his insistence on the desirability of gaming a year from the academic course in favor of the post-graduate. The more gifted students are accomplishing it in one way or another, and the degrees of A.B. and A.M. have been bestowed simultaneously; but the University authorities are not in accord as to the propriety of the practice. The increase of students has exceeded 1,000 in four years, and the senior classes have come to be (as appears, permanently) larger than the junior, owing to the number of graduates of other colleges who wish to get a polishing-off at Harvard. The increase in the attendance at the Law School is formidable, but a remedy is intimated in raising the requirements for admission. The Divinity School shows a feeble if not diminishing patronage, and the very liberality of its courses seems to be the direct cause. Men trained there notoriously do not furnish an adequate supply for Unitarian pulpits, and a bid is now made for all sorts of theological students by proposing that professorships be founded representing several evangelical denominations. Whether the products of such special training would find places in competition with the graduates of the regular denominational schools may be doubted, as their orthodoxy would be suspected; but the proposal is a confession that the present genuine university instruction in divinity needs to be bolstered up by chairs for teaching the truth as staked out and limited by sectaries. President Eliot shows that students admitted to the freshman (academic) class without Greek give a good account of themselves in advanced standing, and he speaks well of the novel experiment of bestowing scholarships on students before entering college, on the recommendation of teachers. He is proud of the fact that the new millionaire universities of the Middle and Far West, and other colleges, have tempted in vain with higher pay and higher titles ten Harvard professors and instructors. The examination of the state of secondary schools by the College Faculty has been organized, but no case is reported of its having been requested. An efficient check on college morals has been found in a system of probation, which is well set forth by the Dean.

—An American volume of literary criticism from the Catholic point of view is a notable rarity; and, in addition to this extraneous interest, Brother Azarias's 'Phases of Thought and Criticism' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) affords an unusual example of the application to literature of standards mainly philosophical. He begins his volume with a preparatory exposition of the functions of the soul, and a special examination of its ways of thinking and truth-finding. He decides that the ideal in thought and the cultivation of the spiritual sense of the soul hold a primacy in the intellectual and higher life, to which it is the most important office of literature to minister; and, having thus made straight the path, with copious justification in Catholic teaching to support his particular definitions, he subjects to inquiry the 'Imitation of Christ,' the 'Divine Comedy,' and 'In Memoriam.' The spirit of faith and piety that pervades and governs the discourse, which relates solely to the spiritual sense of these works, gives a predominant religious tone to the matter, and the style is both expository of doctrine and exhortatory to excellence. The first two essays of the critical part are written *con amore;* the last, that on Tennyson's poem, shows traces of the sorrow of the good over the errors of the excellent. The analysis, however, is firm and accurate, the subject is well studied, and the treatment is scrupulously just; there are poetic sympathy and much true appreciation; but, in the nature of the case, judgment is passed on theological grounds, and the poet's errors of faith are pointed out with a warning voice. The echoes of Petrarch in the poem are pointed out, and this is the single purely literary feature that need be specially mentioned. Such a work, starting from Catholic dogma and proceeding on lines of moral and intellectual interest, has little room for the ordinary principles of literary criticism, and must be regarded as incomplete since it employs a method only partially applicable to poetry; for poetry, as other than a form of truth, it has no touch. But the highest value of literature is, no doubt, what this critic states it to be, and such essays as these, which are to be spoken of only with respect for the learning, thought, and spirit distinguishing them, exercise an influence much needed in heightening the sense of dignity and moral power in literature, in strengthening our hold of its ideal elements, and in recalling readers to its great works. This is the service which the author had most at heart, and he honors himself and his church in doing it.

—Among the innumerable pictures to be sent from England to the Chicago Exhibition one of the most talked about at the present moment is the work of an American. The new portrait of Mr. Gladstone by Mr. J. McLure Hamilton has naturally attracted attention, not only because of its subject, but because Mr. Hamilton's first portrait of the Premier,

exhibited last year in the Salon, was, as will be remembered, purchased by the French Government, and now hangs in the Luxembourg. It is a dangerous experiment to try and repeat a success, but in this case, a correspondent writes us, the results are Mr. Hamilton's justification. "The second portrait, in many ways, is finer than the first; in others it is less satisfactory. The latter was painted in the summer-time at Hawarden: Mr. Gladstone, in gray clothes, was sitting in his library directly in front of the window, and the whole arrangement, bathed in soft summer sunshine, made a delightful harmony. The charm of the picture was rather in its beauty as a study of color and light than in its strength as a portrait, admirable though it was in this respect also. In the new portrait Mr. Gladstone, again seated in front of the window, is in a Downing Street room which in ugliness can scarce be outrivalled by a London lodging-house drawing-room. The couch on which he sits is of shiny red leather; a hideous table, somewhat relieved by its cover, is at his side. Out of the window one can just see, through the mist of a London winter day, a few cabs, and the Duke of York's column in the distance. But Mr. Hamilton has never done anything better than the head of the old man. It is hard to say whether its chief merit is its technical excellence or its suggestion of character. Old age is expressed in the very way the straggling white hairs at the back of the head are seen against the light; the energy and determination which have made Mr. Gladstone what he is at fourscore, are in the eyes and mouth. The pose, too, is characteristic: he holds up the book he is reading with an ease which would not ill become a youth. This portrait goes to Chicago with the work of American artists living in London, a section which, it is safe to promise, will prove one of the most striking, for among the painters represented, besides McLure Hamilton, are Whistler, Sargent, Mark Fisher, Mrs. Merritt, Boughton; among the black-and-white men, Abbey and Pennell. Abbey, however, is sending over, not his drawings, but such of his decorations for the Boston Public Library as are already finished."

—London theatrical events are proving that Mr. William Archer, whose pessimistic views in regard to the modern English stage we have more than once had occasion to refer to, will this winter have a liberal opportunity for getting a verdict from an English-speaking public upon the merits of the contemporary Scandinavian drama. On the 2d of last month an afternoon performance of "Ghosts" was given at the Athenæum Hall, with Miss Hall Caine as *Regina*. The play, notwithstanding the unflinching realism of its handling of a repellent theme, was received with marked favor by a house filled to overflowing. The next experiment in putting Ibsen upon the London boards has been a series of afternoon representations of his new play "Bygmester Solness," which was to be brought out in Christiania in December. The play is in three acts. Miss Elizabeth Robins takes part in the performance, and for the translation, which it has been proposed, with the sanction of the author, to entitle "Halvard Solness," Mr. William Archer is himself responsible, in collaboration with Mr. Edmund Gosse. A common devotion to the work of the great dramatist has thus put an end to the feud which has lately divided these two accomplished Norse scholars. Somewhat in the nature of a coincidence with the quickened interest in the dramatist who finds his interpretations of human fate in the laws of science, comes the production, on February 21, by the Independent Theatre, of the promised play by Mr. George Moore. The eminently modern and anti-romantic name of the play, "The Strike at Arlingford," is suggestive of the well-known critical views, literary and theatrical, of the author. Mr. Moore was one of the first critics to portray to the English public, through the columns of a review, the extraordinary dramatic intensity of "Ghosts," as given several years ago in Paris by the Théâtre Libre, under the management of M. Antoine. A little later, in an animated paper on "The Necessity of an English Théâtre Libre," after commenting on Mr. William Archer's sceptical attitude towards such an undertaking, and after canvassing the possibility of getting unconventional plays from the pens of Mr. Hardy and Mr. Henley, and from such professional playwrights as Messrs. Grundy, Pinero, and Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. Moore concluded, in words which now seem to have the ring of prophecy, "One hundred and fifty or two hundred subscribers would include all that is rare among the intelligence and fashion of London, and our monthly performances would be celebrated in the press even as the annual exhibitions at Burlington House or the state balls at Buckingham Palace."

—Those who revisit Oxford during the coming summer will be startled to discover that the beautiful spire of the University Church of St. Mary's has been sheathed in a most intricate scaffolding, which buttresses it on all sides from top to bottom. It has been discovered that the pinnacles were not safely constructed, and that their precarious lodgment had long been a real danger, although fortunately only one or two small fragments have actually fallen. Those who crowded the triforium of Westminster Abbey upon the recent occasion of the late poet laureate's public funeral, have reason to know that, in spite of iron braces plentifully used, the ancient stonework there is not considered safe, for the authorities not only used wooden screens to prevent any undue strain upon the tapering columns, but also detailed workmen to warn the public from time to time against leaning with any weight against these treacherous bits of half-disintegrated stone. It had not been supposed, however, that the spire of St. Mary's was in any such case, since the architect still lives to whose restoration in the thirties much of the great beauty of the steeple is due. Nevertheless it now appears that, unexceptionable as that restoration was from an artistic point of view, it was not structurally sound. The effects of a disintegration, due to the peculiar atmosphere of the Thames valley, are only just beginning to be understood in their full bearing upon the conservation of ancient monuments. A thorough investigation is in progress by competent engineers acting on behalf of the University, and meanwhile £800 have been expended upon the scaffolding. A rough estimate of the cost of restoration places it at £9,000, and there is doubt still whether more may not be involved, since two cracks traversing the whole length of the structure to its very foundations have already been discovered.

—There is a movement on foot to found a memorial scholarship "to be held at Balliol College, Oxford, by a student of music, who should have given satisfactory proof both of his musical ability and of his capacity to profit by one of the ordinary courses of university study." The memory thus to be commemorated is that of the late Mr. Lewis Richard Nettleship of Balliol College, who died in August last from exposure on Mt. Blanc, in the midst of a remarkable career. He was looked upon, both at his school (Uppingham) and at his college, as one who had every quality of greatness, unless the desire to be publicly and widely acknowledged as great is counted as one of them. He moulded the aspirations of many successive generations of pupils in so sympathetic and wise a manner that they all looked upon him as a father or perhaps an elder brother. The unique place which he occupied cannot be filled, and his career must be regarded as an efflorescence of the deeply ethical turn given to philosophic study at Oxford by his friend Prof. T. H. Green as well as by the Master of Balliol. Any attempt to describe adequately for those who were not under him the compelling power of his personality, is foredoomed to failure. One of his many intense convictions about education was that the possibilities for developing character which could be extracted from a clearing up of various current ideals—such as that of "a practical man"—were very much underestimated; and he strongly advocated a system of teaching, based upon modern English poetry, which should do for young men to-day what was attempted in connection with the Greek poets in the days of Socrates. Another cardinal point with him was the function in education of good music. He knew no greater force which could be appealed to for diminishing class resentments than a common meeting-ground for rich and poor alike, which musical practice and study could be made to yield. Hence the peculiar appropriateness of the proposed memorial scholarship.

WRIGHT'S COWPER.

The Life of William Cowper. By Thomas Wright, Principal of Cowper School, Olney. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams.

Cowper is now read by few except in extracts. He is not a great poet, yet he is a poet, and he has at least one peculiar charm: he is of all poets the most restful. The other day a ruthless pessimist, determined to hunt our self-satisfaction out of its last retreat, proclaimed that it was vain to seek peace of mind in books, since care would follow you into your library. His care, it seems, was too carking to be lulled even by the babbling of the Bandusian spring. We wonder whether he had tried "The Task."

As a rule, biographers of literary and scientific men give us too many details of their ordinary life. The career of a man of action affords matter for narrative, but the actions of literary and scientific men are their works. Interest, in their case, properly attaches to events or circumstances which influence thought or are sources of inspiration. What would it profit us to transcribe the entries in the buttery books of Trinity College during the residence of Sir Isaac Newton? It is conceivable, even, that if our passionate desire for the details of Shakspere's personal history could be gratified, the antiquary might be a greater gainer than the worshipper of genius. Johnson is not a profound critic of poetry, but there is something to be said for the succinctness as well as for the good sense of his lives of the poets. The number and bulk of biographies are becoming very burdensome. Mr. Wright, however, in presenting us with this portly volume, may reasonably say that, as Cowper was a microscopic writer, in his case minute things are important. As the principal of Cowper's school at Olney, Mr. Wright has had advantages of which

he has made the best use. We get not only pictures, with full histories, of houses which Cowper inhabited or visited, and topographical details of every kind, but engravings of his armchair and of his poker. Among the biographer's sources are unpublished letters in the British Museum or private hands, the diary, recently discovered, of Samuel Teedon, schoolmaster of Olney, who, though a weak creature, appears to have had influence over Cowper; the ledger and day books of Dr. George Grindon of Olney, who married Lady Austen's niece; the diary of the Rev. Abraham Maddock, containing important references to Cowper, and the parish registers of Olney. Cowper's last letter to Lady Austen unfortunately has not been found.

Mr. Wright thinks that he has made a discovery which throws an entirely new light on Cowper's life. All the biographers have overlooked the "Fatal Dream." It seems that in 1773, when Cowper was forty-two years old, he had a dream in which a word was spoken awful enough to alter the whole tenor of his subsequent existence. "On that night," says his biographer, "he crossed the line that divided a life of hope from a life of despair." The word seems to have been uttered in Latin and to have been *Actum est de te, periisti.* It is true that Cowper does refer to this dream in language such as he uses when the dark fit is on him. But, with deference to Mr. Wright, we can see no reason for investing the incident with such portentous significance. It was after this that Cowper wrote "The Task" and a number of other poems, including "John Gilpin," which breathe anything but despair. It was after this that he wrote scores of playful and cheerful letters. It was after this that he enjoyed some years of happy and many of not unhappy life. It was after this that he wrote:

"Had I the choice of sublunary good,
What could I wish that I possess not here—
Health, leisure, means to improve it, friendship, peace,
No loose or wanton though a wandering muse,
And constant occupation without care?"

In the same poem he says of his spiritual condition:

"I was a stricken deer that left the herd
Long since; with many an arrow deep inflxt
My panting side was charged when I withdrew
To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.
There was I found by one who had himself
Been hurt by the archers. In his side he bore,
And in his hands and feet, the cruel scars.
With gentle force soliciting the darts
He drew them forth, and heal'd, and bade me live."

The crisis to which the opening of this passage refers, evidently is the malady which forced Cowper to leave London and retire into seclusion, not a dream; while the last lines distinctly rebut the idea of despair. So the beautiful apostrophe to the stars ("Task," Book v.) concludes thus:

"So I with animated hopes behold,
And many an aching wish, your beamy fires,
That show like beacons in the blue abyss,
Ordain'd to guide the embodied spirit home
From toilsome life to never-ending rest.
Love kindles as I gaze. I feel desires
That give assurance of their own success,
And that, infused from heaven, must thither tend."

"Animated hope" could not dwell in the same breast with despair, nor "assurance" of a celestial home with a certainty of eternal condemnation. We have another dream of the same tenor later on, but it has a ludicrous sequel: a dray-horse running against Cowper, and Cowper swearing at the drayman. When Cowper was himself, he was a man of sense, and, though he might attach a fanciful importance to the visions of the night, he would hardly have allowed his life to be dominated by a bad dream. Humor, of which he had plenty, might also have shown him that Deity was not likely to display its classical accomplishments by delivering its sentence in Latin.

Too much, perhaps, has altogether been made of Cowper's disease as an influence over his general life and his productions. We might as well be spared the revolting details of his repeated attempts at suicide, and the hideous ravings of his lunacy. The hypochondria which visited him at intervals, and twice at least assumed the form of suicidal mania, and beneath the cloud of which his days ended, had no doubt a physical source. Indeed, there is an intimation in his letters of its connection with his general health. Its first access may very likely be traced to an unwholesome life in Temple Chambers, among companions of intemperate habits. It was intermittent, and in the intervals, happily long, his character and compositions were free from its influence. Its dark shadow nowhere falls upon his "Task," or, indeed, upon any of his poetry that is worth reading, with the single exception of "The Castaway." His letters are frequently playful; far from being hypochondriac, they are not very often sad. In some of his pieces, such as "The Poplar Field," there is a tinge of melancholy. But this is common to him with all sentimental writers. It would be difficult, perhaps, to name any sentimental writer who, on the whole, is more cheerful. Cowper's malady cut him off from active life, and thus led him to take to poetry. This was its most important effect. Without it he would have been a third-rate lawyer and a commissioner in bankruptcy, or Clerk of the Journals to the House of Lords. Mr. Wright aptly observes, when Cowper is called a failure in life, that "if we had no failures in life, we should have no poets." The influence of the malady (when the fit was over) on Cowper's productions was rather the reverse of saddening; they beamed with the happiness of convalescence. Chatham was liable to hypochondria, which in his case is known to have been the result of suppressed gout. But when he was free from the gout, his mind was sound.

Every biographer of Cowper is bound to discuss the question of Newton's influence over him. Newton, as we know, had been in his youth a slave-trader and a profligate. Smitten by remorse, he had become intensely religious in the Calvinistic sense, and had devoted himself to the ministry. He appears to have been a really excellent man, active in good works as well as in preaching his austere creed, and more genial and rational than might have been expected from such a career. His kindness to Cowper during one of the hypochondriac fits was heroic. But it is inconceivable that he should have been a good companion and mentor for one liable to mania which took a religious turn. The sensible Lady Hesketh seems to have settled the question when she deprecated the excessively religious regimen to which Cowper was subjected by Newton, and which condemned him to spend the fine summer evenings in pious exercises instead of taking his walk. Mr. Wright speaks with contempt of those who object to Newton's interference, after his departure from Olney, with his disciple's mode of life; yet it is certain that Newton did interfere and take Cowper to task on religious grounds at a time when he was really enjoying perfectly innocent pleasures in perfectly unexceptionable company. It is also asserted that Cowper resented the interference. If Newton was misled in the particular instance, as it appears he was, by the gossip of Olney, we are not the less led to surmise that his influence must have been oppressive. While Newton was with him, Cowper wrote nothing but hymns, and had Newton remained with him, it is doubtful whether he would ever have written anything else. It was Lady Austen's company that inspired "The Task" and "John Gilpin." The best part of Newton's regimen probably was the practice of visiting the poor, for which Olney, a miserable village of depressed lace-makers, afforded ample scope. This could do neither the man nor the poet any harm.

A critical biography of Cowper, which the present hardly pretends to be, would be incomplete without an assignment of his place in the history of literature. Twice in the poet's quiet parlor, above the hissing of the tea-urn and the sound of the volume made vocal to the fair, we hear thunder peal in the outer world. In the first case it is the American, in the second it is the French Revolution. Cowper treats both lightly, as things remote from his existence; and in regard to the French Revolution it is curious to compare his nonchalant but sensible remarks with the magnificent ravings of Burke. But the events remind us of his intellectual date. He belongs to the commencement of the revolutionary era, and is, by the philanthropic sentiment to which he appealed and which was unknown to Pope, a harbinger, though the most unconscious as well as the mildest, of great social change. His affinity to the distinctly revolutionary poets is traceable though faint, and it is not only on account of his insanity, or even of his sensibility, that his name has become linked with that of Rousseau.

Cowper's Evangelicism is a thing apart. What is called the English Reformation was the third of a series of five movements by which the religion of England detached itself from Rome. The first was the revolt against the abuses of Papal patronage, headed by Grosseteste, in the reign of Edward III.; the second was the movement of Wycliffe; the third was the Tudor Reformation; the fourth was Puritanism; the fifth was Methodism, of which Evangelicism was a wing, though it remained within the Established Church, from which, indeed, John Wesley never formally seceded, while his brother remained until the last within its pale. Methodism, unlike the previous movements, was non-political and almost quietist. It was purely a revolt against the irreligion, levity, and sensuality of the time. In the Established Church, spiritual life had been smothered by privilege and endowment:

"Sweet sleep enjoyed the curate at his desk,
The tedious rector drawling over his head,
And sweet the clerk below."

If Cowper wanted spiritual life and comfort, it was only in Methodism or Evangelicism that in those days he could find them. From Methodism his aristocratic refinement would have recoiled. He has expressed his dislike of the "nasal twang heard at conventicle." Evangelicism was the only haven for his soul.

Mr. Wright presents us with two new poems; one is in Latin alcaics. Mr. Wright thinks Cowper a poor Latinist. In this we cannot agree with him, for Cowper's Latin verses seem to us good. But in the first line of this set, as given us by Mr. Wright, there is an evident omission of the preposition *ab*, which, though not necessary to the sense, is necessary to the metre. The other poem is on a thunderstorm. It exists only in a copy made by a farmer, whose transcription may have been bucolic—at all events, it is in a very rough and faulty state; yet the lines describing the coming of the storm, the prelusive hush, the premonitory gust of wind in the wood, the silence of the birds, the uneasiness of the cattle, the scurrying of the swine, the haste of the travellers to gain shelter, are in Cowper's manner, and show an enjoyment of nature, evinced by

minute observation, which could hardly have dwelt in a morbid and miserable breast. When he was writing such lines, at all events, Cowper was a happy man.

KEARY'S NORWAY.

Norway and the Norwegians. By C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

THE present book, Mr. Keary's latest essay in the exposition of matters Scandinavian, is for the general rather than the special reader. Its purpose and scope are tolerably well indicated by two live figures contained in the preface. It has been discovered in his intercourse with travellers in Norway, says the author, that, with only the vaguest ideas of the ancient heroic past of the country, their imaginations at once "rose" to words like Edda, and Saga, Viking, Thor, and the like, as do the salmon of Norwegian streams to the fly of the fisher. The likeness is not carried further, but the inference that the traveller is henceforth to be furnished with a better kind of bait, or, at least, with pabulum upon which more satisfactorily to feed, is strengthened by the other figure at the bottom of the same page. Mr. Keary has, he says, from the information he has gathered together, designedly selected the "plums." But, although this has consciously been done, he has aimed at supplying enough dough to imbed them properly. Of the two the second figure is undoubtedly the better. There are plums in the book of information and of expression, but sometimes they are too deeply imbedded in dough in which a proper measure of the leaven of enlightenment is now and then lacking. All images apart, the author's intention is to furnish the English-speaking traveller in Norway—and his name is legion—with information, usually extremely difficult to get upon the ground, connecting the Norway of to-day with the Norway of the past. Accordingly, his work is in no sense a guide-book. Very little space is given to actual description of the topography or scenery of the country, and none at all to routes of travel. The land in its main physical characteristics is described, but the principal part of the book is devoted to the people, their history, their ancient religion, and their literature, old and new. The last chapter is a contribution by Eva Tindall on the wild flowers of Norway.

Mr. Keary divides visitors to Norway into three classes: those who come for sport, principally fishing; those who come in private yachts, or "yacht steamers," as they are called; and regular tourists. The class first mentioned settle on a salmon river or a lake near the coast, while the second class steam from fjord to fjord, or only occasionally make a short journey inland. Their knowledge of Norway is consequently almost entirely confined to the coast region; and while this coast scenery is confessedly the finest which the country has to show, and in places is grand and magnificent beyond description, it is, after all, but a small part of Norway. The regular tourists of the interior, who, nevertheless, are in a minority, are the only ones who adequately see Norway and the Norwegians, or even get an idea of Norwegian scenery as a whole. The picture of the country gathered from the fjords is greatly modified by a journey inland, where the rounded hill-tops of the coast are replaced by real mountain scenery, and there is a varying panorama of cultured fields and farmsteads, of lakes and rivers and waterfalls, and of pine forests in grandeur scarcely equalled in any other part of Europe. The traveller, Mr. Keary rightly concludes, both for the sake of the scenery and for a sight of primitive Norway, should not leave the country without seeing at least some parts of it back from the coast. This he can now do with but little personal discomfort or inconvenience, although, out of the beaten track, which is, after all, still somewhat limited, there is enough of both.

The section devoted to the land and the people is interestingly written and is plainly based on a somewhat intimate personal knowledge. The chapters, too, on modern Norway, which describe political and social conditions, education and religion, although their information in many instances is necessarily fragmentary, contain much that is valuable and well put, and are, no doubt, adequate for their present purpose, that he who runs, or rather "posts," may read. Theoretically, the author finds in Norway under the Constitution the ideal of a republic where there is no great wealth and no excessive poverty, and where, through the abolition of hereditary titles, there should be a real feeling of social equality. If the condition of the country as he actually does find it is not ideal, it is in some points, at least, not unsatisfactory. There is everywhere an absence of anything like abject poverty, and serious crime in the rural districts is totally unknown, so that in such regions there is no regular system of police or gendarmerie. There is a fair condition of popular education, and the vice of excessive intemperance has been met and successfully grappled with. There is still a very large proportion of illegitimate births. With Ibsen's pictures of the people of Norway in his social dramas the author does not at all agree. He does, however, find the narrow bureaucracy of the towns that Ibsen is so fond of satirizing, and, instead of an expected social equality, a rare chase for Government office and official title for the sake of the distinction they confer. The following chapter, on modern Norse literature, is occupied principally with Björnsen and Ibsen, the former, in a new characterization, being styled "The Muscular Christian of Norway" and compared with Charles Kingsley—a juxtaposition that would probably as much astonish the poet himself as it will any one who knows him and his work.

Mr. Keary dwells at greatest length on ancient Norway, its history, mythology, and literature. Of the three topics, the history, from Harold Fairhair down, has been treated most fully and circumstantially. One may get from it a good idea of political influences and results, and descriptions are helped out by quotations from the historical sagas. These chapters are well digested and not too abstrusely written, as befits their popular purpose. They contain, furthermore, many of the plums spoken of in the preface. There are, however, a few inaccuracies of statement and one or two downright errors. The following, for instance, is a *lapsus calami* whose occurrence it is quite impossible to understand. In the account of the reign of Hakon Hakonsson we are told in unmistakable terms that "Hakon really incorporated Iceland with Norway—a union which has lasted ever since." Iceland, as we all know, fell with Norway under Danish sovereignty in 1388, and although some few of the first officials under the new régime were Norsemen, Danish influence, political and social, has been paramount there ever since.

The chapters on the ancient literature, which include also an account of the Edda mythology, are the least satisfactory in the book. The mythology contains, perhaps, in some form or other, the principal material from the Eddas, but it is given in a haphazard and unsystematic way. The purpose to give a picture of the Northern mythology based solely upon the ancient poetry might be, no doubt, from some points of view laudable, but it is impracticable and unwise for the work in hand, for it is utterly impossible to get even a tolerably complete idea of the old mythology from the poems alone. The picture proves to be merely a series of studies without cohesion or correlation. Some of the statements show a close reading of Rydberg. The desire to be "popular" crops out here and there. On page 99 we are told, for instance, that "there is no 'highfalutin' about Thor." It may be more than suspected that those imaginations which are ready and willing to "rise" to names of the old gods will, after all, in some cases refuse the author's new flies.

The account of the ancient literature itself has, even more than the mythology, an encyclopædic character. It is unmistakably that part of the subject in which the author has read least, and many of its statements are hasty and ill-considered, while not a few are absolutely wrong. There is a certain advantage, to be sure, in this sort of knowledge, since it enables a writer to deal in an off-hand way with mooted points which would else require careful statement. The whole vexed question of the place of origin of the so-called Eddic poems is, in this manner, disposed of in a single paragraph, where the conclusion is arrived at that the scene of this development of Northern verse was in some part of the Norse colonies of the British Isles. "Nay," says the author, "we may say, almost for certain, that it had its origin either in the Scottish or Irish settlements." This is, of course, Vigfusson's well-known theory, and as such is worthy of consideration. It may even be true of single songs, but it is, after all, an unsubstantiated theory, whose greatest support consists principally in the boldness of the assumption. In the statement of the likeness in form of the earliest Germanic verse everywhere a curious mistake occurs. The author, namely, cites the German "Hildebrandslied," from which he quotes, as he says, "the passage where Hildebrand mourns over the son he has slain by his own hand." The last verse cited in reality is: "Now shall my own child smite me with the sword." The "Hildebrandslied" is only a fragment and the end is missing. It may possibly have had such a tragic termination as the author supposes, but the poem itself leaves us in doubt as to the outcome of the combat.

The chapter on the sagas is devoted principally to Iceland, and there is a long quotation from the Njals saga, perhaps the most national of them all. This was hardly necessary, since, although the saga in its development was principally or even almost specifically Icelandic, its scene of action was not infrequently Norway, and its descriptions are often of Norwegian affairs and conditions, which would have been much more appropriate in a book on Norway. In the historical part of the book, the Icelander Snorri's "Lives of the Kings of Norway" in the 'Heimskringla' are necessarily cited. In the chapter on the sagas, we are told that for his material "Snorri seems to have been very largely indebted to the court ballad poetry." If we may believe his own statement in the preface to his history, he undoubtedly was. "Part is written down after old songs and ballads," he says. "We rest the foundations of our history principally upon the songs."

If, as appears from the foregoing, there are blemishes in Mr. Keary's book, there are parts, nevertheless, which are admirably written. Mr. Keary, it must be remembered, is above all a writer of history, and the historical chapters, with those on modern Norway, would, taken alone, have amply justified the volume. As a whole, however, the work is too hastily done to be well done, and in places it needs a rather careful revision.

Bog-Land Studies. By J. Barlow. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1892. Pp. 104.

Irish Idylls. By Jane Barlow, author of Bog-Land Studies. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1892. Pp. 284.

THESE books will be opened with interest by any one who remembers the appearance some years ago, in the pages of a short-lived Dublin magazine, of "Walled Out, or Eschatology in a Bog" (one of the above Bog-Land Studies). The two volumes might with propriety have been entitled 'Bog-Land Studies in Verse' and 'Bog-Land Studies in Prose.' Both are dominated by the sombre impressions carried away from the study of winter and spring moorland scenery in Ireland. It is to be regretted that an authoress so capable of interpreting nature and striking the chords of human feeling has not, in these volumes, given us more sketches inspired by Irish bog-land in the glory of summer and autumn, when the furze and heather are in full bloom, when the "bog cotton" is dancing in the breeze, and the tender outlines of the horizon are shrouded in silvery haze. These volumes display undeniable power and tenderness of feeling. They are the most original contributions to the study of Irish character that we have seen for some time. We must be content to take them as they are—for the most part merciless in their portrayal of the sadder side of life. Surely life even in Ireland is not altogether dark, even in bog-land, even through all the gloom of the past half-century and the unsettlement of present years. Miss Barlow's Irish diction does not strike us as altogether perfect—we here meet our old friends "prast" for "priest," and "indade" for "indeed," and the like, which we have never heard in Irish speech. Several expressions not familiar to us may be justified by their use in whatever district she has specially drawn her inspiration from. But we prefer to regard these books as a whole; and, so regarded, they at once arrest the attention of the reader. The feeling and genius are there, the faults are few. They are, we trust, but a foretaste of better work to come, inspired, perhaps, in a more cheerful vein by happier days in the writer's country.

'Bog-Land Studies' consists of six sketches. Of these "Eschatology in a Bog" is the most original. In it we have the thoughts of an Irish peasant on life and death and the beyond, suggested by the casual remark of his young master, whom he accompanies out shooting, anent the small shot-hole through which has been let out the life of a bird:

> "'It's quare to think that a houle ye might bore wid a pin
> 'Ill be wide enough to let such a power o' darkness in
> On such a power o' light, an' its quarer to think,' sez he,
> 'That one o' these days the like is bound to happen to you an' to me.'
> Then Mr. Barry, he sez: 'Musha, how's wan to know but ther's light
> On t'other side o' the dark, as the day comes afther the night?'"

The alternate phases of hope and of uncertainty regarding the future, as we are happy or unhappy, are well touched off:

> "For the blacker this ould world looks and the more ye're bothered and vexed,
> The more ye'll be cravin' an' longin' for somethin' else in the next;
> While whinever there's little that ails ye, an' all goes slither as grase,
> Ye don't so much as consither, bedad, if there's e'er such a place;
> The same as a man comin' home from his work av a winther's night,
> Whin the wind's like ice an' the snow an' the rain have him perished outright,
> His heart 'ill be set on a good turf blaze up the chimney roarin' and red
> That 'ill put the life in him again afore he goes to his bed;
> Tho' on summer evenin's, whin soft as silk every breath that wint,
> He'd niver have asked for a fire, but tarned to his sleep contint."

Miss Barlow's descriptions and similes are often singularly happy, as when she makes one of her characters speak of "Waves poundin' the rocks like sledge-hammers, an' clatterin' the shingle like chains"; of "The colour o' laves in the spring wid a thrimble o' mist between." The "qualitie's quare ways" as compared with those of untrained minds is brought out, in "Miss Honor's Wedding," by a comparison of the quiet despair of the bride on her desertion with the manner in which the narrator's friends act on trying occasions:

> "When me cousin ran off to inlist,
> Troth, the bawls av his mother an' sisthers were fit to ha' frightened the best;
> An' last winter when Norah Macabe had heard tell that her sweetheart was dhrowned,
> It's her scrames 'ud ha' terrified nations—ye'd hare them a good mile o' ground."

There is a homogeneity in 'Irish Idylls' wanting in the 'Studies.' They have all to do with different phases in the life and characters at Lisconnel, somewhere in the west of Ireland, where "the broad level spreads away and away to the horizon, before and behind and on either hand of you, very sombrely hued, yet less blackavised than more frequented bogs"; where in the distance the finely limned shapes of the mountains "loom up on its borders, much less substantial, apparently, in fabric than so many spirals of blue turf smoke"; where the "Curlew cried plaintively across the bog, a cunning tone-poet, who can set a whole landscape to melancholy in one quick chromatic phrase." We are introduced to and soon become interested in the "O'Driscolls," and "Ody Rafferty," "the widow M'Gurk," "Mrs. Quigley," "The Sheridans," "Herself," "Mad Bell," and other inhabitants of the townland. And we come to learn how much of the milk of human kindness and real gentlemanly feeling—the basis of all that is best in a community—is to be found in the untidy cabins, and half-civilized surroundings, and general through-hitherness of the community described. Infinite pathos is over all. How could any Irishman lay aside such volumes as these without feeling how incumbent upon him are self-restraint and self-forgetfulness—the suppression of passions of race and religion and nationality and party, the unbridled exercise of which, on one side or the other, have brought Ireland to her present condition, and condemned a people, types of which Miss Barlow so vividly brings before us, to a condition in which the worst phases of their character are brought into prominence and their best capabilities stunted or held in abeyance?

We wish these books were, as compared to others before us, of sufficient weight to justify examples at length of the wise wit that strikes us as we turn over the pages. What can be happier than the following?

> "She still carried her trouble in both hands, as we do with such things while they are new to us. Afterwards we generally stow them away in the pack which we keep on our shoulders, where they make their weight felt, it is true, but do not hinder us from going, more or less heavily, about our wonted avocations."

Or the following, regarding the mystery of pain and sickness:

> "'But there's a many misfortnit crathurs that onless the Devil does his endeavors to keep them alive in their misery, I dunno who would.' 'True for you, ma'am,' said Peter Sheridan again; 'you might say so if you'd whiles feel the life was skivered into your body wid all the sharp ends of aches and pains.'"

But deep questionings regarding "life, death, and that vast forever" do not form the staple of Miss Barlow's chapters. Their rare merit lies in their appreciation and descriptions of Irish peasant character and life. In writing thus truly and kindly of the Irish people, our authoress may, all unconsciously, be doing better work for her country than many of those whose names as patriots are prominently before the world.

International Humor. Edited by W. H. Dircks.—*The Humor of France.* Translated by Elizabeth Lee. *The Humor of Germany.* Translated by Hans Müller-Casenov. *The Humor of Italy.* Translated by A. Werner. Three vols., crown 8vo, illustrated, pp. xxv, 463; xvi, 437; xxxi, 345. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

THE three handsomely illustrated and well-printed books before us are the first of a series of about twelve volumes devoted to the humor of all nations. The conception of the series is original, and it has been, on the whole, carried out successfully. We say the conception is original, for the attempt is made to present the humor of the various nations from a literary standpoint. There have been plenty of jest-books and collections of facetiæ at all times and in all countries; but a careful selection from the humorous literature is rarer, except in the case of English, where we have our own Burton's excellent 'Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor.' The same method as Burton's, on a narrower scale, has been pursued in the series before us, with perhaps a wider chronological range.

The volume on France will best illustrate the editor's plan, and is in some respects the most scholarly and entertaining volume of the series. The book begins with several *fabliaux* of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, followed by Rutebœuf's "The Ass's Last Will and Testament" (thirteenth century), "The Land of Cokaigne" (fourteenth century), "A Confession" by the Monk of Montaudon (erroneously attributed to the fifteenth century, with a query; the author really flourished between 1180-1200. The extract in question is made up of several different poems.) Then come Villon, Rabelais, Basselin, Marot, Despériers, Ronsard, Montaigne, Baïf, and then, with a jump, Voiture, whose famous letter to Mlle. de Bourbon on being tossed in a blanket is here given. The seventeenth century is fairly well represented by Molière (scenes from the "Précieuses Ridicules," "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," "L'Avare," and "Femmes Savantes"), Mme. de Sévigné (letter on Mademoiselle's engagement), La Fontaine, La Bruyère, Régnard, Lesage, and Brueys and Palaprat's version of "L'Avocat Patelin." For the eighteenth century we have Voltaire of course, Gresset (most of whose "Vert-vert" is given), Diderot, Beaumarchais (represented by "The Barber of Seville" alone), Dorat, Chamfort, and Désaugiers. The remaining three hundred pages, about two-thirds of the whole, are devoted to the present century, with too long a list of authors to mention here. We can only say that Béranger, Mürger, Labiche, Daudet, and "Gyp" are fairly well represented, and there are, in addition, aphorisms, proverbs, and newspaper humor, with a biographical index of authors,

and an introduction on the salient features of French humor.

The volumes on Italy and Germany are conceived in the same spirit, but one is struck by the relatively scanty materials in the early period. The earliest selection in the former volume is from Antonio Pucci (end of the fourteenth century); then follow Boccaccio's story of "Calandrino and the Heliotrope," two stories from Sachetti, one each from Parabosco and Sabadino degli Arienti, and we have reached the sixteenth century (with page 21). The case is worse with Germany, where but one extract, Hugo von Trimberg, "Master Fox, the Confessor," is given before Hans Sachs, and one other from Grimmelshausen brings us down to the end of the eighteenth century (page 12).

On looking over all the volumes, we are impressed with the apparent difficulty of the enterprise. It has been only by giving to the word "humor" the negative definition of "something which is not serious," and obliterating the distinction between wit and humor, that a sufficient amount of material has been obtained to fill the allotted space. There are, to be sure, some omissions: In France, Boileau and Scarron are conspicuous by their absence, and Freytag is missing in Germany; but on the other hand, much is included that can hardly be called humor at all, although from undoubtedly humorous works. This is of course apt to be the case with detached scenes from the drama or extracts from novels.

Although there was no lack of both wit and humor among the ancients (the imitation of whom at the time of the Renaissance, notably in France, gave rise to great fields of humorous literature), still they played no such part either in life or in literature as among the moderns. Indeed, humorous literature as we understand it is of comparatively recent date. The constitution of mediæval society was such that humor assumed almost exclusively the form of wit, and that of the malicious type known as satire. With the Renaissance came in humor, or rather satire became broader, less personal, and more literary, and the burlesque *genre* was created. The great line of modern humorists begins with Rabelais, in whom specific satire is combined with general humor. Since his day the rôle that humor has played in modern life has been enormous and beneficent.

When the other volumes of the series before us are completed, it will be in order to make some comparison between the humor of the various countries; just now we have but the three, and of these France is easily pre-eminent, as she will be until England and Spain enter the field, for, as has been remarked before, the most serious nations of Europe have been the most humorous. Why fate has excepted the Germans from this rule we may not explain, any more than the Scotch imperviousness to humor. There are subtle characteristics of race, which manifest themselves in modes of thought and speech, that are beyond the analysis of the psychologist or anatomist.

A Manual of Physics. By Wm. Peddie. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1892.

Mr. Peddie's work is intended, as he states in his preface, to review the elements of the whole subject of physics so as to show the essential unity and interdependence of the various branches. The work accordingly presents what we can only call a series of sketches, more or less complete, but all too brief for students not already familiar with the descriptive part of the subject, and far too incomplete for reference in teaching. It covers a great deal of ground. We have first of all brief chapters on the physical universe and the methods of physical science; then a short sketch of the fundamental principles of the calculus, followed by chapters on mechanics and on the properties and constitution of matter. These are by no means without merit, but still do not give much more than a meagre sketch of subjects which require a far more thorough handling. Chapters on sound, light, heat, electricity, magnetism, and electro-magnetism follow. Of these that on light is much the best. Under this heading we find what we do not remember to have met before in an elementary text-book, namely, some account of the Characteristic Function employed by Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton in the solution of optical problems. The notice is an extract from the Life of the illustrious author. Under the subject of heat we are sorry to see the pyrometer and hygrometer of Daniell disinterred. They bear about the same relation to modern instruments and methods which the éolipyle of Heron of Alexandria bears to a triple-expansion steam-engine; yet it seems impossible to keep them out of English treatises on physics. The very important subject of the air thermometer is despatched in a single short paragraph. The author mentions Michelson's experiments on the velocity of light, but omits those of Newcomb. A sketch of thermodynamics is given in a brief chapter. The work concludes with a chapter on modern views of the ether.

Life of Voltaire. By Francis Espinasse. [Great Writers.] Charles Scribner's Sons.

The only justification for this Life of Voltaire is that the series for which it was written would be incomplete without it. It contains nothing new, and has probably been prepared without any original research. It is hardly more than a mere catalogue of the facts of Voltaire's curiously checkered life. Its lack of advocacy and boasting is refreshing in comparison with Parton's superfluity of naughtiness in these directions, and there is something attractive in the clear and colorless style; but those who have read Carlyle's Essay on Voltaire, and the Voltaire episode in "The Valley and Shadow of Frederick," as Mrs. Carlyle called her husband's *opus magnum*, and the Studies of Voltaire by John Morley, and Sir James Fitz James Stephen in his 'Horæ Sabbaticæ,' will wonder how Mr. Espinasse could have been acquainted with such things and after them have written to so little purpose of the spirit and effect of the great heresiarch's life. Those who have not read those better things will make a sad mistake if they remain content with the present representation. There is not sufficient emphasis upon the fact that the "Infamous" which Voltaire would "crush" was not the Christianity of Jesus, but the ecclesiastical dogmatism of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Espinasse contends rightly that the theistic belief which Voltaire opposed to the atheism of Diderot and others has not met with due recognition. His creed on page 42 reveals him at his best. The only chapters in which Mr. Espinasse really warms to his subject are those which treat of Voltaire's splendid devotion to the cause of Calas and Sirven and the Chevalier de la Barre, victims of intolerable persecution; and here was no doubt the most valuable and characteristic service of Voltaire to his generation.

There is no exaggeration of his faultier side by his present biographer. "A hardihood of continuous falsehood" in his pseudonymous disguises must be allowed. The funniest was his signing one of his heterodox publications as the Archbishop of Canterbury—a lie unparalleled except by the drunken Sheridan's announcement of himself as William Wilberforce. Voltaire's relations to Mme. du Châtelet are set down without note or comment for what they are worth. The author's disengagement from his subject is nowhere made more obvious than in his resorting to another writer, Du Bois-Reymond, for his final summary. It is, that Voltaire is so little to us at present because the things he fought for, "toleration, spiritual freedom, human dignity, justice," have become, as it were, the air we breathe and do not think of except when we are deprived of it.

La Restauration Impériale au Japon. Par le Vice-Amiral Layrle. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.

The writer of this readable compilation is a French naval officer who served in Japan waters in 1863 under Rear-Admiral Jaurès, and again in 1887 as chief of the French fleet. The book is dated by neither author nor publisher, and, despite a foot-note or two about minor events in 1891, in the final chapter, the latest view of things in general is that of the year 1887. The author has not read very widely or profoundly in the authorities treating of either Old or New Japan. He naïvely imagines that, "in the country itself, those most interested have for their guidance only a brochure published in 1876, the 'Kinsé Shiriaku'" (brief history). His chief authority for the history of Japan before 1868 is an American author, whose name he, almost as a French matter of course, misspells. His judgment, also, about the author of the 'Kinsé Shiriaku' is wofully at fault. Despite its incompleteness and inaccuracy as to the foreigner's doings, its candor and judicial fairness are remarkable. Further, there is a very creditable vernacular library of scholarly and sufficiently impartial works treating of the civil war of 1868–70, of which the compiler does not seem to know. For the events after the Restoration, his chief if not entire reliance, apart from information derived in conversations with the official men of New Japan, has been obtained from Mounsey's 'The Satsuma Rebellion' (title misspelled) and the French and English blue-books. Evidently, for this reason, the notable action of the United States steamer *Wyoming* in engaging the batteries at Shimonoséki and sinking the hostile steamers of Choshiu is merely alluded to. Apart from these defects, the reader who would enjoy a résumé of the movement of events in the twenty years from 1867 to 1887, with bright and lively comment on the life in imperial and constitutional Japan, will welcome this handy monograph. The best part of this naval officer's work is his brilliant description of the strategy, tactics, and personality of the great Saigo, who, though he led the Satsuma rebellión of 1877, was, at the promulgation of the Constitution in 1889, officially condoned and glorified with remarkable posthumous honors.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Barrett, C. R. B. Essex: Highways, Byways and Waterways. Second series. Illustrated. London: Lawrence & Bullen.

Bernhardt, W. Es war einmal: Modern Fairy Tales for Beginners in German. Boston: Schoenhof. 75 cents.

Bourget, Paul. Love's Cruel Enigma. Waverly Co. 50 cents.

Brands, O. M., and Van Gieson, H. C. An Academic Physiology and Hygiene. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.

Burrows, Prof. Montagu. Commentaries on the History of England. London: Blackwood & Sons.

Coxe, Rev. A. C. Holy Writ and Modern Thought. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Crawford, F. M. A Roman Singer. Macmillan. $1.
Ford, I. N. Tropical America. Illustrated. Scribners. $2.
Foss, S. W. Back Country Poems. Boston: Potter Publishing Co. $1.50.
Growoll, A. The Profession of Bookselling. Part I. *Publishers' Weekly.*
Hudson, W. M. Idle Days in Patagonia. Appletons.
Mitchell, R. M. The Safe Side: A Theistic Refutation of the Divinity of Christ. The Author.
Pater, Walter. Plato and Platonism. Macmillan. $1.75.
Rondelle, Louis. Foil and Sabre: A Grammar of Fencing. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $3.50.
Ross, Janet. Three Generations of English Women. New, revised and enlarged ed. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams. $2.
Rowbotham, J. F. The Private Life of the Great Composers. Whittaker. $2.
Russell, W. C. List, Ye Landsmen! Cassell. $1.
Saint-Amand, Imbert de. The Duchess of Berry and the Revolution of 1830. Scribners. $1.25.
Schobert, Paul. The Flower Girl of Paris. Rand, McNally & Co.
Symonds, J. A. In the Key of Blue, and Other Prose Essays. London: Elkin Mathews & John Lane; New York: Macmillan. $3.50.
Thayer, Prof. J. H. Books and their Use. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.
Theuriet, André. La Chanoinesse. 1789-1793. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Winter, Mrs. Elizabeth C. The Spanish Treasure. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
Wright, Prof. Joseph. A Grammar of the Dialect of Windhill in the West Riding of Yorkshire, London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

MARCH
EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

ARTICLES—The Proposed University for London, J. G. Fitch; Educational Exhibits at World's Fairs, II., Richard Waterman, Jr.; Public School Pioneering, George H. Martin; Educational Value of the Methods of Science, William T. Sedgwick; Tests of the Senses and Faculties, James McKeen Cattell; Life in a French Lycée, Georges Jamin.
EDUCATION IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS—Rousseau's Theory of Education, A. E. Street.
DISCUSSIONS—Admission to College by Certificate, James H. Canfield, O. M. Fernald.
REVIEWS, EDITORIAL.
35 cents a number; $3.00 a year (monthly excepting July and August).

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]
HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*
BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]
BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.
ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.
FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.
PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.
ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.
TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,
Importer of Books and Periodicals,
810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.
BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.
Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.
Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.
187 PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.
YALE MIXTURE.
Made by MARBURG BROS.
A Delightful Blend of
St. James Parish, Louisiana Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand, "Pickings."

S. B. LUYSTER,
79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,
Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.
Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

Dumas' Romances.—The only edition approaching completeness, and the most beautifully illustrated in the English Language. Send postal to **RICHMOND, CROSCUP & CO.**, 9 East 17th Street, New York, for full prospectus.

LIBRARIAN.
Assistant Librarian (male) in large library, having a wide knowledge of literature, and six years' experience in library work, desires position as Head Librarian. Correspondence invited. Address
LIBRARIAN, care *Nation.*

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of
Horsford's Acid Phosphate,
"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.
For sale by all druggists.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.
HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the UNITED STATES. By THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M.D. 596 pages, 8vo, cloth, $3.50; half morocco, $4.50. By mail, 30 cents extra.
BOERICKE & TAFEL, Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa.
"I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference."—*G. E. Wire, M.D., Supt. of Med. Dept., Newbury Library, Chicago.*

Bishop Phillips Brooks.
Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17, for sale by
THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

RARE BOOKS | **AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.** Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. **WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,** 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.—American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. *Send for Clearance Catalogue.* BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

SET OF THE NATION FOR SALE.—For particulars and price, address
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

LOCAL AMERICANA, Masonic Pamphlets, Trials, etc.—Send for Catalogue No. 3.
GEO. W. HUMPHREY, Dedham, Mass.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.
CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.
The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phos*phite*, not a laboratory or acid phos*phate*. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to
56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*
For sale by leading druggists.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Cotton Dress Fabrics.

"Freres Koechlin's"

PRINTED ORGANDIES,

Mulls, Nainsooks,

PRINTED PLUMETES,

PLAIN AND GLACÉ BATISTES.

D. & J. Anderson's

CELEBRATED

SCOTCH ZEPHYRS.

Beautiful combinations in colorings,

PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED.

FANCY CRÊPES.

Broadway & 19th st.

NEW YORK.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.

174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

ERIE LINES

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN

New York & Chicago,

Via Chautauqua Lake or Niagara Falls. An enchanting panorama of mountains, forests, and streams.

Pullman Cars

Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauqua Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

D. I. ROBERTS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Paint—An opaque, glossy coloring intended to *cover* and *conceal* the wood; a coating.

Stain—A transparent, soft coloring, intended to *color, without covering*, the wood.

Creosote—The best wood-preservative known.—*Trautwein.*

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain—The only exterior coloring that does not blacken.

Send 6c. postage for wood samples and Sheaf of Sketches (25) of houses.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.,

71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St

Washington, 817 Market Space.

ESTABLISHED 1858

H. H. UPHAM & CO.

MEMORIAL TABLETS

IN BRASS AND BRONZE

54 South Fifth Ave: near Bleecker St:

NEW YORK

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

WATER CLOSETS

Of fine quality are of more importance to health than fine furniture. You have the latter, why not the former?

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

NEW YORK AND LONDON,

HAVE NOW READY:

Leaders in Science Series.

II. LOUIS AGASSIZ. His Life and Work. By CHARLES F. HOLDER. 12mo, illustrated. $1.50.

Partial Contents: The Boyhood of Agassiz—His Life at Heidelberg—His Friendship with Humboldt—His Career at Harvard—His Travels—His Religious Belief—His Works—etc., etc.

A New Impression of

I. CHARLES DARWIN, His Life and Work. By CHARLES F. HOLDER. 12mo, illustrated, $1.50.

"Mr. Holder is one of the American savants who have made Darwin and his system of philosophy a subject of profound study, and his book relating to him is one of the best that have been produced for popular use."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

RUMINATIONS; The Ideal American Lady and Other Essays. By PAUL SIEGVOLK, author of "A Bundle of Papers," etc. 12mo, gilt tops, $1.50.

THE GENESIS OF ART-FORM. An Essay in Comparative Æsthetics. Showing the Identity of the Sources, Methods, and Effects of Composition in Music, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. By GEORGE L. RAYMOND, Professor of Oratory and Æsthetic Criticism, Princeton College. Fully illustrated. 12mo, $2.25.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

POETRY AS A REPRESENTATIVE ART. 8vo, $1.75.

"On this sincere and penetrating research into the claim of poetry to be considered as a representative art, Prof. Raymond has rendered a valuable service to literary criticism."—*Boston Traveller.*

CHRONICLES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. In twelve Cantos. By MARGARET DIXON. New edition, revised by the authoress for the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America by Columbus. 16mo. Frontispiece. $1.50.

AMERICAN RAILROADS AS INVESTMENTS. By S. F. VAN OSS. With five maps, printed in colors, showing competitive lines of railway in different parts of the United States. 840 pages, 8vo, $4.00.

"Mr. Van Oss's book, with its interesting sketches of leading American lines and railroad policy and prospects, supplemented by some excellent maps, will help to disseminate clear and accurate ideas on a subject of such great importance."—*London Financial Times.*

PRISONERS AND PAUPERS. A study of the Abnormal Increase of Criminals and the Public Burden of Pauperism in the United States; with a Consideration of the Causes and the Remedies. By HENRY M. BOIES, M.A. 8vo, illustrated, $1.50.

"The writer of this book has had much and long experience in the administration of penal laws—he has carefully studied the statistics of crime in the country at large, and none who read his book can doubt either his earnestness or the general fulness of his information."—*New York Tribune.*

*** Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Story of the Nations and Knickerbocker Nuggets Series sent on application.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

The Hygiene of the Sick Room.

By Wm. B. Canfield, M.D., Lecturer in the University of Maryland, Baltimore. A book for all those engaged in caring for the sick. 12mo. Handsome cloth, $1.50.

Being a plain, practical exposition of infection and disinfection, bacteriology, ventilation, heating, diet, the care of patients with fever, diphtheria, cholera, small-pox, consumption, measles, malaria, pneumonia, etc.

"It emphasizes as nothing can, except contagion, the importance of cleanliness of all things that may come in contact with the sick. This is insisted upon, not only to bring about a more rapid recovery, but to prevent the spread of those diseases which are infectious."—*Public Opinion.*

Accidents and Emergencies.

By C[illegible] W. Dulles, M.D., Physician to the Rush H[illegible] Philadelphia, late Asst. Surgeon N. G. P. Fou[illegible] Just Ready. Cloth, $1.00.

"This is [illegible] edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged, of a [illegible] the treatment of surgical and medical emergen[illegible] bsence of a physician. It is full of valuable m[illegible] very one ought to know and an index renders [illegible] tion quickly accessible."—*The Boston Herald,* [illegible]h, 1892.

Public Library F

The Hygiene of the Nursery.

By Louis Starr, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania; Physician to the Children's Hospital, Phila. Third edition, enlarged and improved, with 25 illustrations. 12mo. 293 pages. Cloth, $1.00.

Including the General Regimen and Feeding of Infants and Children and the Domestic Management of the Ordinary Emergencies of Early Life, Massage, etc.

These books may be ordered through any bookseller or news agent, or upon receipt of price we will send, postpaid, to any address. Remit by postal note or postage stamps. Catalogues of Books on Medicine, Hygiene, Nursing, Chemistry, etc., free.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.,

1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,

PUBLISHERS OF

General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

Magazine of American History, vols. 1-22 (1877-1889); 5 vols. in half brown morocco, gilt tops, uncut, 1 vol. in cloth, balance unbound, all sound and clean. $85.00.

War of the Rebellion, 1861-'65; compilation of official reports, Union and Confederate; complete set to date, 80 vols., 8vo, cloth, and 8 atlases, unbound. $50.00.

Littell's Living Age; complete set from vol. 1 to 191 (1844-1891), newly and uniformly bound in half American Russia. $265.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,

Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Books Bought.

Charles Scribner's Sons' New Books.

Tropical America.

By ISAAC N. FORD, foreign editor of the New York *Tribune.* With 16 full-page Illustrations. Crown 8vo, $2 00.

Mr. Ford's book, the fruit of a nine months' sojourn in South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, etc., presents, besides graphic pictures of travel, an extended study, rich in facts and entertaining in style, of the social, political, and commercial conditions of the people and of their relations with the United States.

Art for Art's Sake.

Seven University Lectures on the Technical Beauties of Painting. By JOHN C. VAN DYKE, L.H.D., Professor of the History of Art in Rutgers College. With 24 reproductions of Representative Paintings. 12mo, $1.50.

Mr. Van Dyke discusses in an interesting and instructive manner the qualities and merits of the technical side of painting. The author is a very successful writer and lecturer on art topics, and his book, which is addressed to the unprofessional reader, will fill a place hitherto vacant.

The Germ Plasm:

A Theory of Heredity. From the German of Dr. AUGUST WEISMANN. Contemporary Science Series. Double Volumes, copyrighted. Illustrated. 12mo, $2 50.

Prof. Weismann, the highest authority on this important subject, deals in a complete and comprehensive way, in this volume, with the fundamental problems of heredity in plants, animals, and man.

The French War and the Revolution.

By Prof. W. M. SLOANE. American History Series. With maps. 12mo, $1.25.

Prof. Sloane's book is a compact, popular narrative of the events of the period which succeeded that described in Prof. Fisher's "Colonial Era," the first volume in the American History Series. It is a thoroughly philosophical account of political causes and effects and a graphic picture of the times as well.

The Duchess of Berry

AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1830. From the French of I. de Saint Amand. With portrait. 12mo, $1.25.

The dramatic revolution which brought about the July monarchy of Louis Philippe has never been more vividly and intelligently described than in this the last of three volumes devoted to the Duchess of Berry, in the Famous Women of the French Court.

New Edgewood Edition.

Reveries of a Bachelor, and Dream Life. By DONALD G. MITHELL. Each 16mo, 75 cents.

This edition, printed from new plates and tastefully bound, of these two American classics will extend their popularity to fresh fields where the charm of the author's genial and sympathetic philosophy will make thousands of new friends for him.

Manual of Natural Theology.

By Prof. G. P. FISHER, D.D. 12mo, 75 cents.

Prof. Fisher's new book, dealing with the doctrines and proofs of religion which rest on reason rather than on special revelation, is compact, scholarly, and abreast of the latest thought.

Rise of the British Dominion in India.

By Sir ALFRED LYALL. With colored maps. 12mo, $1.50, net.

Sir Alfred Lyall's book not only gives a concise account of the adventurous rise of British dominion in India, but explains also the causes and convergent influences that brought about this result.

The Campaign of Waterloo.

A Military History. By JOHN C. ROPES. 8vo, $2 50, net.

"He describes the campaign in all its details, taking up all the disputed points and examining them in the light of newer documentary and historical evidence. It is difficult to see what more could be added, or what could be omitted to make it a more authoritative work."—*Boston Transcript.*

Atlas of the Campaign of Waterloo. 14 Maps. 16x22 inches 4to, $5.00, net.

Adzuma; or, The Japanese Wife.

A Play in Four Acts. By Sir EDWIN ARNOLD. 12mo, $1.50.

"This is a fine poem and a powerful drama. Its tragic motive is well conceived and displayed, and the theme itself belongs not to Japan merely, but to human nature."—*London Times.*

The Story of the Atlantic Telegraph.

By HENRY M. FIELD, D.D. With portrait. 12mo, $1.50.

"That it has the fascination of romance when the highest strain is on, explains but a part of the secret of its spell. The story of the Cable is one of grand endeavor and heroic constancy never surpassed."—*Independent.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 743-745 Broadway, N. Y.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1445. THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

TWO NEW BOOKS.

THE NEWLY RECOVERED GOSPEL OF ST. PETER, with a full account of the same. By J. RENDEL HARRIS, Fellow of Clay College, Cambridge. Paper. 68 pages. Price, 50 cents. *Just Published.*

Five years ago were found among the Christian tombs at Akhmim, in Upper Egypt, searched by direction of the French Archæological Mission at Cairo, a number of Greek documents. Among them was a vellum MS. book of thirty-three leaves, which contains portions of three lost early Christian works—viz., the Book of Enoch, the Gospel of Peter, and the Apocalypse of Peter. The treasure-trove has just been published at Paris, and Professor Rendel Harris of Cambridge has lost no time in presenting to English readers a translation of the very interesting fragment of the Gospel, with valuable prolegomena and appendices. The Book of Enoch was previously known in an Ethiopic translation.

THE GENESIS OF THE AMERICAN PRAYER BOOK. A Survey of the Origin and Development of the Liturgy of the Church in the United States of America. Cloth, 12mo, $1.00.

CONTENTS: Primitive Liturgies. By the Rt. Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Western New York. The Reformation Prayer Books. By the Rt. Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Springfield. Early American Prayer Books. By the Rt. Rev. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Iowa, and Historiographer of the Church. The Prayer Book Enriched. By the Rt. Rev. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Albany, and Chairman of the Joint Committee of the General Convention on Liturgical Revision. Changes Incorporated into the Standard Prayer Book of 1892. By the Rev. SAMUEL HART, DD., Professor in Trinity College, Hartford, Custodian of the Standard Prayer Book, Secretary of the House of Bishops, Secretary of the Joint Committee of the General Convention on Liturgical Revision, etc. As an appendix. Edited by the Rev. C. ELLIS STEVENS, LL.D. D.C.L., Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

JAMES POTT & CO., Publishers,

114 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS BY

Joseph Henry Crooker.

SECOND EDITIONS.

Jesus Brought Back:

I. The Messianic Hope.
II. How the Gospels Were Written.
III. Jesus of Nazareth.
IV. The Glad Tidings.
V. The Ministry of Jesus To-Day.

Pp. 214. $1.00.

"It is to be wished that there are many in America who agree with this conception of the person of Jesus."—*Prof. Kuenen, Leiden, Holland.*

Problems in American Society:

I. The Student in American Life.
II. Scientific Charity.
III. The Root of the Temperance Problem.
IV. The Political Conscience.
V. Moral and Religious Instruction in Our Public Schools.
VI. Religious Destitution of Villages.

Pp. 294. $1.25.

"The whole book is wonderfully stimulating and wholesome."—*The American, Philadelphia.*

GEORGE H. ELLIS, Publisher, Boston.

1607 THE LIBRARY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, 1893

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN and ELLEN MACKAY HUTCHINSON,

Alone contains more carefully chosen, ably edited, and artistically arranged

ADVENTURES, ANECDOTES, BALLADS, BIOGRAPHIES, CHARACTER SKETCHES, CORRESPONDENCE, CRITICISM, DRAMAS, ESSAYS, FICTIONS, HISTORIES, HUMOROUS ARTICLES, NARRATIVES, NOTED SAYINGS, ORATIONS, POEMS, POLITICS, THEOLOGY, TRAVELS, WARS, WITCHCRAFTS, AND WONDERS,

than were ever before gathered within the same space or offered in one collection.

The Stedman-Hutchinson Library of American Literature is indispensable to busy persons whose time is limited; to children whose tastes are to be formed; to those who use books for entertainment and instruction, and to all who wish to know anything about books or authors, or who wish to improve their own conversation and writings. Sold only by subscription through the Publishers' authorized solicitors. Not for sale by the Publishers at their place of business, nor by any bookstore anywhere at any time. For description and solicitor's address, write at once to

CHARLES L. WEBSTER & CO., 67 Fifth Ave., New York.

NEW YORK **D. D. MERRILL CO., Publishers,** ST. PAUL

'Our Children of the Slums.'

By ANNIE BRONSON KING. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents. Touching stories of child-life in the slums of St. Louis.

In the stream of little foreigners that flows unceasingly through the darkest of our city streets, here and there, as in this little book, a child face is silhouetted for a moment against the black ere it falls back into the current with all its pitiful burden of baby woes.

'At His Feet.'

By WAYLAND HOYT, D.D., author of 'Hints and Helps for the Christian Life,' 'Present Lessons from Distant Days,' 'Along the Pilgrimage,' 'The Brook in the Way,' 'Saturday Afternoon,' 'Light on Life's Highway,' 'Walks and Talks with Mr. Spurgeon,' etc. 18mo, cloth, extra white and gold, $1.00.

'At His Feet' is a book for the half-hour, for the stirring and culture of the Christian life, for the looking at some of life's practical questions from the point of view of the Lord Jesus.

'The Golden Bottle.'

By Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, author of 'Cæsar's Column,' 'Dr. Huguet,' 'Atlantis,' etc.

Paper, 50 cents; cloth, gilt top, $1.25.

A wonderfully interesting story, based on an original conception, and putting forth very singular and remarkable ideas.

A POLITICAL ROMANCE illustrating the great questions of the day—the land loan, the demonetization of silver, and Government ownership of railroads.

"It is a fantasy and a sermon. We have outlined a phantasm here, wild it certainly is, but it is also beautiful. Logic it may have none; but it has heart. In the age of the individual this book is the gospel of universal brotherhood."—*New York Journal.*

'The Railway Problem.'

By President A. B. STICKNEY, with illustrative diagrams, some printed in colors. 12mo, 250 pages, cloth, $2.00; half leather, gilt top, $2.50; paper edition without diagrams, 50 cents.

An earnest advocacy, by a practical railroad man, of the governmental control (not ownership) of railroads.

"Whatever view may be held, the book is well worth reading."—*Engineering News, N. Y.*

"The most thorough discussion of its subject that has yet been published."—*San Francisco Evening Post.*

"It is the most valuable popular treatise on the railroad question that is known to have been presented to the public."—*Denver Daily News.*

"A work that ought to be extensively read."
—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

'Little Comrade Mine.'

By MARTHA BURR BANKS, author of 'Princess Dandelion's Secret,' 'Children's Summer,' 'Richard and Robin,' etc. 12mo, cloth, illuminated cover, $1.00.

"Ostensibly a story for children, it involves lessons which the most mature may well profit by. The author writes very much in the style of Miss Alcott."
—*Baltimore Methodist.*

RUSKIN.

We have on the presses a new *Edition de Luxe* of Ruskin's best works which will be the finest set of standard books ever made in this country.

The set comprises: Modern Painters, in six volumes (including both the original and the revised volume two), Stones of Venice, in three volumes, and Seven Lamps of Architecture, in one volume; in all about 3,250 printed pages, with one hundred and fifty-six full-page inset plates and several hundred engravings.

Twenty-one of the plates are lithographed by Bien; these include all the beautiful color plates, some of them in eleven colors. One hundred and one are artotypes, the most delicate and effective of all methods of illustration, and peculiarly adapted to these particular volumes of Ruskin. The others are line engravings or relief plates.

The books will be large octavos of uniform thickness, printed on English-finish tinted paper the best that money could buy.

The edition is limited to one thousand copies. Each volume, appropriately bound, will be enclosed in a separate box.

The set will be sold by subscription only, the ten volumes for fifty dollars. It is in every respect equal to the English *Édition de Luxe*, which sells for $200.00.

Prospectus, showing paper, type, and specimen illustrations, sent free on application.

ALSO A NEW EDITION OF

The Works of John Ruskin.

In 46 volumes, on paper made especially for it, and containing all the engravings and full-page plates, both plain and colored. The ONLY complete uniform edition published.

The Volumes will be sold separately

And will be bound up in one style and color only, making this edition especially desirable for libraries and private buyers, intending to own his complete works, but preferring to buy but a few volumes at a time. Price, complete set, $46.00.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 169

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Close of an Epoch 172
President Cleveland's First Work 172
Naval Politics 173
The Reading Receivership 174

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
The Italian Bank Scandal 175
Pingaud's D'Antraigues 176

CORRESPONDENCE:
Legislative Anarchy 177
Mr. Waters's New Clues 177
The Classics as Aids to Good English 178
Books on Shelves 178
Tintoretto's St. Mark, Finally 178

NOTES 178

REVIEWS:
Thayer's Dawn of Italian Independence 181
Copleston's Buddhism 182
The Campaign of Waterloo 183
The Nationalisation of Health 183
British New Guinea 184
Clarke Aspinall 184
Studies by a Recluse in Cloister, Town, and Country 185
History of the English Parliament 185
Das Kreditwesen der Staaten und Städte der Nordamerikanischen Union in seiner historischen Entwickelung 185

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 185

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—

4 insertions	5 per cent.
8 "	10 "
13 "	12½ "
26 "	15 "
39 "	20 "
52 "	25 "

AMOUNT—

$100 within a year	10 per cent.
250 " "	12½ "
500 " "	15 "
750 " "	20 "
1,000 " "	25 "
1,500 " "	30 "
2,000 " "	33⅓ "

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMnastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

*POWDER POINT SCHOOL. — PREP*ares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

*WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARD*ing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
MISS CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
MISS FLORENCE BIGELOW, M.A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK, Manlius.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR. Apply for circulars to the Superintendent and Faculty of St. John's Military School. 100 boys will be taken via the Great Lakes, organized as cadets of a man-of-war.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS (formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

*RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR*atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE—A COLLEGE for Women.—Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, Hebrew History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $525) in Greek, Latin, English, German, and Teutonic Philology, Romance Languages, Mathematics, History, Chemistry, and Biology. A fourth Hall of Residence will, it is hoped, be opened in the autumn, and will accommodate all applicants for admission.
For Program address as above.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

*MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD*ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 13th year opens September 20, 1893. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

*WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI*losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland

*A FEW BOYS WILL FIND PLEA*sant and refined home in teacher's family. Preparation for college or business. Decided advantages; references. Address TEACHER, care of *Nation.*

A GENTLEMAN NOW PURSUING graduate studies desires a position as instructor in Political Science. References. Address Box 977, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A PROMINENT Eastern College, an Instructor in French. Salary, $1,000 to $1,200. Address, sending full credentials, L. C. K., care of the *Nation.*

A WELL-KNOWN PROFESSOR OF Singing and Lecturer wishes charge of a Music Department of a College. X., *Nation.*

*CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har*vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

*AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH*ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, 23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Next term begins April 3.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

Paint—An opaque, glossy coloring intended to *cover* and *conceal* the wood; a coating.

Stain—A transparent, soft coloring, intended to *color*, *without covering*, the wood.

Creosote—The best wood-preservative known.—*Trautwein.*

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain—The only exterior coloring that does not blacken.

Send 6c. postage for wood samples and Sheaf of Sketches (25) of houses.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.,
71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

TO READERS OF FRENCH.
JUST PUBLISHED:

NANON.

By GEORGE SAND. With Introduction and English Notes by B. G. WOODWARD, Ph.D., Tutor in Romance Languages at Columbia College. 12mo. Cloth, 85 cents; paper, 60 cents. *For sale by all booksellers, or post-paid on receipt of price.*

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
Publisher and Bookseller, 851–853 Sixth Ave. (48th St.), New York.

Strang's Exercises in English.
(NEW EDITION.)

By Prof. GEO. R. CARPENTER of Mass. Inst. of Technology. Cloth, 156 pages, 45 cents.

"A text-book so directly adapted to its purposes, with less waste of energy, is rarely to be met with in educational publications."—*The Nation, March* 1, 1892.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

A New Book of Interest to Teachers.

The Principles of Education

By Malcolm Mac Vicar, Ph.D., LL.D., First Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto, Ont. 12mo. Cloth, 178 pages, By mail, postpaid, 70 cents.

GINN & CO., PUBLISHERS.
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

LIBRARIAN.

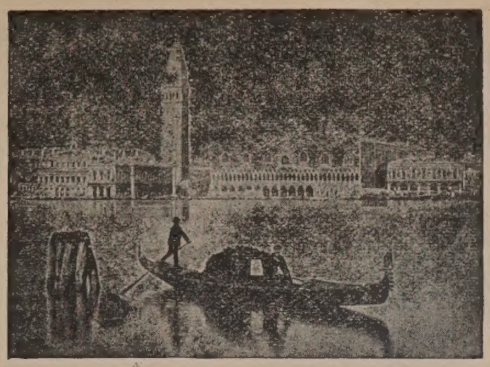
Assistant Librarian (male) in large library, having a wide knowledge of literature, and six years' experience in library work, desires position as Head Librarian. Correspondence invited. Address
LIBRARIAN, care *Nation.*

FRENCH.

'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools. One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation.*



Views and Paintings of VENICE

Original Photographs by Naya.
Mounted and Unmounted—In all sizes.
See our Catalogue of FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHS of the
VIEWS AND PAINTINGS OF EUROPE.
Mailed for 10 cents.
Braun's Carbon Prints always in stock.

C. H. DUNTON & CO., 136 Boylston Street, - - BOSTON, MASS.

SARGENT'S

BALL BEARING ROTARY BOOKCASES.

The above are two of many styles. We cover every demand for home or office use. Special styles for the CENTURY DICTIONARY and Encyclopædias. Illustrated catalogues free. Address SARGENT MFG. CO., either 814 Broadway, New York, or factory, Muskegon, Mich. Quote the *Nation.*

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.
EMERSON PIANO CO.
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St
Washington, 817 Market Space.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·
·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·
·MEMORIAL TABLETS
·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·
·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:
·NEW YORK·

Arnold Constable & Co.

DRESS FABRICS.

Silk and Wool Mixtures,
GLACÉ AND JACQUARD FIGURES,
GLACÉ AND FIGURED EPINGLINES,
Fancy Plaid Stuffs,
SUITINGS, SERGES,
Diagonals, Camel's Hair,
New and Fashionable Shades and Colors.
PRINTED CHALLIES,
Embroidered Robes.

Broadway & 19th st.
NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of, Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

ERIE LINES

SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN
New York & Chicago,
Via Chautauqua Lake or Niagara Falls. An enchanting panorama of mountains, forests, and streams.
Pullman Cars
Between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauqua Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
D. I. ROBERTS,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans
Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

WATER CLOSETS

Defective ones cause sickness in your household. The Nautilus closet is absolutely secure, is quiet, and is the finest in every respect. Write for Catalogue.
WILLIAM S. COOPER
BRASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

NOW READY. 30TH ANNUAL PUBLICATION. 12mo, $3.00.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1893.

Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World for the Year 1893. Edited by J. SCOTT KELTIE, Librarian to the Royal Geographical Society.

Thirtieth Annual Publication. Revised After Official Returns. 12mo, Cloth, $3.00.

"No well-regulated library, whether it be of the scholar, statesman, editor, or man of letters, can afford to be a day without 'The Statesman's Year Book.'" —*Mail and Express.*

"Not only statesmen, but all men who desire to keep pace with the march of events, with political and commercial changes—in fact, with the general progress of the world—will find in the 'Statesman's Year Book' an indispensable guide."—*New York Tribune.*

The A. B. C. of the Foreign Exchanges.

A Practical Guide. By GEORGE CLARKE. 12mo, $1.25.

Canada and the Canadian Question.

By GOLDWIN SMITH, D.C.L. With a Map. 8vo, $2.00.

"Will be welcomed by American readers as a comprehensive and compact presentation of a subject about which the sources of information are very much diffused. Within no similar compass can they find the same array of facts, and no clearer or more convincing exposition has been made of the community of interest between the various sections of the Dominion and the rest of the continent."—*New York World.*

Now Ready. 2 vols. 8vo, $4.00.

The Evolution of Religion.

The Gifford Lectures.

Delivered before the University of St. Andrews by EDWARD CAIRD, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, author of 'The Critical Philosophy of Immanuel Kant.' 2 vols. 8vo, $4.00, *net.*

Evolution

AND MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE.

By HENRY CALDERWOOD, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Edinburgh. 12mo, $2.00.

Just Published. 12mo, $1.25.

The World of the Unseen.

An Essay on the Relation of Higher Space and Things Eternal. By Rev. A. WILLINK. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Now Ready, Vol. I. 12mo, Cloth, $1.10.

English Prose.

Selected by various writers, with short Introductions. Edited with a general Introduction by HENRY CRAIK, C.B., LL.D. In 5 volumes. Volume 1, Student's Edition, $1.10. Library Edition, $1.50.

Russia Under Alexander III.

And in the Preceding Period. Translated from the German of H. VON SAMSON HIMMELSTIERNA by J. MORRISON, M.A. Edited, with Explanatory Notes and an Introduction, by FELIX VOLKHOVSKY. With Portrait. 8vo, $3.00.

From Adam's Peak to Elephanta.

Sketches in Ceylon and India. By EDWARD CARPENTER. With Numerous Illustrations. 8vo, $3.50.

"This narrative is singularly interesting and instructive...."—*New York Sun.*

How to Manage the Dynamo.

A Handbook for Ship Engineers, Electric-Light Engineers, and Electro-platers. By S. R. BOTTONE. 12mo, 60 cents.

THIRD EDITION OF SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S NEW BOOK.

The Beauties of Nature

AND THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

By the Right Hon. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., F.R.S. With numerous illustrations and full-page plates. Uniform with the new edition of 'The Pleasures of Life.' 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.50.

"His volume is a perfect storehouse of information, imparted in a style that at once charms and interests."—*Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.*

A NEW BOOK BY MR. WALTER PATER.

Plato and Platonism.

A Series of Lectures by WALTER PATER, Fellow of Brasenose College. Globe 8vo, cloth, $1.75. Also a large-paper edition, on hand-made paper, limited to 100 copies, $3.00.

"Plato is nothing if not healthy, sane, an incentive to high thinking. So he has been with Mr. Pater, and so he will prove to every young student who pores over Mr. Pater's pages. . . . To the student who is prepared to follow its pliant movement as it itself follows the evolution of the thoughts which it envelops patiently, closely, affectionately, this book, which is richer in scholarship than 'Marius' or the 'Studies in the Renaissance,' and as fascinating as either of them, will prove a delight and a generating power in the world of ideas."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

By the same author, uniform with the above:

MARIUS, the Epicurean	$2 25	APPRECIATIONS	$1 75
RENAISSANCE	2 00	IMAGINARY PORTRAITS	1 50

NEW NOVELS.

The Story of John Trevennick.

By WALTER C. RHOADES. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

A Mere Cypher.

By MARY ANGELA DICKENS. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The Marplot.

By SIDNEY R. LYSAGHT. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Just Ready.

F. Marion Crawford's New Novel.

Children of the King.

A TALE OF SOUTHERN ITALY. 12mo, cloth, $1.

The First Edition was entirely exhausted on the day of publication; the second is now ready at the booksellers'.

"The deepest secret of the popularity of F. Marion Crawford is that he has always a story to tell. He is a born story-teller, and the born story-teller is sure of listeners from one generation to another to the very end of time. 'Children of the King' is no exception to this. The descriptions of Italian life and scenery, moreover, are of fascinating flavor."—*Boston Courier.*

New and Revised Edition.

A Roman Singer.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD. In the Uniform Edition of Mr. Crawford's Novels. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Now Ready. 12mo, $1.50.

Calmire.

Fourth Edition. 12mo, $1.50.

"Of the ability of the work, of its learning, its audacity, its subtle dialectics, and its literary charm there can be no question. It wooes and delights, even where it does not convince."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Dryburgh Edition of the

Waverley Novels

To be completed in 25 volumes. Illustrated with 250 wood engravings, specially drawn by eminent artists.

Subscribers' names are now being received by all booksellers and by the publishers. Each volume will be promptly delivered monthly as published.

Just published. Vol. 5. $1.25.

MONTROSE and THE BLACK DWARF.

Ready.

WAVERLEY.	GUY MANNERING.
THE ANTIQUARY.	ROB ROY.

*** Large-Paper Limited Edition, on Hand-Made Paper. For prices apply to the booksellers.

Adventure Series. New volume.

The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.

Mountaineer, Scout, Pioneer, and the Chief of the Crow Nation of Indians. Written from his own dictation by T. D. BONNER. New edition, edited, with preface, by CHARLES G. LELAND ("HANS BREITMANN"). Illustrated, large 12mo, $1.50.

Macmillan & Co.'s List of Books by American authors will be sent free, by mail, on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

The Week.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S inaugural address was brief and directly to the point on all the subjects to which he addressed himself. These are subjects which immediately concern the well-being and progress of the nation. Mr. Cleveland affirms his purpose, so far as it rests with him, to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the election, not in any rash or destructive way, but firmly and consistently. The tariff is to be reformed in the interest of the masses of the people, and the Trusts and combines are to be curbed in so far as the Federal power can reach them. Of more immediate interest are Mr. Cleveland's remarks on the currency question. He says that all his efforts will be directed to the prevention of any debasement or depreciation of the standard of value, and that he will use, without hesitation, all the powers confided to him by law to that end. While seeking remedial measures, however, he will not approach them in any spirit of intolerance. On the subject of the civil service his declarations are in harmony with those which he made before the election. The tone of the address throughout was strikingly serious and elevated, and nothing like it has been heard from the lips of any President since Lincoln's second inaugural address.

Not the least suggestive greeting which comes to Mr. Cleveland on his return to the Presidency is from Chili. The President of that republic sent a personal cablegram to him, of which the following is the opening sentence:

> "The Government of Chili and the Chilian people, recognizing your political attitude in the past, consider that your reëlection as Chief Magistrate of the United States is a pledge that your Government will preserve the tranquillity and well-being of all nations upon the American Continent."

Republicans may see in this a covert allusion to the brutal treatment of Chili by Mr. Harrison, only a little over a year ago; but if they do, it will, of course, be a great source of pride and comfort to them. They are happiest when hated. In their eyes the country never appears so glorious as when dreaded and distrusted by weak foreign nations, and so they will be quick to interpret it as a sure sign of national humiliation that the Chilians now expect a policy of justice and forbearance in foreign affairs to be inaugurated at Washington.

The last monthly Treasury statement to which a Republican Secretary signs his name shows that the Treasury gold has reached the lowest point since the resumption of specie payments. Above the $100,000,000 reserve required by law, Mr. Foster can show but $3,284,218, and that sum would be wiped out twice over if he were called upon to repay to the banks the gold they kindly loaned him. Thus the surplus and the gold balance disappear with the Republican Administration. Mr. Harrison is reported to be considerably set up over his escape from the dire necessity of an issue of bonds. Whether his Administration will be more glorious in history for not having issued bonds than it would be if it had manfully faced the situation and issued them, when the best financial opinion of the country was demanding such a step, we very much doubt. It is probable that the historian, unless he is stupid beyond the average, will be able to see as clearly as everybody does now that Mr. Harrison was grasping at the shadow when the substance was gone. The fact that everybody knows this, that there has been no secrecy about the embarrassments of the Treasury, and that bankers and financiers of the highest repute have openly acknowledged the critical situation of affairs, makes Mr. Harrison's affectation of ignorance of any trouble little short of ludicrous. He appears to think it possible to make the country believe that, in the interval between his locking of the Treasury and Mr. Cleveland's unlocking it, vast changes in the Government's balance-sheet have taken place.

The clause of the Sundry Civil Bill known as the Sherman Bond Amendment was dropped in order to save the bill itself from defeat, as it became evident that the silverites in the House would adopt filibustering tactics against the bill if the conferees should report in favor of this section. The subject is therefore left where it was in the beginning, except that we have the opinion of a decided majority of the Senate that the power to issue bonds for the purpose of maintaining the $100,000,000 gold reserve exists, but that the bonds ought to bear a lower rate of interest than was fixed in the Specie Resumption Act of 1875. The fact was brought out in the Senate debate last week that both Secretary Foster and his successor, Mr. Carlisle, were consulted in the framing of the Sherman amendment, and that both of them approved of it, but merely on the ground that the rate of interest fixed in the law of 1875 was too high. There is a precedent for lowering the rate of interest on bonds of the United States without any law of Congress, this act having been performed by Secretary Windom at the beginning of the Garfield Administration. Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, the Attorney-General, gave an opinion that the outstanding 5 per cent. bonds, which had matured, might be extended, at the option of the United States (there being no money in the Treasury to pay them off), at any rate of interest less than 5 per cent. The whole outstanding issue was accordingly extended at 3½ and 3 per cent., and nobody ever questioned either the legality or the expediency of the step. These were bonds actually outstanding; but if the power to issue bonds under the Act of 1875 is a continuing power, then the power to issue them at a lower rate of interest and for a shorter time than the rates and times fixed in the act exists also under the Windom-MacVeagh precedent. We have no doubt that the courts would sustain the power in both particulars if the case were ever brought before them. If the Secretary of the Treasury should decide that there was an emergency calling for the issue of such bonds, it is certain that no court would ever enjoin him. Nor would any court ever enjoin the payment of bonds so issued, either principal or interest.

It is gratifying to record that the Anti-Option Bill has met its death in the present Congress, and that means that there will be no resurrection for it in any coming Congress. Like the free-silver craze, it seemed to carry everything before it for a time, but it lost strength with every day's debate, so that on March 2, instead of being able to muster twenty-five votes more than a two-thirds majority, as it did when it originally passed the House, it had twenty-five less than two-thirds. This loss of fifty votes shows that the gas is escaping from the balloon, and that its total collapse is imminent. It is not necessary to go over the reasons we have so often brought forward in opposition to this bill. The relief which its defeat at once brought to the produce exchanges, where higher prices were immediately recorded, shows how exact was the description of the bill by one of its opponents, who called it a "Bill to Compel Farmers to take Lower Prices." The failure of the measure leaves Senator Sherman once more on exhibition as the statesman whose convictions are most conspicuously at the disposal of any body of men who can manage to put "pressure" on him. He voted for the Anti-Option Bill doubting its constitutionality, and protesting that he believed it incapable of doing what it proposed to do, but alleging that he could not afford to disoblige certain political farmers of his acquaintance. In refreshing contrast to his ingrained disposition to grovel before ignorance, provided it has a vote, is the outspoken attitude of the new Secretary of Agriculture, who said, while the bill was still pending with a good chance of passing: "The Anti-Option Bill of Senator Washburn, instead of doing the

farmer any good, would result in his injury." Mr. Sterling Morton was far from admitting that the farmer is necessarily a miracle of wisdom. On the contrary, he maintained that many of the farmer's "peculiar ideas" "need changing," and that "he needs saving from economic fallacies."

The good news comes from Washington that the bill which enables the Secretary of the Treasury to throw open to the architects of the country the designing of public buildings has become a law. This measure was drawn up by the American Institute of Architects, and was passed by the House at the first session of the last Congress. It was laid over in the Senate till shortly before final adjournment, but was then taken up and passed, and was approved by President Harrison. What its enactment means to the architecture of the country is that henceforth all the architectural talent of the nation will be at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury in the designing of public buildings. Under the old system all plans for such buildings were nominally designed by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, but as the number of such buildings in process of construction at one time was frequently as large as 300, it was a physical impossibility for him to do more than a fraction of the work. The consequence has been that his clerks have been pressed into service to design buildings which ought to have commanded the best expert architectural talent. Under the new law the Secretary of the Treasury is given the discretionary power to obtain plans and specifications and local supervision for public buildings by the system of competition among private architects. While not mandatory, the law authorizes him to employ the architects whose plans are approved to superintend the construction of buildings. The duties and responsibilities of the Supervising Architect remain the same as formerly, except that he is relieved of the work of preparing drawings and specifications and superintending the immediate construction of public buildings. He is to have charge, as before, of the receipt of proposals, the award of contracts, and the disbursement of moneys. This means that our public buildings will henceforth be as great a credit and ornament to the country as those of the Chicago Fair, provided the Secretary of the Treasury uses his power wisely.

The report of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the American end of the Panama scandal is a distinct refusal to follow the trail just when it was getting fresh. It runs off for the most part on the blind scent of the squabbles between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad. Very few people care anything about that particular bit of wrangling, but almost everybody would like to know what became of the $4,000,000 spent in this country by the Canal Company. On this point the Committee lamely says:

> "The Committee has been unable thus far to trace directly or indirectly the expenditure of any money whatever in a corrupt way to influence the legislative or executive action of the United States Government. It may be that no investigation, however prolonged, after this lapse of time, could be efficient in making such discovery, even if such corrupt use of money was made, but on this subject the Committee does not desire authoritatively to express the opinion that further investigation would be entirely fruitless."

This is cool enough in face of the fact that Mr. Seligman testified in this city that his books would show to whom the Panama money had been paid. No sooner had the Committee heard this than, though professing a great desire to see those books, they were recalled to Washington by urgent business, and have not since found time to come back again. For less lukewarmness than this in exposing fraud a French Government was overthrown. Are we never to know how much it cost to draw the fangs of the Monroe Doctrine during those critical years, or who were the men superintending the operation? Such dentistry not only comes high, but also requires great skill, and the public is entitled to know who the expert operators were. We hope that Col. Fellows's eagerness to expose corruption will not expire with this Congress, but that he will take up the chase again in the next Congress, and not get frightened on coming too close to the bear.

One of the Hawaiian Commissioners has a long article in the *North American Review* in favor of American annexation, but a busy man can save a great deal of time by reading only one page, as that contains the gist of the whole. Mr. Thurston shows that McKinley was the author of all Hawaii's woes, as, by the free admission of sugar, his tariff bill "cut off all protection at one stroke" "from the $25,000,000 of American capital invested" in the Islands. He goes on:

> "The price of sugar belonging to Americans in Hawaii was reduced in round numbers from $90 to $50 a ton. The same amount of sugar produced in Hawaii that sold for $12,159,048 in 1890, will sell for only $6,963,504 in 1892, a reduction of $5,195,544, or 42 2-3 per cent., and the effect has been to reduce the selling price to, or less than, the cost of production, on all but a few of the most favorably located plantations. With rare exceptions, plantation stock is unsalable. It is inevitable that, if present conditions continue, an immense amount of capital invested, not only in sugar, but in industries subordinate to and dependent thereon, will be lost, and that all values at the Islands will suffer seriously."

The noble stand for free institutions made by the Americans in Hawaii, and their heroic determination to have nothing more to do with a "heathen and sorcerous reaction," are made clearer in the above, by at least 42 2-3 per cent., than in anything else the Hawaiian Commissioners have said or done.

The regulations which Surgeon-General Wyman, acting under the new Quarantine Law, has drawn up for enforcement at foreign ports of departure for this country, are well calculated to stop the advance of cholera or other epidemic disease at such ports. They require, among other things, that cabin passengers and steerage passengers shall be subjected to different treatment, as is only proper and just, since all authorities agree in the opinion that it is almost solely by means of the latter that infectious diseases are brought into the country. Each cabin passenger must produce satisfactory evidence as to his place of abode for four days previous to embarkation, and, if he has been exposed to contagion, will be detained for a term to be fixed by the inspector, and his baggage disinfected. Steerage passengers shipping from an infected port are to be detained five days under medical observation in specially provided quarters; they are to be bathed at the beginning of the five days' term and provided with disinfected clothing. If cholera should break out among them while under observation, none of them will be allowed to embark for the United States until at least seven days have elapsed since the conclusion of the last case. There were journalistic commentators last summer who held that there must be no discrimination made between cabin and steerage passengers; that all must be treated as equally dangerous to the public health, and, if necessary, must be left together indefinitely, or till all had caught the cholera and had died. This barbaric view is not embodied in Surgeon-General Wyman's regulations. Neither is the other view of last summer about the duration of quarantine for cholera-infected ships, for the regulations declare that a "vessel arriving at any United States port with cases of contagion aboard shall be detained for a period ranging from five days to twenty days, the latter only where typhus fever prevails."

The adjournment of the Montana Legislature without the choice of a United States Senator deprives the Democrats, for the next two years at least, of a seat which they ought to have gained; as the Legislature of the State meets biennially. The Governor is a Republican, and has appointed a Republican to fill the place until the next Legislature meets, while the Democratic Governor of Wyoming has appointed a Democrat to represent that State until another Legislature is convened. In Washington the squabbling over the seat among the Republican factions promises to continue until the Legislature adjourns, when a Republican will be appointed by the Governor. Questions will be raised as to the legality of all such appointments by a Governor after the Legislature which ought to elect has failed to do so, and there are precedents on both sides; but it seems probable that the appointees will be admitted. The credentials of John Mar-

tin as the new Senator from Kansas were presented on Saturday, and as they were in due form, he was admitted to be entitled, *prima facie*, to a seat, Mr. Hoar remarking that, if there were any question as to his title upon the merits, the Senate could deal with it afterwards. As nobody else so far presents any claim to the seat, and as the idea of electing any one else seems to have been given up, it appears probable that Mr. Martin will retain the seat.

If the Democratic Senator from Kansas remains, and the three other vacancies are filled by Republicans from Montana and Washington, and one Democrat from Wyoming, the body will contain, during the first half of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, forty-five Democrats, thirty-nine Republicans, and four Populists, counting as the latter Peffer of Kansas, Allen of Nebraska, Stewart of Nevada, and Kyle of South Dakota. This will give the Democrats a clear majority of the eighty-eight members with all the Populists voting against them, so that the Vice-President will not be called upon for his casting vote. On the tariff issue, however, the Populists will vote with the Democrats, and very likely also Pettigrew, the South Dakota Republican who stood out against the McKinley Bill in 1890. In any event the Democrats are sure to control the upper as well as the lower branch of Congress, which was in every way to be desired.

Mr. Gladstone's fine statesmanship was again vindicated in the House of Commons last week when Mr. Meysey-Thompson, a member of the English bimetallic group, moved that the Government should do something to bring about a reassembling of the Brussels Monetary Conference. Mr. Gladstone was quite right in replying that, since the Conference had been called at the instance of the United States, it would be an unprecedented proceeding for England now to take the initiative away from the country that rightfully held it. These words, in the mouth of Lord Salisbury or the late Lord Beaconsfield, might be taken for sarcasm—very much like saying that America is holding a hot poker, and that it would show great want of politeness for any other country to take it out of her hands. Mr. Gladstone, however, is not wont to indulge in sarcasm touching foreign countries, and least of all our country. So we are not at liberty to suppose that he intended anything more than he said. The United States really did take the initiative in this Conference, and is bound by all rules to hold it to the end. It happens that there is absolutely no competition for the honor of first place at the Conference. Our own delegates realize this fact more painfully than any others. All the rest can say, as Mr. Gladstone does, "We have followed the discussions of the Brussels Conference with more or less sympathy, and should like to know what step the United States proposes to take next." What those steps are the United States does not know, and for that reason, probably, will not put England or any other country to the trouble of coming to Brussels again.

Exclusive of Mr. Farmer-Atkinson's burlesque contest at Derby against Sir William Vernon Harcourt's return after the latter's acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, fifteen British seats have been contested since Parliament met last August. Of these, seven showed Gladstonian and eight Unionist gains. Looked at in another way, however, the outcome of these struggles has given considerable encouragement to the supporters of the present Ministry. The aggregate poll in these fifteen places gave the Unionists but 3,500 more votes than they received in July, while the Gladstonians added no less than 5,500 to their midsummer strength, and that, too, in spite of the fact that a labor candidate at Halifax drew off 3,000 votes. The extent and the variety of the work outlined in the Queen's speech, and the comparative meagreness of the Government's majority in the Commons, make the net Liberal gain of two seats, counting four on a division, a most desirable addition to the Ministerial strength. In July the fifteen constituencies since contested returned nine Gladstonians and six Unionists. They are now represented by eleven of the former and by only four of the latter. The Opposition captured Huddersfield, where the Government candidate, a local employer of labor, was not popular among the more radical element of the workingmen. On the other hand, at Walsall and in the Hexham Division of Northumberland, for each of which constituencies the anti-home-rule candidate returned in July was unseated by the judges upon petition, because of the illegal practices of which his agent had been guilty, and at Pontefract, vacated by the accession of its Conservative member to a peerage, the Gladstonians carried the day. Moreover, all but one of the places contested were in England, in which the Unionist sentiment is stronger than in either Wales or Scotland.

But little if at all less important than the Ministerial gains in Great Britain is the failure of the Parnellites to capture the seats for either of the divisions of the County Meath vacated upon petition, filed at their instance, because of the spiritual intimidation practised by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese and his priests in connection with the July election. In South Meath, at the general election, the anti-Parnellite candidate was returned by only 83 majority; and while in North Meath the majority was greater, a part of it was probably due to the exceptional popularity of the Nationalist candidate, Michael Davitt, who, under the law, having been unseated, was ineligible to stand for the same constituency again. A Parnellite success in either of these divisions would have put new life and spirit into that faction, and might have tempted its leaders to play tricks with the Home-Rule Bill, which they are now, perhaps, not likely to essay. As we go to press, the gain of a seat by the Liberal-Unionists at Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, England, is announced.

Whatever may be said of the attempts of the English parties to outbid each other for the labor vote, it cannot be denied that the new Department of Labor, organized by Mr. Mundella, the President of the Board of Trade, promises to yield valuable results to the student and the statistician, whether it pleases the workingmen or not. Mr. Giffen, an ideal appointment, is to be the Director-General of the Department, which is to have three divisions, relating to trade, labor, and statistics respectively. The labor division is to be under the charge of Mr. Llewellyn Smith, well known for his work among the poor in London in connection with the University Settlements. Several elaborate investigations are already planned, among them being inquiries respecting the causes of irregular and half-time employment, the economic effects of immigration and the different methods of paying wages, the labor of women and children, etc. Annual reports are to be published, and cannot fail, under such competent direction, to make a distinct addition to our knowledge of the facts.

France has just completed a year's experience of her new high-protection régime, and the results are far from satisfactory to her McKinleys. Even counting in the enormous imports of January a year ago, made in anticipation of the new tariff, the record for the year 1892 shows a falling off of over 7 per cent. in importations. Exports have fallen away but a little, although in manufactured articles there was a loss of $5,000,000. But the greatest evils have been felt in the disarrangement of business and in the disturbances wrought in the public revenue. For some time the Government held out the hope of doing something to relieve the business embarrassments caused by the new tariff, in the way of commercial treaties, but these have come to little, and the distress in some parts of the country has been severe. Marseilles, for example, lost 20 per cent. of its maritime commerce in 1892. The revenue has been millions of francs away from the estimates, and, altogether, the Méline tariff has proved itself about as ingenious an instrument for business upheaval and financial derangement as its fellow, the McKinley Bill. The worst of it is that, with the former as with the latter, its evil effects grow worse with time.

THE CLOSE OF AN EPOCH.

WITH the outgoing of the Harrison Administration closes an epoch in our history which has covered the lifetime of a generation. On the 4th of March, 1861, the Republican party came into full control of both the executive and legislative departments of the Government. From that time until the 4th of March, 1893, there has not been a day on which the Republican party has failed to hold either the Presidency or one or other branch of Congress. The Democrats had majorities in both the Senate and the House from 1879 to 1881, but a Republican was President. A Democrat was President from 1885 to 1889, but the Senate was Republican through his entire term. The election of Cleveland in 1884 was the defeat by Republicans of an unfit Republican candidate for the Presidency, and did not signify the nation's endorsement of the Democratic party. For a third of a century the Republican party has held control of the Government to such an extent that no law could be passed without its favor or repealed without its consent.

On the 4th of March, 1893, the Democratic party came into full control of the Government. Not only has it elected its President by a majority of the electoral votes for which there are scarcely any precedents in our history, but it will control both the House of Representatives and the Senate—although the latter was supposed to be "packed" against it for many years by the admission of new States. Any line of policy upon which the party is united can therefore be carried out; any act of Republican parentage which it wishes to repeal can be wiped out. For the first time since Buchanan's day there is no check to the rule of Democracy.

The extraordinary epoch under review has witnessed the rise, the gradual demoralization, and the fall of a most powerful political organization. The Republican party called itself, with reason, "the party of great moral ideas." It was built up by the moral forces of the nation, and during its early years there was a strong infusion of religious fervor in its support. There was, as Seward pointed out in 1858, "an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," and it seemed to many people as clearly a conflict between moral right and wrong as that between Christianity and paganism. There was a spirit of unselfish devotion in the rank and file while the slavery issue was dominant such as has seldom been equalled in party divisions. The cause developed great leaders—men whose services have come to be regarded with respect and admiration by their old opponents; one who has already taken rank beside Washington for his patriotism and statesmanship. Well might Republicans afterwards "point with pride" to the fact that their party had been the party of Abraham Lincoln.

The success of the Republican party sowed the seeds of its overthrow. It at once attracted to itself the ambitious self-seekers, the men who wanted offices rather than the triumph of great principles, those who were "on the make" in politics, and who saw nothing to hope for from the discomfited Democracy. An era of corruption set in which was pictured in vivid terms by George F. Hoar of Massachusetts in his speech on the impeachment of Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War under Grant, May 6, 1876, when he said, among other things:

> "My own public life has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single term of Senatorial office. But in that brief period I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration. I have seen the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House rise in his place and demand the expulsion of four of his associates for making sale of their official privilege of selecting the youths to be educated at our great military school. When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the continent and uniting the two great seas which wash our shores, was finished, I have seen our national triumph and exultation turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three committees of Congress—two of the House and one here—that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in highest places the shameless doctrine avowed, by men grown old in public office, that the true way by which power should be gained in the Republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President."

The seating of Hayes in 1877 gave Republicanism a new lease of the power which it had really forfeited, and the incompetency of Democracy in 1880 enabled it to continue in control. But the moral forces were steadily ebbing, and the material elements as steadily gathering strength, until they compelled the nomination of Blaine in 1884 and lost the party the Presidency. The distrust of the party which had sustained slavery was still so strong, however, that even in 1888 the country was not quite prepared to reëlect Cleveland as a Democratic President. Republicanism was given, "by hook or by crook," another chance for life. The Harrison Administration showed that the party no longer deserved to live. It sought to revive the dying sectional issue by pushing a most ob noxious Force Bill, and it introduced as a new party dogma the doctrine that the Government should be carried on for the benefit of protected interests in the North, as formerly for the benefit of slaveholders at the South. Between them Harrison, McKinley, and Lodge showed the country that the Republican party only cumbered the ground. As soon as the people got a chance, they made short work of it.

When the Senate refused to pass the Force Bill, Senator Hoar remarked, "That means the death of the Republican party." He was right, in the sense that the Republican party as an organization founded on the slavery issue no longer had any excuse for existence. Even Harrison, narrow-minded partisan that he usually is, showed at last a comprehension of the fact when he gave a vacant seat on the Supreme bench to a Southern Democrat who once defended slavery and supported the Confederacy, but who now rejoices that the nation is reunited in freedom. It was an ideal close of a memorable epoch, and a fitting recognition of a new "era of good feeling," out of which are to come new parties—whether or not the old names survive.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S FIRST WORK.

NOTHING can be more important at this juncture than the order in which the new President will take up his various duties. It would seem at first blush, in view of the discussions of the past four years, and especially of the last two years, as if there was nothing about which there could be less doubt than this order. If there be room for any doubt at all, it would seem to be doubt simply about the time at which he would call on Congress to begin the revision of the tariff. That his first concern should be the national credit and currency all admit; but there is some difference of opinion among his supporters on the point whether he should ask Congress to go to work on the tariff now or next autumn. Probably nine-tenths of those who voted for him in preference to any other possible Democratic candidate would, if now consulted, say that these two topics—the rehabilitation of the Treasury and the reform of the tariff—should engage the main part of his attention from March 4 until the wrongs which were condemned by the elections of 1890 and 1892 are as nearly righted as circumstances will allow.

There are many signs, however, already, that the other tenth is by no means of this way of thinking, and there is much reason to fear that during the next three months nearly all the advice the new President will have to listen to will come from this tenth, and from this tenth alone. The probabilities are, judging from the experience of previous Presidents, including Mr. Cleveland himself, that the nine-tenths, as soon as they see him safely installed in the White House, will turn to their ordinary avocations, discharge their minds of politics to a considerable extent, and leave him to wrestle with the other tenth as best he can. This tenth, too, will *not* turn to its ordinary avocations even if it have any. It will stay in and about Washington from March 4 on. Far from ceasing to talk politics, it will talk more politics than ever. Far from leaving the President to his own devices, it will submit for his selection a large assortment of devices of its own. It will throw aside the fear inspired by his warning last fall that he would put a black mark against the name of any one who approached him for office-seeking purposes, for it will say that he was then a private citizen, and had a right to defend himself against such importunity, but that he is now what Burke called

"a public creature" and lawful game. It will say to him that his first business is neither to reform the currency, nor to confirm the public credit, nor to take up the threads of foreign policy, nor to weed the public service of the incompetent and dishonest, but to clear out the Republicans from the non-classified service and put Democrats in their places.

The signs of this are already numerous. A letter from Boston was printed the other day showing that the Democratic "workers" of that State were already preparing a fortnight ago for an anticipated sack of the public offices for their own benefit, and were revealing with a certain cheerfulness the fact that, although they took during the canvass a considerable interest in tariff and other reform, nevertheless, in their opinion, what won the day for Mr. Cleveland was the general expectation that there would be no failure to treat the non-classified service as spoils of victory. We ourselves printed last week a letter from Louisville showing the same attitude on the part of the Democratic politicians of Kentucky. News reaches us, too, from various cities and towns, of the preparation of petitions and "pressure" in favor of a change in the post-offices for the benefit of some local worthies who have never in their life had any connection with any post-office. The following, for instance, comes to us from Chicago:

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: A local paper states that a monster petition, with 50,000 signatures, will be forwarded to President-elect Cleveland to have him appoint Frank Lawler Postmaster of Chicago. Among the signers are 5,000 business men, and among these may be found the names of thirty bank presidents, all the packers, seventy-four insurance companies, etc. Mr. Lawler is an ex-saloon-keeper, an ex-Alderman, and (to his credit be it said) an ex-Congressman. Presumably he bases his claims on his active participation in politics. What his particular qualifications for the office he aspires to are I have not been able to find out. In fact, nobody hereabouts seems, on inquiry, to have discovered any. Nor has any one vouchsafed any kind of information as to his business training, which ought to be considered when an office demanding high executive ability is to be bestowed. Would any of the thirty bank presidents who petition for Lawler give him a position of responsibility or trust in his bank? Or do these representative men imagine dabbling in politics renders unnecessary the ordinary preparations for the successful management of business affairs?

If any of the 5,000 business men can convince me that I have taken a hypercritical view of the situation, or misjudged the applicant, let him come forward. In that case I shall at once offer a devout peccavi. F.

The design of all such movements is plain enough: it is to cause President Cleveland and his new Cabinet to occupy themselves, as in 1885, and as President Harrison occupied himself and his Cabinet in 1889, for three months in a general substitution of employees of one party for employees of another party in the public service, not with reference to fitness or unfitness, but with reference to electioneering claims. This spectacle has, we might almost say unluckily, been witnessed only twice since 1860, owing to the steady hold on power given to the Republicans by the war. Had there been a change of parties at every Presidential election since then, a repetition of the practice would before now have been made impossible by an outburst of popular indignation and ridicule. No great people could allow their government to be seven times in thirty years put through the process to which Clarkson subjected this Government, in the eyes of the world, in 1889, with such idiotic gibberings of pride and delight. Had people witnessed it in 1869, 1873, and 1877, it would not have been repeated later.

It cannot be repeated now, for a variety of reasons. The first and foremost is that Mr. Cleveland is pledged to treat public offices, as far as human diligence will permit, as public trusts, and therefore not rightfully awardable to any but the reasonably fit. In fact, the restoration of fitness to its old place in the American civil service, as a principle of selection, is part, and a large part, of Mr. Cleveland's mission. This applies to the non-classified as well as the classified civil service. The law of the land does not lay on the appointing officer the same compulsion with regard to the former as with regard to the latter, but the moral law does. It is a wrong to give any man an office for anybody's good but for the good of the community, although the statute may not have forbidden it. Even Dr. Funk would probably admit this. To restore the public service to the people is, in fact, a part, and a large part, of the mission of the new Democratic party to-day. Another and hardly less powerful reason is that the order of importance of public business is settled, and well settled, in Mr. Cleveland's mind. The distribution of post-offices does not stand first, second, or third on the list. To give up the first months of his Administration to it, or allow his Cabinet to do so, would be very like the course of a newly elected bank president who should insist on taking the first quarter of his term to close out a small thread-and-needle business before entering on his real duties. Finally, Mr. Cleveland has, of course, taken note of the fact that, almost without exception, those who will urge him to occupy himself in making "sweeps" are the very men who thought his nomination unwise and his election impossible, and looked on the master-strokes of his career as the acts of a lunatic. All their advice and all their demands, therefore, touching his exercise of the appointing power he may well receive with distrust or alarm. The more they insist on a thing as a bit of political shrewdness, the better reason will he have for putting it far from him.

NAVAL POLITICS.

Capt. Mahan is one of the most distinguished officers of the United States Navy, and perhaps the most distinguished writer on naval warfare in existence. His competence and authority are, in truth, as fully acknowledged in Europe as here. What he says in his recent article in the *Forum*, therefore, on any matter within his special field, deserves the highest respect. When he points out the value which Hawaii would have to us as a coaling-station, in case we were a great naval Power at war with another great naval Power in the Pacific Ocean, and the annoyance which our possession of it would be, under such circumstances, to our rival or enemy, he speaks as a master. But his whole argument or dictum is based on the assumption that we are on the way to have a navy as large and powerful as the navies of France and England put together. He does not say this in express terms, but he *must* mean it. It is on this theory that England to-day establishes coaling-stations all over the world and guards the Suez Canal. The rule which regulates the size of the British Navy is that it must be as large as the combined navies of any other two naval Powers. It may not always attain this standard, but this is what the British Admiralty aims at, and it is on this assumption that the House of Commons votes the naval estimates. This makes the establishment of coaling-stations at remote points for military purposes perfectly reasonable. Naval coaling-stations are not places which are respected by an enemy as private property. They would, at once, on the outbreak of war, form the chief objects of attack. The more valuable they are to the owners, the more important it is to the enemy to destroy them or cut off communication with them. Nor is it sufficient that they should be so fortified as to resist a siege either by sea or land. To be of any use a coaling-station must be as accessible in war as in peace—that is, be so situated that it can put coal on board a cruiser without danger or difficulty. It is not an ornament, or a luxury, or a sign of national greatness. It is simply a place from which fuel for boiler fires can be safely and expeditiously obtained during the progress of hostilities. Therefore, it is plain to be seen that it is of no use for military purposes to any Power which does not command the surrounding seas, and cannot get coal from it easily, by driving and keeping away any enemy's vessels which seek to interfere with the operation. Coaling-stations are valuable to Great Britain because she maintains a navy on such a scale as to enable her not only to draw coal from them when she wants it, but to chase away any hostile vessels which should either try to coal there themselves or interfere with her coaling.

Interoceanic canals running through foreign territory come under the same rule. They can be of no use in time of war to any Power which cannot hold the seas at each end of them. Great Britain would attach no importance to the control of the Suez Canal in time of peace if she did not feel assured that she could in time of war keep the Mediterranean and Red Sea ends of it clear of all enemies who

might impede approach to it. So will it be with any canal which may eventually be made across the Isthmus of Panama, and with the canal now nearly completed across the Isthmus of Corinth. Any Power that wishes to enjoy the benefits of any one of them as a short cut in time of war, must have a fleet big enough to keep its enemies away from the entrance and exit. We are not now talking strategy or any abstruse science, but simply common sense. One has only to know what a coaling-station is, and what an inter-oceanic canal is, to see that for the full enjoyment of either of them a navy of the first rank is absolutely necessary. In other words, to make Hawaii of use to us as a coaling-station in a war with Great Britain, for instance—she being the Power which our naval men almost always have in mind when they are making their calculations—we must have a navy large enough not only to protect our coasting trade and our cities on the Atlantic and Pacific from the assaults of British cruisers, but to make British cruisers afraid to go near the Sandwich Islands. It will not do simply to fight them stoutly when they appear there, because coaling is an operation which cannot be carried on under fire. It needs peace and quiet and security; and enemies who are desirous of interfering with it have to be kept out of cannon shot by the simple unadulterated fear of being sunk or captured if they come too close. The more valuable Honolulu will be to us, the more desirous the British will be to deprive us of the advantages of it, and the larger the force they will detach for that purpose; and as it is 2,000 miles distant, and as cable communication with it would be promptly cut when war broke out, we should, if it be as precious as Capt. Mahan says it is, have to keep on the spot a fleet which we could not spare unless we had a navy at least as large as that of Great Britain.

We should, therefore, in reading Capt. Mahan's account of the importance of Hawaii from a military point of view, feel assured that he meant us to have a very large navy, even if he did not also advocate a close imitation of England's general foreign policy during the past hundred and fifty years. He asks us, in terms, to follow England's example by such annexations of foreign territory and foreign populations as seem likely to promote certain undefined things which he calls national "influence" and national greatness, by securing naval predominance on the Pacific, or "the control of the Pacific," as he calls it. He declines to say that such a policy as he advocates of "securing outlying dependencies" would "need a navy equal to the largest now existing." But the only reason which he gives for refusing this conclusion is, that "a nation as far removed as our own from the bases of foreign naval strength may reasonably reckon upon the qualification that distance — not to speak of complex European interests close at hand—impresses upon the exertion of naval strength." That is, reduced to simple English, we need not have so large a navy as England, in order to secure the control of the Pacific, because the Pacific is so far away from England. But this is a very curious observation for a naval writer to make. A naval war is never confined to one ocean or sea. When carried on between two first-class Powers, it vexes all the salt waters of the world. England would defend the Pacific on our Atlantic coast. She would menace Honolulu through Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and, in fact, along our whole line of coast from Maine to Texas. The war would rage wherever our flag waved or our "influence" extended. Our navy, in order to give our coast and our commerce reasonable security and save our dignity, would have to be at least as big as hers. A contest for maritime supremacy, such as some of our naval officers wish us to prepare for, would be necessarily a war of giants, a fight *à outrance*. It could not be a local war, a war with limited liability. Therefore we are warranted in concluding that, in spite of his reluctance to confess it, Capt. Mahan and a great many of his comrades do desire, and mean to get if they can, the largest and most powerful navy ever seen, and they want it not for reviews or parades, but to fight somebody. What effect this policy of general annexation, and general readiness to subjugate and dominate or control outside this continent would have on our domestic institutions, Captain Mahan does not consider at all; and yet this is to every American the one important point in his scheme. We propose hereafter to call his attention to it.

THE READING RECEIVERSHIP.

LATER information about the Reading receivership represents the causes as more involved than they were at first supposed to be. The old idea of a receivership still lingers in the public mind—that an action for that end should be begun before a court only in case of a total failure to meet obligations, and then only as a means of liquidating the affairs of a corporation. Hence, it used to be thought that a receivership was to be entered upon only as a last resort and as the beginning of liquidation or complete reorganization.

Within the last decade or so we have passed beyond this original theory. It was the late Mr. Jay Gould, we believe, who first developed the idea of a railway receivership until it became merely one of a series of strategic moves for the control of a great corporation or for some special financial result. In 1884 the Wabash Company was thrown into the hands of a receiver on its own motion. A few years afterwards, in a subsequent suit, Judge Treat, who granted the original petition, stated that he had had doubts about the legality of the first proceeding, but that he was afterwards convinced of the correctness of the principle. The Judge also stated that the Supreme Court of the United States had affirmed the same doctrine of the right of a corporation to ask for a receivership, or to confess judgment in order that a receiver might be appointed on the application of other parties, if such appointment was shown to be for the interest of the company. Since that date there have been several instances of such strategic receiverships, and, as might have been expected, these have been successively appointed on contentions which have appeared of less and less real moment. Last July a receiver was asked for the East Tennessee Railway on the ground that it owed one of its chief stockholders a small sum of money, and that, though it had suffered no present harm, yet, if the company was not thus protected, nobody knew what might happen to it because of other Richmond Terminal complications. The company consented to the receivership as a commercial advantage to itself and to the party then in power. We need not censure the judge in this case, because, under the various precedents, he had not much room for hesitancy.

Now comes the Reading affair as a climax to the movement which is making of receiverships only a move in a game for important stakes. A number of Philadelphia men, for ambitious or speculative purposes, form a combination of certain coal-carrying roads. These gentlemen think they see their opportunity for a very big scheme. Favored by an exceptional winter and a large demand for coal at prices one dollar or more higher than former quotations, they decline to spend their large earnings for needed cars and engines and for property improvements which would enable the road to carry this traffic cheaply and easily, but instead use the revenues and credit of the company in pursuit of a New England will-of-the-wisp, and in purchase of terminals and property whose usefulness is at least in the future, but whose capital requirements are great. They officially declare all the contingent interest earned and proceed to borrow that money. Under this spreading out, and because of slipshod management in the financial and operating departments, it comes about that the Reading is straitened for ready cash. The Philadelphia set find themselves in difficulties. Foreseeing the result, they precipitate matters by themselves hastening the inevitable. A friend, whose third-preference interest in a few bonds has not been paid, petitions for a receiver. The smallness of his claim would have caused his statement to be unnoticed were it not for the fact that the Reading Company by its officers consents to the petition. Thus both parties before the court agree in their views and in their choice of receivers, whereupon the Judge appoints the individuals designated, the Presidents of the Reading and the Lehigh Valley,

with a Pennsylvania judge to sweeten the dose.

This brief sketch of Reading's recent history shows that the financial losses incurred through the downfall have not really caused a change of control. By the modern theory of receiverships, the old rulers are retained to carry on their plans. Thus the fiasco does not involve any of the questions which some of the newspapers have been discussing, such as the hostility of the general public toward a combination which has raised the price of coal; for the price of anthracite is not likely to be lower because of it. It is the stock and bondholders who are injured on account of the unsound management and speculative purposes of Mr. McLeod and his friends. The precedent, first set in the Wabash cases, of a company's managers planning a receivership to perpetuate their own control, is one fraught with power for good or ill to our corporations. We may assume that in certain cases the effects are good, but it requires no prophet to foresee that we are putting a dangerous weapon against investors and stockholders in the hands of an unscrupulous railway officer. A trumped-up or insignificant debt and a consenting president or vice-president (*vide* the Richmond and Danville case) may throw any corporation into a receiver's hands. In such a game, played for high stakes, the stock and bondholders must usually stand by and see their investments dissipated during the struggle. Fortunately the great majority of our railways are in no danger, but the speculative manager has a new power and the holder of his securities must face a new peril. It would help the matter if we had a statute delaying the appointment of a particular person as receiver for thirty days, meanwhile keeping the *status quo*.

THE ITALIAN BANK SCANDAL.

ITALY, February 18, 1893.

AFTER the arrest of Cuciniello, the Roman director of the branch Bank of Naples; of Tanlongo, the director, and of Cesare Lazzaroni, the cashier of the Roman Bank; then of Michele Lazzaroni, councillor of the same, nephew of Cesare, the judicial authorities possessed themselves of all the public and private papers belonging to the accused, and on the perusal of these it became evident that the frauds were not confined to mere bank officials, and that the receivers were worse than the thieves. The permanent chief of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Commendatore Monzilli, was arrested on the charge "of violating three articles of the Penal Code for having between February, 1888, and March, 1891, abetted the crimes of peculation and corruption committed by Tanlongo and Lazzaroni." Several letters of his to Tanlongo were found. In one of them he warns him of an approaching inspection of the banks—he himself being responsible for these inspections in ordinary times—and offers to feign illness if the director should wish the inspection delayed. Another employee of the department is also arrested, and the office, with all the papers, closed and sealed. But the worst feature of the case is the alleged reception by Deputy De Zerbi of sums of money amounting to nearly half a million of lire in order to secure the passage of the bill for altering the law on the *riscontrato*, so especially desired by the director of the Roman Bank. On two occasions De Zerbi was Secretary of the Commission charged with the study of new regulations of the banks of issue.

As in Italy Senators and Deputies cannot be arrested without the consent of the respective Chambers, the Minister of Justice and Pardon made the formal demand, not for arrest, but for power to proceed against Rocco De Zerbi for crimes detailed in the Penal Code. The demand was discussed in the House soberly and sadly, and the permission granted; but De Zerbi, on account of illness, remains in his own house. As the papers justifying the demand were sent in, the Deputies got a sight of them, and, of course, the details were given to the press. From the letters found it is feared that De Zerbi not only received sums for himself, but distributed a portion of them to other members of the Commission. The law passed was precisely what the guilty bankers desired: it allowed the Government to "mitigate" the severity of the *riscontrato*, and later the Ministers Rudini and Luzzatti abolished it altogether.

Senator Boccardo, in an exhaustive article in the *Economist*, shows the extreme gravity of this abolition. When there exist in a country various banks of issue, each is, of course, obliged to receive the notes of the others; but this implies the necessity of a periodical and frequent settlement. There is no regular clearing-house in Italy. By the law of 1874 it was ordained that each bank should take back all the notes which another bank held, and restore those belonging to each, and pay the difference in case of excess. Say that the Roman bank held 10,000 notes of the National and the National held 11,000 of the Roman, the latter would have to refund the odd thousand in gold. Great opposition to this clearance had been manifested by several of the minor banks, but never had they succeeded in getting the regulation abolished. But the decree of August, 1891, did away with this safeguard, substituting the rule that, after the exchange of notes by the respective banks was effected, the bank holding a surplus of the notes of another bank might spend them in its own operations. This rule, writes Senator Boccardo, who is a recognized authority on such questions, "has wrought such serious modifications and has perturbed so profoundly the Italian banking system as to prepare the way for the disorders and scandals which now occupy the tribunals and the Parliament."

It is only fair to add that the partisans of Rudini and Luzzatti affirm that *all* the directors of the banks were summoned, and that all agreed in the desire to have the enforced settlement in cash abolished, and add that Boccardo is prejudiced by his mania for a single bank. Be that as it may, neither Luzzatti nor Rudini, in sending their bill to the Commission, ever for a moment dreamed that one or more of the Commissioners was in the pay of the Roman Bank. Should it be proved that only Rocco De Zerbi is guilty, the country will breathe more freely, since, while his versatile talent has secured him a tolerable fame in the newspaper world, he has never been esteemed by any party.

Coming to the rumors founded on what is said to be Tanlongo's defence, it is affirmed that he has deposed to having given money to successive Presidents of the Cabinet for the elections; and a letter went the round of the papers, purporting to be written by Depretis, asking, on his own responsibility, for 500,000 lire, "to be spent for political purposes," and promising to repay it within a given period. That "fatal man," as Bertani dubbed him, was personally the pink of honesty, but probably no Minister ever spent more money in order to secure the election of members after his own heart than Agostino Depretis, the father of "Transformation." Tanlongo's assertion, however, deeply offended Rudini, who publicly demanded a Parliamentary inquiry. Crispi, who was confined to his bed at the time, curtly denied by letter the accusation as far as he was concerned.

The other rumors attribute to an august personage the repayment of sums to the Bank to save the credit of certain other personages; and, now that the inspection of all the banks is to be completed by the end of the month, patriots and lovers of Italy can only pray with bated breath that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth shall be told to the nation. But before the legal trial ends, many things may happen to cast the banking scandals into oblivion. The Ministry, though supported by a large majority, is losing ground daily. Crispi, who, whether Deputy or Minister, has devoted his life to political questions in the main and to social questions in second line, is overwhelmed with grief and horror at these revelations. He admits frankly that, during his administration, he was aware of disorder in the Roman Bank—namely, that its paper circulation exceeded the legal limit in relation to its metallic reserve; that between the optimism of the Minister of Agriculture (pure, patriotic, but easily deceived Miceli, who trusted entirely to the ability of the chief of the department, Monzilli, now in prison), and the pessimism of Giolitti, Minister of the Treasury, he believed that they could restore order to the Roman Bank without disturbing public credit while he was preparing his bill for the "single bank of Italy," which was to purify and consolidate the whole banking system of the country; but the overthrow of his Government in the following January put an end to his hopes and plans. The question of the banks has now been raised in the Senate. Signor Giolitti pledges the Government to publish the report of the Commission on *all* the banks as soon as the inspection is terminated.

Meanwhile, the increase of crime is apparent in all directions. Popular banks find their cash-boxes emptied; the treasury of the provincial council of Caltanissetta has been despoiled of 375,000 lire. The bitter winter, increasing permanent misery, has aroused the long-suffering peasants. The old question of the lands assigned to the communes when the feudal system was abolished, and which ought to have been divided among the peasants in compensation of their old right to feed their herds and cut wood, has never been settled; hence the peasants, seeing that the administrators of the commune and private individuals were annexing these lands, have in several places tried to seize on them by force. At Caltavuturo, in the province of Palermo, they were shot down by the military—eight killed and ten wounded. At Caltagirone a similar catastrophe was averted by the humanity of the captain in command. Duels are of every-day occurrence, and only yesterday, at Catania and at Palermo, two cases of fratricide are recorded. The last day of carnival brought its usual number of murders and woundings in Sardinia and Ferrara, and as yet the murderers of Comm. Notarbartolo are undiscovered.

Notarbartolo was one of those splendid Sicilian characters whose numbers give hope for the future of the nation. He was Mayor of Palermo in 1873, a rigid administrator of public moneys, though he committed one thoroughly Italian error, *i. e.*, he sanctioned the erection of the gigantic Teatro Massimo, which has cost five, and will cost another five millions before it can be completed, while Palermo was (and still is) unsupplied with pure water. In 1875, when the Sicilian Bank was found, on inspection, to be in disorder through loans to a navigation society and a gigantic speculator who failed, Notarbartolo was nominated director, and his direction lasted till 1889, when he resigned, owing to some question with the Department of Agriculture. Rigid, inflexible, bent only on the interests of the Bank and the public, he condoned no dereliction from duty, respected no names, expelled, suspended, fined the least offences against the rules laid down, and was in consequence respected and admired by the honest citizens who form the majority, feared and hated by the Camorra; he was also the administrator of his own extensive estates and of those of the Prince of St. Elia. In 1882, he was sequestrated by a band of brigands; his family paid 51,000 lire ransom, but he, on being set at liberty, would not rest till he had brought his captors to justice, and he succeeded. The trial, which took place three years later, lasted for weeks. One brigand, Matteo Barone, was condemned to the galleys for life; others to three, six, eight years of hard labor. All save Barone have since been "restored to society." Towards the end of January the Commendatore went to visit his estates, and was to have returned home on the 1st of February, and did indeed take train at Termini, entering a first-class carriage, while his servant and a cooper who accompanied him travelled in a third-class at the other end of the train. In that train were forty carbineers escorting delinquents to the assizes now sitting at Palermo. On arriving at Palermo, where the wife and son were awaiting him, the servant was surprised not to find the "master" in the carriage. Later, the body was found with eleven knife wounds flung out of the train near Atta Villa. Such are the hideous facts. The suspicion of a vendetta connected with the Bank of Sicily is excluded. That bank is "in order" as far as the metallic reserve and notes issued are concerned, though there seem to be some technical faults.

Taken altogether, I look upon this as the gloomiest period of Italian history since the "Borgian times" of the tobacco scandals in 1868–9. J. W. M.

PINGAUD'S D'ANTRAIGUES.

PARIS, February 16, 1893.

SECRET agents are the natural weeds of the political soil during revolutionary periods. They generally disappear, as they have lived, in obscurity, but it is hardly to them that you would apply the famous verse:

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."

Who remembers, even after so short a time, the secret agent Régnier, who entered into communication with Bazaine during the siege of Metz, and who worked so powerfully on his mind? We hear every day just now the names of men who *perhaps* were secret agents of foreign Powers; but these names will be soon forgotten, and deservedly forgotten, though they may have been the instruments, conscious or unconscious, of very important designs. Who knows, at the present hour, the names of the men who were the secret agents of Fouché, of Talleyrand, of Napoleon? M. Léonce Pingaud has tried to draw from total oblivion the name of one of these secret agents of the revolutionary period, the Comte d'Antraigues, and his book has something of the interest of a novel. In his introduction he tells us that on the eve of the convocation of the States-General there appeared a pamphlet which made almost as much noise as the pamphlet of Sieyès on the Tiers-État; it was signed D. A. N. T. R. A. I. G. U. E. S. When the Directory wished to justify the *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor, it published, as a proof of a royalist conspiracy, a 'Pièce trouvée à Venise dans le Portefeuille de D'Antraigues.' In 1803 the same name was used when France and Russia became hostile to each other.

Who was this important personage? He was born of a good family in the province of Vivarais on the 25th of December, 1753. He served, as all gentlemen did, in the army, but only for a short time; he was not admitted, as his parchments were found insufficient, into the "Carrosses du Roi" at Versailles, and made himself a member of the already all-powerful republic of letters. During the reign of Louis XVI., we find him spending his life in journeys, visiting Voltaire at Ferney, acquainted with Rousseau, adopting the politics of the "Contrat Social," satisfied with the religion of the Savoyard Vicar and the morals of the "Nouvelle Héloïse." He visits, in 1778, Constantinople, Egypt, Syria, the Principalities, Poland, in company with a Princess Alexandrine Ghika, who left him abruptly in Poland. On his return to France, we see him living a life of pleasure, mixing in the society of the philosophers, and having an open liaison with Saint-Huberty, the first singer of the Opéra. Born in Strasbourg, the daughter of strolling musicians, Marie-Antoinette Clavet married an adventurer called Saint-Huberty. She had become a singer, and sang in all the operas of Gluck. (Her Life has been written by the Goncourts.) Her relations with D'Antraigues began in 1733; she had a son by him, who died. She seems to have always been much attached to him, though she did not exact from him a conjugal fidelity; he left her an equal liberty. When he stayed at his château in Vivarais, he had a rustic Saint-Huberty as a companion, a peasant girl, whom he had had half educated and who remained by him as a housekeeper.

Before the Revolution, D'Antraigues wrote an apologia of Necker, a memoir on the States-General, and a memoir on the States of Languedoc. When the three orders of Vivarais were assembled, he wrote the *cahier* of the nobility. He was elected a Deputy to the States-General; he had obtained a sort of popularity by his liberal views, but, in the Constituent Assembly, we find him among the defenders of the old order of things.

In a 'Gallery of the States-General' which gave portraits of all the members, he is described under the name of Antenor. "Antenor was born a courtier, and believes himself a republican. He is not yet very sure himself of what he thinks." D'Antraigues stood firmly for the royal right of veto. He entered into clandestine communications with the court, and he left after a while for Lausanne, where he remained, apparently for his health, till the end of 1790. He had left France with a few hundred louis; he received no more money from his tenants in Vivarais. Saint-Huberty joined him in Lausanne. At the end of 1790 they went together to Mendrisio, and were married on the 29th of December in the church of the village of Castello San Pietro. This union was kept secret, as D'Antraigues wished to spare the feelings of his mother, who was still alive.

D'Antraigues became one of the pamphleteers who wrote against the French Revolution, and one of the numerous agents of the Princes in their negotiations with foreign Powers. His pamphlets are now forgotten: who cares to read 'Point d'accommodement' or the 'Adresse à la noblesse de France'? D'Antraigues spent his talent in anonymous publications, in articles without echo, in memoirs which were hardly read by those to whom they were addressed. He travelled between Piedmont, Milan, and Switzerland. His services were received at first with some diffidence at Coblentz. He understood well the *émigrés*. "They intrigue at Coblentz as they intrigued at Versailles; they want, if they do anything, to seem to do more than they have done. If they do nothing, they agitate so as to seem to be acting. They give themselves importance, they have secrets, they imagine secrets, they confide them. The most mediocre are the most diligent. . . . In short, they are a true pest to the party, these agitators who swim in a vacuum." D'Antraigues had already become the model of those whom he so well described.

In 1793, D'Antraigues contrived to enter officially the ranks of the Spanish Legation in Venice; he received letters of Spanish naturalization; he became the representative of Charles IV. near Monsieur; he gave himself out in Venice as representing "the King of France." He concentrated the correspondence of the royalist agents in Piedmont, in Tuscany, in the two Sicilies; he became the recipient of the correspondence of the Court of Madrid and the Spanish agents in Paris, when war had hermetically shut the Pyrenees. He entered into relations with the representatives of Russia in Genoa and in Naples.

Venice had become a second Coblentz: eight hundred Frenchmen lived in it and filled every day the Piazza of Saint Mark. D'Antraigues had brought his wife with him; his mother was in Rome under the protection of the Spanish Embassy; they were in constant correspondence, she being much attached to him. "God only knows all you have done against me since you attained the age of reason, all I have done and suffered for you since your birth; but I forgive you with all my heart." D'Antraigues quarrelled with his subordinates and with his masters; he was vain, jealous, indiscreet, paradoxical; he declared that the greatest crime of the Revolution had not been committed on the 21st of January in the Place Louis XV., where Louis XVI. was beheaded, but in Versailles on the 23d of June, 1789, at the Jeu de Paume. He did not inspire the Royalists with much confidence, especially the moderate Royalists like Mallet-Dupan, Montlosier, Malouet, Lally-Tollendal.

When the French entered Venice, D'Antraigues left with the Russian Minister, but he was detained at Trieste by Bernardotte, and sent to Venice as a prisoner and confined. His papers had been seized, and among them was found an account, written by himself, of conversations which he had had with a certain Montgaillard, a royalist agent, who was at the same time a spy of the French Republic. Bonaparte was much interested in this account, and would see D'Antraigues in person at his headquarters at Montebello. The interview lasted several hours. Mme. de Saint-Huberty paid visits to Mme. Bonaparte at Milan, and, thanks, probably, to her intervention, Bonaparte, having no more need of D'Antraigues, allowed him to

leave his prison and to remain at Milan as prisoner on parole. D'Antraigues left Milan disguised as a priest. He heard after his escape the news of the *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor, made against the royalists; the documents found in his portfolio had been published in the *Moniteur*, and given as a proof of a great royalist plot and as a justification of the *coup d'état*. We cannot much wonder that D'Antraigues was not well received by Louis XVIII. and his entourage. He fell into a half-disgrace, remained some time in Vienna, in Gratz: all the *émigrés* looked upon him as a traitor.

He became a sort of international agent; we see him in relation with Thugut, with Razumovski; at Dresden with Czartoryski and Cobenzl. We find in M. Pingaud's book a curious conversation which he had in 1802 with Champagny, who represented the Cabinet of the Tuileries after the peace of Lunéville. On account of their respective situations they met each other at the house of a friend, an old French priest. Champagny prophesied to D'Antraigues that Bonaparte would soon found a monarchy—for himself, not for his family—and that his monarchy would be absolute. "He has a decided character and he dares—great qualities for old Europe and its poor kings. Bonaparte has rendered great services. He will tame this nation, which is mad and always ready to become atrocious, by making war outside with his armies, inside with his judges and his prisons. Otherwise, all is lost." In this conversation D'Antraigues spoke very strongly against Louis XVIII., saying that if Louis XVIII. were to become king, he would never serve him nor reënter his country. He resented deeply the treatment he had received after his captivity in Italy. Champagny reassured him; he told him that those who thought of a Bourbon were balancing between only two persons, the Duc d'Enghien and the Duc d'Orléans.

D'Antraigues remained a long time at Dresden, and became there a literary as much as a political correspondent. He wrote memoirs on public education, he took part in the movement in Prussia which followed the defeat at Jena. The peace of Tilsit was the ruin of all his hopes; he had lost successively all the pensions which he received, and resolved to go to England and make an appeal to the French princes. He had hardly arrived when he saw the Comte d'Artois and the Duc d'Orléans. He became a correspondent of Canning's on French affairs, and entered into relations with Dumouriez and Puisaye, who both lived in London. He was at drawn daggers with D'Avaray, the favorite of Louis XVIII., and with the little court at Hartwell, and lived in great isolation. His mother was dead; his wife could not resign herself to live in obscurity in a small house in Barnes. He had no resources but the pension which the English Government allowed him. His eyes were never taken off the various parts of the great chess-board of Europe; he foresaw early the rupture between Russia and France. One day, he was on the point of leaving for London when an Italian servant, Lorenzo, whom he had dismissed, entered his house, fired at him with a pistol, and threw himself with a poniard on Mme. d'Antraigues and killed her. D'Antraigues himself died a few moments afterwards. What was the cause of this double crime? Was it purely domestic, or was Lorenzo the instrument of a political vengeance? The assassin committed suicide, and the secret of his motives has never been unravelled. D'Antraigues was regretted by nobody; with fine and versatile intelligence, he had terrible defects. The best that can be said of him is that he was the victim of the disorder which revolutions create in the moral world; he led the life of an adventurer, of a political *condottiere*. He was a living proof of the danger of emigration: out of his own country, among the enemies of his country, he lost the true measure of political right and wrong, and he was despised even by those for whom he had sacrificed his life.

Correspondence.

LEGISLATIVE ANARCHY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The close of the session of Congress, with the Silver Bill still unrepealed, teaches at least one lesson, that this is a government not by and for the people, but by and for the lobby. Whether a Democratic Congress will reinforce that lesson remains to be seen, but the risk is sufficient to make an extra session of doubtful promise. But while waiting seems to be the only attitude towards national affairs, there is a plenty of work to be done on State lines. The condition of the New Jersey Legislature, which, after passing laws condemned as an outrage upon public morality, adjourns to escape the wrath of an indignant mass-meeting, may seem to be an extreme case, but it is only in degree worse than those of the other States. The Legislature of Massachusetts is probably as good as any, but a very slight study of its proceedings reveals things which only the most determined optimist as to popular government can contemplate without grave misgivings.

One thing seems to be proved—that it is perfectly useless to urge the people to elect good men, or to scold them for not doing it. Every year shows more and more that they do not and will not do it. But that which, though equally true, is not so obvious, is that they *cannot* do it. The present system of State government drives away good men and attracts bad men as effectually as the modern centrifugal process expels cream from milk. Mr. Hewitt is reported as telling an audience at the City Club that they were a disorganized mob, contending with an organized, drilled and disciplined faction (meaning Tammany); and that single sentence is worth all the essays upon politics which have been written in the last twenty-five years. But how can a whole people arrive at organization? The first thing necessary is a leader—not, be it observed, leaders, because the multiplication destroys that personality which is the only effectual instrument for moving masses of men and giving life in their eyes to a measure or a principle. Witness how completely the Irish Home-Rule Bill, though others have had a hand in its preparation, is identified with Mr. Gladstone and depends upon himself or his successor for its passage. Now there can be but one possible leader for the people of a State, and that is the Governor, elected by the whole State, and towards whom all eyes are, or are ready to be, turned. The first step is to convert the purely nominal and illusory power of the Governor as it is now into one that is positive and practical. That is the meaning of the conflict so nobly begun in Massachusetts by Gov. Russell, and which, unless it is allowed to drop out of sight, will place the reputation of the State on a higher plane than it has ever yet occupied throughout the Union. It is true that Gov. Russell has thus far confined himself to messages and recommendations to the Legislature, which is very much like pleading with your adversary in a cause to give a decision in your favor. But it is to be hoped that he will have the insight and the courage to carry his case to the people, and, placing the facts before them, ask them to decide between him and the Legislature.

It may be asked, How will the increase of the Governor's power achieve the organization of the people? By bringing order, publicity, and responsibility into the conduct of public business. Now, the Legislature is a mob of equal units, in which what business is taken up and how it is treated is about equally a matter of chance and intrigue. Party combinations are the only way of getting anything done, and these combinations extend to the elections, involving methods which decent men will not submit to, so that the people are offered in the candidates only a choice between two evils, of which it is hard to tell which is the least. If there were an executive guide and leader for the conduct of legislation, subject to the public criticism of both sides and of independent members, the people would soon begin to recognize individuals, and to band together for the election of the good and the rejection of the bad.

The arguments are precisely the same as for the admission of the Cabinet officers to Congress, with as much more of force as State affairs are more important than the Federal. They may be summed up in the language of the Englishman, Walter Bagehot—deprecating only the limitation of place—that "if the New England States as a separate nation had cabinet government, they would be as renowned in the world for political sagacity as they now are for diffused happiness." G. B.

Boston, March 4, 1893.

MR. WATERS'S NEW CLUES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Mr. Henry F. Waters writes that he has recently made two very interesting genealogical discoveries in Northampton, England. The first is the indenture, 12th Elizabeth, of Chadde Browne, the son of Arthur Browne of Melchbourne, County Bedford, yeoman, to Leonard Omston of Northampton, currier. This year is A. D. 1570, and the apprentice was doubtless fourteen years old. It is well known that a Chad Browne came to Providence in 1638, in the ship *Martin*, when his oldest son, John, was eight years old; that he, his son, and grandson were successively elders in the Baptist Church, and that the liberality of his descendants is commemorated in Brown University. It is hardly probable that the apprentice, Chad, was the emigrant, as he would have been over seventy when his son was born. Coincidence of names makes it highly probable that the apprentice was father of the emigrant.

As the general work of Mr. Waters for the *Register* does not allow of special searches, will not some of the graduates of Brown contribute the necessary funds to investigate this clue, so that Mr. Waters may do for their founder a like work to what he has done for Harvard?

The second discovery was the admission to freedom in Northampton, in 1618 or 1619, of Giles Corey, maltster. Here we seem to be on the track of the father of that stout-hearted victim of the Salem witchcraft, Giles, who was born about 1616.—Yours truly,

W. H. W.

THE CLASSICS AS AIDS TO GOOD ENGLISH.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: A good deal of discussion has been carried on in the public prints of late over preparation in English. Attention has also been called to the specially bad English of translations from the classics in entrance examinations. In making out an examination paper a few days ago I was surprised to find the following sentences in the 'Primer of Roman Antiquities,' compiled by so capable a scholar as Mr. Wilkins: "But the most essential part of the character, the very backbone of the whole, was their [*sic*] steadfast and sober trustworthiness" (p. 12). "It was only when they had made a treaty of peace with a neighbouring nation that they felt to have [*sic*] any duty towards them" (p. 13). It were perhaps hypercritical to object to "them." "There is also another point on which the Romans differed widely from the Greeks; that is, in their [*sic*] love for discussions" (p. 14).

Perhaps written translations from the classics and modern languages should be required of college students, and it might be better for the correction to proceed from the teachers of English and be directed to accuracy in the use of the mother tongue, rather than to accuracy of translation. Such an exereise would be more difficult than original composition in English, and so more improving. Under present conditions the utility of the classics for cultivating the power of expression in English seems to me questionable. Perhaps it is only with us in the South that boys show a wilful inclination to employ the English infinitive to represent the Latin in indirect discourse.

Respectfully, Edwin W. Fay.

Austin, Texas, February 24, 1893.

BOOKS ON SHELVES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The custom of shelving books with their backs to the wall must have been within men's memories at the beginning of the seventeenth century. At any rate, this is a natural inference from the engraved title-page of 'The Workes of Seneca Newly Inlarged and Corrected, by Thomas Lodge,' folio, London, 1620. The artist, in his attempt to illustrate the life of the philosopher, represents him in one scene as reclining on a pallet of straw with a shelf behind him containing six or eight bulky quartos with their edges towards the beholder, one of them firmly held together by clasps, and another with two pairs of thongs hanging loose from the front edges of the cover. J. E. G.

Burlington, Vt., March 2, 1893.

TINTORETTO'S ST. MARK, FINALLY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I recognize the wisdom of cutting short a controversy which must be carried on at a distance of 4,500 miles from the printer, and for the evoking of which the *Nation* had no responsibility. But does not justice demand that the cutting should have been still shorter, and that the man attacked should have the last word?

I hope, therefore, you will allow me to say that Mr. Berenson's letter is a mass of gratuitous assumptions of error and ignorance on my part, of which I will only note in detail that he assumes that I admit not having seen the Tintoretto at the Brera, because I said that I did not recall it! With this sort of logical acumen one does not care to debate, and his entire letter is equally inexact. But the subject was not worth discussing, and I am content to drop it with so much disclaimer.

Yours truly, W. J. Stillman.

Rome, February 23, 1893.

Notes.

Benjamin R. Tucker, Boston, will publish directly 'Instead of a Book: By a Man Too Busy to Write One,' being a classified collection of his own writings for his weekly paper *Liberty*, and "intended to serve as a text-book of Philosophical Anarchism."

James Clegg, Rochdale, England, has in preparation the fourth edition of his 'International Directory of Second-Hand Booksellers, and Bibliophile's Manual,' the second half of the title covering lists of public libraries (British and foreign), publishers, learned and scientific societies, etc., etc. The same publisher announces a centenary edition of the works of 'Tim Bobbin (John Collier),' edited by Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, F.S.A., with the original and other illustrations.

Horace Cox, London, will shortly have ready 'Modern (Sporting) Dogs of Great Britain and Ireland,' by Rawdon B. Lee, editor of the *Field*. It will be profusely illustrated by collotype prints from drawings by Arthur Wardle.

A dainty volume with pictures of violets from water-colors, and selected verses about them on every page—'Stray Violets,' by Mary E. Hart (New York: George M. Allen Co.)—is among the earliest harbingers of spring, and will please those who are not too critical. But a true lover of wild things will quarrel with the monotony of form and color where nature shows such rich variety. The double violets of commerce have crowded out the yellow violet, the native white violet, the "worried violet" of which an observant poet writes, besides a host of others with real, if inconspicuous, distinctions.

Two books which come to us from Japan form a striking object-lesson in the resources of the typographic art as now employed in that country. One is an album of sights and scenes on the Tokaido, by K. Ogawa, photographer, Tokyo. The twenty plates are bound in the usual Japanese style, with silken back and cords, and heavy paper covers ornamented with the conventional wave-pattern (which is the Japanese equivalent of the Greek poet's "Oh the multitudinous laughings of the ocean billows"), shot through, here and there, with a mist of wisteria blossoms. Mr. James Murdoch, M.A., furnishes the descriptive text, which is printed in bold type. The pictures are in collotype and well executed. The opening scene, on the Nippon Bashi, shows the marvellous change from the turtle-backed wooden structure so familiar in old books. Now there is a massive flat-topped viaduct, over which the double steel tracks and tram-cars run. The perspective of Ginza Street shows line upon line of telegraph poles and a network of wires, though the costumes of the burden-bearers and most of the passers-by are those of Old Japan. There are scores of jin-riki-shas in sight, besides horse-carriages, and it is evident that a "block" of horse-cars is not uncommon even in Tokyo. The various pictures represent the scenes connected with old-time military manœuvres, marriage, the hara-kiri, domestic and interior scenes, the making of the toilet, and various industries, trades, and avocations. The larger pictures of the resting-place of "The Forty-seven Ronins," of the old and now disused execution ground near the Wind Bell Grove, the Rokugo River, and other scenes made familiar in the long line of foreign travellers' books on Japan, from Kaempfer to Murdoch, are clear and suggestive. Very successful is the instantaneous picture of a great procession of priests and religious over a bridge at a great temple celebration, the study of faces thus furnished being of more value than the usual conventional photographer's picture taken at a sitting. The other pictures of priest and temple life are excellent, and, of course, the volume is not complete without a representation of the fairest flowers of Japan, the *géisha*, or singing girls.

The other book is bound in the same manner, except that the silk-tied and highly ornamented covers are polychromatic, and are of pasteboard. Although the number of printed pages is 310, the descriptive matter is scarcely worth mentioning as literature. Despite the intent and purpose of a romance, the book is evidently got up to carry the scores of half-tone photo-mechanical reproductions which are printed with the letterpress. The author of the photo-mechanical process is K. Ogawa, a Japanese; and his success is striking, even in comparison with the best Western products. The book is entitled 'Ayamé San,' Ayamé being one of those standard characters in Japanese life in whom filial piety overcomes all other considerations. The beautiful and lovely daughter is willing to sell herself to shame in order to help her father, who has got into pecuniary difficulties, but is saved from it by a foreign lover. The subordinate character is an Irish Japanese (what a combination!) who is the son of a British soldier by a Japanese woman, born in Yokohama, and educated in that part of Great Britain where modern Irish is spoken with all its peculiarities. Many of the descriptions of persons and scenery are interesting. The whole air and atmosphere and *chiaroscuro* of Anglo-Japanese life are produced with remarkable fidelity. A gem of illustrative, though not of literary art, this pretty souvenir of foreign life in Japan will be greatly valued by those returned Americans who wish to revive their memories of the beautiful islands in the Eastern Sea. The book is printed by the Yokohama Printing and Publishing Company, and is published by Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama.

We are indebted to the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston for a copy of Frederick H. Chapin's 'Land of the Cliff-Dwellers,' an unpretending little volume in which there is a good account of the ruined habitations in the Mancos Cañon and its tributaries. The field of observation—twenty miles by thirty—to which our author limited himself, is no doubt somewhat restricted, but on the other hand it is typical, for within these narrow bounds a network of cañons gives an exposure of some hundreds of miles of cliff-frontage, thus affording ample room for the numerous cave-like openings in which are situated the ruined buildings that dot the face of the cliffs. Many of these our author visited; the grandest and most picturesque he also figures, for, wisely enough, he trusts the camera quite as much as the pen to give an adequate idea of these wonderful scenes. Besides the abandoned dwellings, he shows us specimens of the arts and industries of the people who lived in them, and he prefaces the whole with an account of this region from the date of the Spanish conquest down to the present time. In this portion of the work he generally follows Bande-

lier, and the résumé he gives of that writer's investigations is as trustworthy as it is interesting. From a comparison of the architecture and mode of life of these people with that of the Pueblo Indians of Santa Fé and Arizona, our author concludes (pp. 16, 63, etc.) that some of these tribes, as, for example, the Moquis, are the descendants of the cliff-dwellers. This is also (p. 117) the voice of tradition, and it is generally accepted as a fact. Of the causes that led to the abandonment of this region nothing definite is known. It may have been brought about by the fear of hostile inroads, as the condition of the human remains found in one of the houses (p. 161) would seem to indicate, or it may have resulted from any one of the many other causes which influenced our Indians in the choice or abandonment of a village site.

Mr. I. N. Ford's 'Tropical America' (Scribners) consists of selections from the letters written by him, as staff correspondent, to the New York *Tribune* in 1890 and 1891. They are here more or less recast and, statistically, brought down to date, but their hurried quality is distinctly heightened by the lapse of time and their challenge of criticism no longer as journalism, but as a book of travels. It is a matter of boasting with the author that he knew nothing of the literature of his subject before setting out on his journey, and it only needs to be said that he gives no proof of being the rare genius who alone could, under such circumstances, make an addition to it which anybody else need read.

The popular reissue of the Edgewood edition of Donald G. Mitchell's 'Reveries of a Bachelor' and 'Dream Life' (Scribners) makes a pretty pair of volumes scarcely affected by a lowering of the quality in the paper. The eye and the hand are as well served as before, and at a lessened cost.

Col. Winthrop, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, has published an abridgment of his work on 'Military Law' (John Wiley & Sons). He has thus brought into the compass of a single handy volume, 12mo, of about 450 pages, the whole substance of the larger treatise and the earlier editions. By the omission of the notes and the extended discussion of some disputable questions, he has been able to give a very convenient and trustworthy hand-book for use in the practical work of courts-martial and for the general instruction of young officers in the principles of military law.

'Criminology,' by Arthur MacDonald (Funk & Wagnalls Company), is intended as a study of crime upon the lines followed by the Italian specialist Lombroso, who furnishes an introduction to this volume. Most of it is made up of a summary of the labors of Lombroso and others, but the author reports some of his own investigations. A bibliography of works upon crime and criminals is appended. Such a work as this is not fit for general circulation, nor has it much value for specialists.

The Scribners publish 'The Ethic of Usury and Interest,' by W. Blissard, an English vicar, which is one of those compounds of socialistic theory and pseudo-religious sentiment now so much in vogue in England. The plunder of property-owners through the devices of "land nationalization," graduated income taxes, and collectivism in general, is now preached by many clergymen as of the essence of Christianity, and this author is moved by their spirit. His contention is that interest is defensible, but that when labor is underpaid, interest becomes usury, which is wrong. How to correct this evil, Mr. Blissard cheerfully explains; but the obstacles are formidable.

'A History of Socialism,' by Thomas Kirkup (London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan) is partly historical, but mainly propagandist. Both as history and as criticism, Mr. John Rae's 'Contemporary Socialism' is much superior to the present work; but those who look to socialism for our salvation may derive edification from Mr. Kirkup's preachment.

What laws might govern in a community where laborers subsisted not upon food already in existence, but upon that which was to be produced in the future, seems to us an unprofitable inquiry; but those who think otherwise may be interested in 'The Theory of Wages and Its Application to the Eight Hours Question and Other Labor Problems,' by Herbert M. Thompson (Macmillan). The author maintains, in opposition to Mill, that a demand for commodities is a demand for labor, and insists that rent does enter into the cost of production. He concludes that the true theory of wages is that they are "a varying proportion of a varying product of industry"—a proposition scarcely of a nature to admit of categorical denial.

The May *Harper's* will contain an article on the life and work of the late Phillips Brooks, by his brother, the Rev. Arthur Brooks.

An Exhibition number of *Scribner's* will be published simultaneously with the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago, but it will be in the nature of an exhibit of an American magazine, rather than illustrative of the Fair itself.

The London *Art Journal*, on the other hand, will shortly commence publishing illustrated articles on the Chicago exhibits, from an artistic point of view.

Old heads upon young shoulders must be predicated of the chosen audience of *American Young People*, a quarto illustrated journal just launched in Chicago. "Patriotism," "Citizenship," "The Republics of Switzerland and the United States—A Contrast," "The Patriotic League," are certainly unchildlike topics, especially when occurring side by side with a paper on "Practical Toys."

The range of the Boston *Journal of American Folk-Lore* is illustrated by "Notes on the Chinese in Boston," by Mary Chapman, in the October-December number—these interesting memoranda being purely sociological. Mr. Alfred M. Williams exemplifies the rather sorry "Folk-Songs of the Civil War," on both sides of the contest. Interesting is the account of the Rabbit in Siouan mythology, to which any one should turn who is curious, for instance, to know why, when you seize a grasshopper, "he spits tobacco juice at you."

The February number of *Cassier's Magazine* (New York) contains the fourth paper by A. and W. K. L. Dickson on "The Life and Adventures of Edison," profusely illustrated with portraits, views, and diagrams. These chapters contain much that is fresh as well as interesting, the authors being colleagues of Mr. Edison in his laboratory researches and having enjoyed his intimacy.

The deserts of Atacama and Tarapaca, in the northern part of Chili, are described by Mrs. Lilly Grove in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for February. She dwells principally upon the natural resources of the country, and concludes with the statement that of the total area of Chili more than one-third is occupied by mines. Prof. J. J. Stevenson gives some account of southeastern Alaska and its people, accompanied by an excellent map. He prophesies the extinction of the fur-seal before many years, and says that after its disappearance there is little prospect that Alaska will be anything more to the United States than it was to Russia, except as a source of fish supply.

The *Geographical Journal* for February opens with an account of Mr. Joseph Thomson's exploration, in 1890, of the region to the north of the Zambesi River, now known as British Central Africa. He reports three-fourths of the country traversed during a journey of 1,200 miles to be capital agricultural and pastoral land, with a climate exceptionally good for Africa, the general elevation being nearly 4,000 feet. The natives have abandoned the village where Livingstone died, but the tree under which his heart was buried, and on which his faithful attendants cut an inscription, is still standing unharmed. Extensive regions were passed through which had recently been harried by the half-caste Portuguese slave-hunters, and great difficulty was experienced in convincing the excited natives of the peaceful character of the expedition. Only once, however, was a man wounded—"the first blood shed, by the way," remarks Mr. Thomson, "on any of my six African expeditions," in the course of which he has walked over 18,000 miles. The most interesting part of Capt. Gallwey's paper on West Africa is the description of his visit to the once famous city of Benin. Though very much smaller than it was two or three centuries ago, it is still an important place, and is the "seat of a very powerful theocracy of fetish priests." "Human sacrifices are of frequent occurrence," crucifixion being the usual form. "We saw several crucified victims during our stay, on the plain outside the King's residence." A treaty was signed by which the country was put under British protection, and it is hoped that in time these cruel practices will be stopped. Mr. Conway contributes a striking account of the crossing a Himalayan pass by a glacier eighty miles long.

The first fruits of the excavations of the American School of Athens at the Heraion of Argos in 1892 have been given to the world by Dr. Waldstein, the Director of the School, in a small folio (Boston: Ginn & Co.). Dr. Waldstein is convinced of the immediate importance of his finds to students of archæology and art, and a list of selected objects sent to the Museum at Athens attests the correctness of his judgment: metal rings in profusion, animal figures, tools, utensils, seals, toilet articles, beads, coins, terracotta plaques and idols, "1 porcelain monkey, 1 porcelain cat, 1 Egyptian image," and much else. The latest date to which he would ascribe these objects would be prior to the beginning of the fifth century B. C., "while many point to the remotest antiquity." Seven collotype plates accompany the letterpress, showing the site of the temple before and after excavation, and the more important fragments of statuary—a fine head of Hera, a torso from the metope of the second temple, and some very interesting terracotta figurines found below that temple's foundations.

Four more instalments of Prof. Payne's 'Famous Composers and their Works' (Boston: J. B. Millet Co.) have appeared, and maintain the agreeable variety of biographical narrative, critical appreciation, and exemplification which characterize this work. Portraits, views of birthplaces, graves and monuments, facsimiles of handwriting, and specimen music abound. Mozart is finished, and Beethoven, Schubert, Spohr, Weber, and Marschner are despatched. There are also sporadic portraits

of Rubinstein, Grieg, Spontini, and Mendelssohn.

No. 48 in the seventh series of the *Anales* of the University of Ecuador (Quito, July, 1892) contains a valuable Ecuadorian bibliography, by Dr. F. G. Suárez, supplementary to Anrique's 'Noticia' of certain Ecuadorian publications prior to 1792. Dr. Suárez's "essay" goes back to 1750, but describes nothing that he has not seen and examined. It is an anticipation of the fourth chapter of his General History of the republic. The introduction of the printing-press into Ecuador and its use by the Jesuits are assigned to the period 1750-52. It was, of course, for the use of the order, not for public enlightenment. The first title-page copied by Dr. Suárez is a 'Piissima erga Dei Genitricem Devotio,' printed at Ambato in 1755, a small 18mo. Twenty-four works in all are recorded in this manner.

A woman physician, Dr. Frances C. Van Gasken, has been appointed Assistant Medical Inspector to the Bureau of Health, Philadelphia. Before appointment, Dr. Van Gasken passed the requisite civil-service examinations "with distinction"; she has also served with credit a term as Resident at the Philadelphia Hospital, admission to which is through the open door of competitive examinations. The duties of House Inspector for Boards of Health might be admitted to fall within woman's sphere, even by the most conservative; and where women physicians possess the required "fitness," duly tested, their appointment to similar posts of public service should conduce to the improvement of civic sanitary conditions.

The vigorous recognition of equality between men and women which has found a place in the scheme for a Welsh university (with affiliated university colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Cardiff), should encourage those among us who demand the selection of "fit" women as members of college faculties and boards of control. The second clause of the draft-charter provides that "women as well as men shall be eligible for degrees in the university herein constituted, and for every office, and for membership of every body or authority herein constituted; and wherever throughout this act (or charter) the masculine pronoun is used of a student, graduate, or officer of said university, or of a member of any body or authority in it, it is to be construed as including the feminine also."

—Von Holst's Convocation Oration, delivered at Chicago in January and recently printed in the *Educational Review*, is a strong plea on the broadest grounds for the development of university education in the United States. A quarter of a century devoted to the study of our social and political development has convinced the historian that the greatest perils of our national life are yet to be met and overcome. He does not foresee further political crises like those which attended the birth of our nation in the last century and its reconstitution in civil war; the difficulties in sight are administrative and social. The rapid growth of our population, especially of our municipal population, and the increasing size and deteriorating quality of our immigration, are creating governmental problems, and the increase and centralization of wealth are forcing to the front social questions which are incomparably more difficult, because they are far more complex, than the constitutional questions with which our fathers and forefathers had to deal. Von Holst, like Bryce, has great faith in "the reserve of force and patriotism" which the American people have so often displayed; but energy and devotion will be insufficient to surmount the coming difficulties. We need also trained and progressive intelligence. The hope of democracy lies in wise leadership, and the leaders must be furnished by the universities. The universities will not discharge this duty either by sending out well-equipped professional men or by producing a small proportion of trained scholars: they must also rear an increasing "remnant" who love truth and seek it for its own sake. That is, they must, above all things, produce investigators. For this purpose Von Holst finds the existing American universities inadequate, both in structure and in spirit. A fully developed university, in the Continental European sense, does not yet exist in this country. Structurally our best universities are "either compounds of college and university, . . . or hybrids of college and university, or finally a torso of a university." More discouraging than this incompleteness, which may be regarded as a phase of development, is the predominance of the professional spirit. There is no doubt that the American idea of the university—even among the few people who have grasped the distinction between college and university—is simply a collection of technical and professional schools. Put schools of law, medicine, and theology under the same board of trustees and the same president, add a school of engineering and a school for training teachers, and, according to this view, you have a university. But there is still something lacking to the university as Von Holst conceives it, and that something is the most important thing of all—the encouragement of research.

—The emphasis laid upon technical training results, as he points out, in the establishment of fixed courses, devised simply to produce good lawyers, doctors, engineers, etc.—courses which occupy the student's entire time and leave him no opportunity to broaden and liberalize his studies; courses which exclude new combinations and discourage the development of individual genius. Von Holst indicates that the remedy is to be found in lessening the required work of the professional school and increasing the range of election. Under such a system the pure professional can devote himself as closely as he desires to purely professional studies, but the student who seeks a broader training will be able to secure it.

"Grant that by allowing a large measure of liberty, . . . part of the students will lay in a smaller stock of facts, rules, and technical training. . . . That is more than compensated by the advantages which only the freedom of true university education can secure. Only this can fan the burning coals of that enthusiasm which is absolutely untainted by any sordid motives into the intensest glow; only this can fully develop the inborn forces, for it alone allows full play in the use of them; . . . only this incites to the development of distinctive intellectual individualities, . . . only this systematically fosters the intellectual and moral courage required for striking out into new paths; . . . and last, but not least, this only can produce an adequate number of the kind of missionaries the country stands in need of."

The "remnant" from which Von Holst expects our national salvation is not, of course, to

> "lie reclined
> On the hills like gods together, careless of mankind";

it must keep in touch with the whole body of the nation. "If a chasm opens up between the 'remnant' and the 'unsound majority' and is allowed to widen, nothing can save this country." The need of universities is felt to-day in France as well in the United States, and there is in France to-day an energetic movement towards the development of true university work. Its leaders plead for it as the most necessary element of "national regeneration." It is a very significant fact that they, like Von Holst, find the greatest obstacle in their way to be that utilitarian spirit which insists on "practical" education, and the resulting predominance of technical and professional training.

—In a recent letter to the *Academy*, Prof. E. G. Bourne of Adelbert College, Cleveland, points out a common error in the interpretation of a passage in Seneca, made by writers on the discovery of America and early voyages hither. The passage is in the preface to the 'Naturales Quæstiones,' where Seneca is contrasting the petty dimensions of the earth, the scene of human life, with the wide ranges of the universe, the realm of thought. Once admitted to these, he says, the mind "contemnit domicilii prioris angustias. Quantum enim est quod *ab ultimis litoribus Hispaniæ usque ad Indos iacet?* Paucissimorum dierum spatium, si navem suus ferat ventus, inplebit. At illa regio cœlestis per triginta annos velocissimo sideri viam præstat," etc. To the classical scholar's mind it will seem almost incredible, yet it is true, that modern writers, from Roger Bacon down, have understood the italicized words to refer to the distance from Spain to India *by the way of the Atlantic*; see, for instance, Humboldt, Payne, Gaffarel, Fiske, Winsor (the last not cited by Prof. Bourne). Some have even argued from the passage that Atlantic voyages were not uncommon in Seneca's time; hardly less amusing is such a comment as the following: "It is certainly evident that Seneca underestimated the distance to India. Had the length of the voyage been known, he would not have used the illustration." On the contrary, the longer the voyage, the better the figure, the stronger the contrast; and the very word *paucissimorum*, taken literally as the critic takes it, is a conclusive proof that he does not understand the passage: any terrestrial voyage, no matter how long, is short compared to that celestial journey of thirty years.

—The truth is, that Seneca was using here a well-recognized phrase signifying *the known world*. Now, to the Roman of his day, Spain was the "jumping-off place," and from it the world lay not to the West but to the East; so Juvenal—

> "Omnibus in terris quæ sunt a Gadibus usque
> Auroram et Gangen."

There is no more sense in reading the Atlantic Ocean into these passages than there would be in supposing that in Dr. Johnson's

> "Let observation, with extensive view,
> Survey mankind, from China to Peru,"

the sage meant to confine his vision to the Pacific. As Prof. Bourne well remarks, "From a rhetorical point of view, the distance from Spain westward to India, as an absolutely unknown quantity, would be out of place in the comparison. Seneca would naturally use a great but known distance." The traditional modern interpretation comes from reading a single sentence in Seneca apart from its context and in the light of modern geographical knowledge. In fact, it wholly lacks the Roman point of view. That Seneca himself is professing no advanced geographical knowledge here is clear from words which he uses a few lines above—words with which Prof. Bourne might well have strengthened the case

against our modern writers: "Punctum est, illud in quo navigatis, in quo bellatis, in quo regna disponitis, minima etiam, cum illis utrimque *oceanus* occurrit" (cf. 3, 9, 27, "hic qui terras cingit *oceanus*"). Homer himself knew as much as this!

—The Parisian public is about to be invited to view two simultaneous collections of the works of the artist Meissonier. One exhibition, in the galleries of M. Georges Petit, is to be opened in the early part of this month, but a few weeks later than the second anniversary of Meissonier's death; the other, to which the Académie des Beaux-Arts will lend its walls, is receiving the vigorous support of his widow. The former alone is expected to be a still more magnificent testimony to the great artist's genius than the similar exhibition held in 1884, also in the well-known Rue de Sèze. It will be especially rich in drawings and studies of all sorts, some for pictures that have not yet been exhibited. The extraordinary capacity of Meissonier for elaborate and painstaking preparation for pictures, carried even to the manufacture of a button not otherwise forthcoming, was no small part of his genius, and will pass into the proverbial history of art. The size of his paintings, measured by rule-of-thumb, is another of the characteristics which early marked him out from a generation of ample stroke and lavish employment of pigment. Perhaps never before will there have been an opportunity to pass in review such large and varied portraiture of men on such a small extent of canvas. That greatness is not bigness was long ago proved to the critics who carped at their smallness by the vigor and individuality of Meissonier's minutely painted "Smokers," "Troopers," or "Card-Players." It is much to be wished that his Life, the materials for which are said to be in the hands of his brother-in-law, M. Steinheil, might appear contemporaneously with this double exhibition of his work. It was he who was the leading spirit in the revolt from the Salon that resulted in the founding of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, with its rival Salon in the Champ de Mars. The prediction that the loss of its foremost artist would be the death-blow of this exhibition has not yet been realized, inasmuch as its opening this year has been announced for May 10.

—M. Adolphe Lods has undertaken a preliminary critical examination of the Greek texts discovered by M. Bouriant in Upper Egypt six years ago and published last November in the Memoirs of the French Archæological Mission of Cairo. In 'Le Livre d' Hénoch' (Paris: Leroux) he gives the Greek fragments of the book, with the variants of the Ethiopic text, translation, exegetical notes, and critical introduction. His conclusion is that the new Greek text is of the same family with that from which the Ethiopic version was made, and is in general superior to it in accuracy; he of course does not try to construct a final text. His exegetical-critical treatment is brief, clear, and judicious, and his book is useful and readable. Of the *Gospel according to Peter* and the *Apocalypse of Peter* he gives the Greek texts with Latin versions and critical dissertations. The author of the *Gospel*, he thinks, wrote in Syria, not in Judea, not long before 150 A. D., was acquainted with the first and second canonical Gospels, and possibly with the third, but probably not with the fourth. The *Apocalypse*, he concludes, was highly esteemed in the latter part of the second century; whether Dante used its pictures of torment he does not decide. Two bright, popular papers on the *Gospel* and the *Apocalypse* by M. Salomon Reinach, which appeared in January in the *République Française*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form (Paris: Alcan-Lévy). He holds that the author of the *Gospel* was not acquainted with either of our canonical gospels, and that the *Apocalypse* got its material from Greek sources, especially from the Orphic literature.

THAYER'S DAWN OF ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Dawn of Italian Independence. By William Roscoe Thayer. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 vols., pp. 453, 446.

Mr. Thayer strictly limits his field to a period closing with the fall of Venice in 1849. When he has once found the clue of the tangled skein of events, he follows it with an exemplary singleness of aim, gathering, as he goes, only such threads as are really essential to the narrative, undiverted by the great mass of episodic fragments which, however tempting, have but slight connection with the final result. The work is very conveniently divided into five books (thirty-five chapters), and is well indexed. In the first book there is little that could not be spared. It was not necessary to go quite back to the twin-egg of Leda. To say nothing of the Western Empire, Charlemagne, and the dawn of the Papacy, it is doubtful if even the Middle Ages could have been so treated in a mere introduction as to give the reader any notions more helpful for the right understanding of the Italian movement than the generalities already so familiar to the reading public. From an artistic point of view, the French Revolution and its propaganda under the First Napoleon are the true starting-point for a history of Italian regeneration. Nevertheless, apart from the propriety of going into mediæval history at all, we cannot complain of Mr. Thayer's conception of it. He gives just values to feudalism, paganism, and Christianity as factors in the evolution of the Middle Ages. His summary of Christianity and of its successive compromises with the ancient world is well done and very much his own, even though he is merely expressing more tersely and forcibly ideas which for some decades have been vaguely blown about in the atmosphere of modern thought.

Every reader will soon feel that the author is a thinker; and nothing more clearly shows it than the readiness with which he seizes the one idea which is at once the keynote of mediæval history and the mainspring of Italian regeneracy. This conception, which, to distinguish it from Romanism, has been called Romanity, was first consciously entertained by the thinkers of the Augustan age, especially by Virgil. Mr. Thayer gives it the more poetic name of "the spell of Rome"; and a spell it truly was, a name to conjure by, which, after vitalizing the Holy Roman Empire and galvanizing the very carcass of it, profoundly influenced the French Revolution, made the First Empire, and even raised a faint echo in the Second, while all this time it was what it now is, the true "rock of Peter," on which the Church of Rome has stood these eighteen centuries gone. One may differ from the author on points of detail. We think that he misses the answer as to why, after the fall of the Western Empire, Italy did not rise as a nation. The true answer is, that Italy had never been a nation. Rome was only Rome, and as truly Rome in Bætica or in Africa as in Campania or in Latium, whereas France, for example, or rather the Franks in France, were and had never ceased to be a nation. Admirable, on the other hand, is the author's estimate of Dante, who, by giving a patent of nobility to the Italian language in his immortal poem, furnished that link without which, as all history shows, it is impossible to bind a people into a truly national union. Equally just is Mr. Thayer's judgment on the brilliant period of the Medici, which, as he tells us, did not create, but only brought to light, qualities engendered in the purer atmosphere of freedom; but let us own that we miss some appreciation of the abortive attempt of Cola di Rienzi, an event not justly measured by its unsuccess. Nothing in the mediæval history of Italy did more to keep alive the idea that Rome might some day rise again from her priest-ridden torpor. And the same criticism might be made as to the scientific activity of the Italians, especially in the seventeenth century, and the world-renown of the great artists; for it is not easy to overrate the nationalizing force of glory which an entire people regards as a common inheritance. Again, great as was the influence of Metternich in the opposite direction, one regrets to see eighteen pages (vol. i., pp. 120–138) devoted to anecdotes of so despicable a personage. For this the author himself (p. 136) feels obliged to make some apology.

The interval between 1814 and 1846 was a formative period, marked by the local revolutions of 1820, 1821, and 1830. These and the intervening years are treated in a lucid and graphic style which leaves little to be desired. The independent attitude of Piedmont towards Austria under Victor Emanuel I.; Carbonarism, of which Mr. Thayer gives an excellent account; the first appearance of Charles Albert, whose complex character is judiciously analyzed (ii., 258–262); the savage treatment of the patriots in Naples, Modena, and Lombardy; and the early career of Mazzini—these are the principal topics. Here, as in all the remainder of the book, Mr. Thayer has been a careful student of the best Italian authorities. He refers to a very large number of works not easily accessible to the American reader, and makes discriminating use of materials confusing by their abundance. There are some remarkably good passages, of which the description of the "dangerous classes" (ii., 228–230) and the spirited account of the arrest and adventures of Confalonieri may serve as examples. In ii., 319–324 the author compares Manzoni and Leopardi, justly attributing the latter's inferior influence to his pessimism, as has been more fully shown by Terenzio Mamiani in the *Nuova Antologia* (August, 1873). In describing the disturbances of 1830, the writer, wisely cautious, refuses to decide for or against the good faith of Francis of Modena in his first curious dealings with Ciro Menotti. This point cannot be certainly determined; yet it seems likely enough that the man who earned the title of "il Boja" (the hangman) would not shrink from the arts of a "sbirro." The author's tribute to the virtues of Mazzini is well deserved.

Mr. Thayer's book supplies, throughout, a deficiency, so far as our reading public is concerned; but with regard to the period we have just noticed, it stands almost alone. The whole of the second volume is taken up with the events of the four years, 1846–1849. The movement in 1846 was caused by the election of a Pope supposed to be a Liberal. Mr. Thayer answers negatively the question whether he ever was one, while admitting that he would have rejoiced in Italian Independence, on condition that it should not involve constitutional forms of government and especially

the secularization of his own. We are then shown how the enthusiasm produced by the prevailing assumptions as to his views carried Pius IX., at a pace which he had never dreamed of, to the verge of a precipice whence his priestly instincts recoiled with horror. We are led to see how the new attitude of the Papacy made it impossible for the Italian princes to resist the clamor for reform, and how, from one concession to another, they were all driven to grant constitutions. We next see the infection of Liberalism sweeping over Lombardy and Venetia, and even crossing the Alps to beard the old lion Metternich in his den and ignominiously drive him forth. It needed no more than this to start the revolution in Milan, a centre of culture, where the situation had been extremely strained for several months. We have in pp. 109–124 an animated and really very fine description of the famous "five days" of Milan (March 18–22, 1848) when a carefully disarmed population expelled from the city and its citadel 16,000 of Austria's best troops commanded by the veteral Fieldmarshal Radetzky. From this moment we see the war of Independence already unavoidable, and are shown how all the Italian princes were forced to embark in it. We cannot here follow the author through the interesting details of the campaign, from Goito to the Italian victory at Pastrengo, April 30, 1848. The war, thus far, had shown the Italian princes and the Pope that success might mean advantage to the House of Savoy, but certainly meant ruin to them; and, one by one, they dropped their masks, and recalled or withheld their troops. The fifth book shows us Charles Albert paralyzed by their defection and by the premature discussions as to how the hare should be served which, alas! was still running. Mr. Thayer has done the unhappy king full justice. He shows how, before Custozza, it was in his power to elect either to redeem his pledges to the Italian people, or to abandon Venice to her fate and add all Lombardy to his dominions; and how nobly he preferred the path of honor. We see him staking and losing all at Custozza, and then scoffed at and cursed by those very Lombards whose foolish bickerings had contributed to his defeat.

When the exasperation of disappointed hope had led to the establishment of democratic governments in Rome and Tuscany, with the Pope and Leopold at Gaeta under the friendly wing of "Bomba," the prominent figure of the period is Gioberti. How he vainly labored to unite the princes in an Italian League and to induce the republicans to forego their momentary triumph; how, when every other means had failed, he conceived the bold scheme of forestalling an Austrian by a Piedmontese intervention—all this the author explains clearly. His statement, on p. 297, that "Leopold's apostasy would not have deterred Gioberti" from intervention, "but opposition in Turin suddenly dashed that plan," is somewhat misleading. It seems to imply that, when Leopold withdrew his consent, Gioberti was still Prime Minister. We have Gioberti's own statement ('Risposta a Urbano Rattazzi,' p. 46) that he had resigned on the 19th of February, while Leopold's revocation of his assent reached Charles Albert only on February 21 (*ib.*, p. 59, where Gioberti says distinctly that he was no longer Minister). We next follow the fortunes of Italy through another campaign, ending with the disaster of Novara and the pathetic scene of the old King's abdication. This is practically the end; but the author has yet to describe the Austrian intervention in Tuscany and the restoration of Pius to his throne. The last chapter gives a full and remarkably exact account of the siege of Venice and its surrender, on August 22, 1849, with which the book ends. We must not omit to mention two very convenient maps which accompany the work.

Mr. Thayer is an easy and fluent—perhaps too fluent—writer, and his diction is noticeably tropical. He has not altogether escaped the influence of Carlyle. We think he makes an excessive use of the apostrophe, as, to the agricultural laborer (i., 6), the ancient Romans (i., 22), the Spielberg (i., 306), the Emperor Francis (i., 307), etc. Those who prize individuality of style less than we do would also find Mr. Thayer's vocabulary and phraseology occasionally too unconventional. But such faults occur in the midst of admirable writing and among abundant proofs of a scholarly and cultivated mind. The personality of the historian, as it shines in his judgments and his aspirations, is decidedly attractive, at least to liberal minds. Future works, which we may confidently expect from his pen, are assured of a friendly and eager reception from readers of the present.

COPLESTON'S BUDDHISM.

Buddhism, Primitive and Present, in Magadha and in Ceylon. By Reginald Stephen Copleston, D.D., Bishop of Colombo, President of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Longmans, Green & Co. 1892. 8vo, pp. xv., 501.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous works on Buddhism recently issued, there was room for a book which, neglecting the side-growths, should undertake to give a continuous history of the primitive faith of Gotama. This task Bishop Copleston has performed with excellent judgment and skill. By way of preparation he has read, he says, a large part of the original sacred books of which he treats, including a good deal of unpublished matter, has consulted competent Sinhalese authorities, and has studied the leading European works bearing on his subject. He writes with the fervor and freshness of an independent investigator, and shows such genuine desire to be impartial that the reader cannot but follow him with pleasure. His conclusions agree in the main, but not without differences of detail, with those of Rhys Davids and Oldenberg. His critical position is moderate: he allows great weight to the Ceylonese tradition, but subjects the Buddhist books to a sharp analysis. Granting that Buddhism arose in the sixth century B. C., he doubts, and with good reason, whether its sacred books can be held to give an accurate picture of Indian life at that time. If these books were compiled two or three centuries later, and in the atmosphere of the new faith, they could hardly fail to be colored by the new conditions. Unfortunately there is no contemporary literature to appeal to, for the Jainist books also are of the later date. Modern authorities are agreed that a Buddhist canon was probably completed at the Council of Patna, under Asoka, about 250 B. C., but opinions differ as to the historical reality and significance of the alleged earlier Councils of Rajagaha and Vesali. Here Dr. Copleston appears as a sceptic: he regards the former of the two as entirely fictitious, and the second as not really a council, resting his opinion on the contradictions and legendary features of the authorities. It must be admitted that his scepticism is not without foundation.

On the other hand, the name of Asoka kindles his enthusiasm:

"He was not merely the Constantine of Buddhism; he was an Alexander with Buddhism for his Hellas; an unselfish Napoleon, with 'mettam' [love] in place of 'gloire.' The world was his that he might protect all lives in it; might teach loving-kindness throughout it; might establish in every part of it the Community of the disciples of the Buddha. Compared with the solid reality of Asoka, the records which are preserved of the Buddha himself are but a shadowy tradition. And as the great King's history becomes better known, men will be tempted to speculate whether Buddhism owes more to Gotama than to Moggali [the leader of the Community in Asoka's time]; to ask how far what is definite in the history of Bimbisára's [the royal disciple of Gotama] days is a reflection thrown back on the mist of the past from the greater epoch of Asoka" (p. 281).

Whether this is an exaggeration further research must show, but it is in any case a generous tribute from a Christian bishop to a noble exponent of a non-Christian religion.

Dr. Copleston is no doubt right in assigning Asoka a very important place as an organizer of the young Buddhism, and his view is to a certain extent supported by his valuable examination of the canonical literature (chap. xxi.). The critical analysis of the Buddhist books has only just begun; as it advances it must yield weighty results for the history of Buddhism. Bishop Copleston's special contribution in this direction is his attempt to show that the Maha Parinibbana Sutta belongs to the reign of Asoka. His arguments, for example, that Asoka is the first who answers to the description of a Cakkavatti king, or universal monarch, and that he began the erection of dagabas, or relic-shrines, are hardly convincing; the facts he adduces make against a very early date for the Sutta, but do not seem necessarily to bring it down to Asoka's time. Nevertheless, his method is good, and needs only to be pursued carefully to yield good fruit.

His account of Ceylonese Buddhism embraces the whole period from its introduction into the island down to the present time. With Rhys Davids, and against Oldenberg, he maintains the truth of the tradition which attributes the conversion of Ceylon to Asoka's missionary, Mahinda. Oldenberg thinks that the new religion, advancing gradually southward, passed into the island from the south of India. Dr. Copleston gives good reasons for regarding the Pali chronicles as trustworthy on this point. For the decision of the question we must wait for further light on the history; à-priori considerations are here of no value, and the evidence is not of a sort to be convincing. But, as regards the literature, we may hold with our author that the substance of the three Pitakas was brought to Ceylon in the memories of the missionaries, and gradually committed to writing as the demands of the Community required. The subsequent history of Buddhism in the island is given by Dr. Copleston at some length. The chief interest of the record lies in the picture of the origin and character of Buddhist sects, and of the intermixture of Buddhism and Hinduism. The author's residence in Ceylon has enabled him to give also valuable information concerning the present character and habits of the monks, and the relation of religion to the life of the people. English rule has brought European books and a veneering of European civilization, the result of which cannot be doubtful: the old will yield to the new, and Sinhalese culture will be civilized out of existence.

Just here Dr. Copleston's work is unsatisfactory. His main purpose, it is true, is to give a narrative of events, not an analysis of social phenomena. But it lay in his way to trace the elements of the popular life to their sources, to

tell us how much of it is heathen Ceylonese, how much Hindu, how much genuine or corrupted Buddhism. But of this he says substantially nothing, and thus fails to use the opportunity, which his exceptional position gave him, of contributing an interesting chapter to the history of general religious development. His failure to look into this question makes his conception of the popular morals hazy and wrong. He speaks almost as if he expected to see the moral life of a slovenly crew of monks and an uneducated peasantry transformed by the substitution of one religious creed for another. With all his real liberality and kindliness, he seems not to understand the ethical history of Buddhism or the present moral problem of Ceylon.

We can give only a word to his long discussion of the Buddhist system of ethics. His estimate of Gotama's theory of life is discriminating and fair; in common with most modern writers, he praises it on some sides and condemns it on others. When he speaks of its actual working in society, he is not free from confusion of ideas. He does not see that a moral code is rather an abstract of the opinions of a man or a circle than an effective power, and depends almost wholly, for its influence, on the general training of the community in which it is found. We can no more speak of Buddhist than of Christian morals; these expressions may mean a hundred different things, according to the time and place with which they are connected. Pascal and Louis the Fourteenth were both Christians, but their lives had little in common on the ethical side. With the excellent dissertations that we have on the Buddhist moral ideal, it would be well if some one would give us an account, like Lecky's history of Christian morals, of the real moral life of various Buddhist communities under different social conditions. Dr. Copleston's comparisons between Christianity and Buddhism are generally fair. Of the two monastic systems he says that the distance between their ideals is infinite, one being the absolute negative, the other the infinite positive; but, on the moral side, are not the two equally positive and equally negative?

The Campaign of Waterloo: A Military History. By John Codman Ropes. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo, pp. xlii, 401, with maps. Atlas to accompany the above, folio, published separately.

A NEW book on an old theme will always be welcome when it adds to our knowledge or helps us correct our errors. For both reasons Mr. Ropes's volume on Waterloo is entitled to a place among the standard histories of a great epoch. European writers on the Waterloo campaign have been numerous and able; but they are almost necessarily biassed by national or personal predilections. Englishmen find it hard to do full justice to Blücher and the Prussians. Frenchmen are either idolaters of Napoleon or hate him with Bourbon persistency. Germans are prone to depreciate Wellington and to magnify the part played by Blücher's troops.

It was well, therefore, to have an American student of the campaign give an impartial and judicial analysis of the great conflict of authors as well as of generals, and to offer a connected narrative which should harmonize most of the testimony and eliminate many of the contradictions. No reader of Mr. Ropes's book will doubt that he has laboriously examined all the witnesses and tested all the theories. He has studied the topography on the ground, and sought to find in it the clue to the solution of some doubts. He has given due weight to probable faults of memory, and shown a praiseworthy disposition to avoid imputations of dishonesty. In this way he has reached conclusions which may be fairly accepted as reasonable, and has given us a narrative which is probably more free from question than any one which has heretofore been published.

In this story none of the three great commanders appears as infallible. Napoleon is found to be clear in purpose and wise in plan; but he lacks the tireless energy which he had displayed in some of his earlier campaigns, and loses precious time after the battle of Ligny. Blücher's impetuous spirit and weaker intelligence lead him into trouble by accepting battle before arrangements for coöperation with the English had been completed. Wellington had to admit that the Emperor had stolen a march upon him, and had to make up by his splendid battle tactics and indomitable fighting for the faults of his first strategic combinations. The deficiencies of subordinates like Ney and Grouchy are reduced as nearly as may be to exact definition, so that their influence on the campaign may be given its just value.

In all these respects the author has done excellent critical work, and, without saying that his conclusions will stand as the final word in all respects, we may feel assured that the points are few in regard to which much room for difference will remain. He has taken infinite pains to marshal all the evidence and weigh all the argument, and the judicial calmness of his tone and the clearness of his statement carry the reader along with him.

The only direction in which further thought and investigation would seem to be profitable, is to be found in the effect of the political situation upon the conduct of Napoleon and upon the *morale* of his officers and men. To this we must attribute the absence of Davoust from the army and his assignment to the Ministry of War at Paris. Napoleon's reasons might well be such as he could not even discuss, for he would not choose to speak of the hollow support given him by French public opinion, and the need of a ruthless hand like that of the Marshal who had crushed Hanover, to hold Paris in check. To this also we must look for the causes of Ney's tardy appearance in the field, his excessive irritability, his readiness to quarrel with Napoleon, his half-insubordination, and his dissatisfaction even with himself. He was conscious of being in a false position, and this diminished his value as a soldier. For the same reason Napoleon could not treat either Grouchy or Ney as he would have done in one of his earlier campaigns. He had to respect their whims, to avoid division of their commands, to trust more to their judgment. The Empire must be re-established by victory before the Emperor could resume his old omnipotence over the wills of men who were necessary to him. He had to assign Soult to duty as chief of staff, because Berthier had not joined him, and Berthier was the only man who could translate Napoleon's larger orders into the detailed order of the day without omissions or mistakes.

Marshal Macdonald's memoirs give us glimpses into the contrast between the army craze and the civil apathy which marked the Hundred Days; and every glimpse suggests much more than is told of the reaction of public opinion upon the Emperor and his army. A purely military history of that time is a false history, because the army was every moment under the influence of great moral causes which are thus ignored. This is the extra chapter which we should be glad to have added to the strong and clear story of the strictly military events which our author has given us.

The Nationalisation of Health. By Havelock Ellis. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams.

THE legislation of all civilized countries recognizes that, in some degree, the State is responsible for the health of its citizens. The qualifications of physicians, the isolation of contagious disease, the oversight of tenements, of passenger ships and of food supplies, and the public relief of the sick poor are examples of this function whose propriety and whose exercise no one presumes to question. But the practice of domestic hygiene and the application of clinical medicine are with most people voluntary measures. Nevertheless, as the doctrine that public health is public wealth spreads, social economists are paying increased attention to problems that formerly devolved upon the individual, or that were disregarded as either unimportant or insoluble. Within the professional life of some practising physicians, typhoid fever was differentiated from typhus in France and in the United States, and about twenty years later the distinction was recognized in England. But how succeeding cases followed the first was not understood. Now most intelligent people know that a polluted water supply is the commonest agency in the multiplication of typhus as well as of cholera, and when matters become too bad, executive authority is invoked for relief. But as in spiritual, so in this form of physical, knowledge, there is often intellectual belief without personal conviction, and many a risk is run in dealing with unseen dangers because they are unseen. Did polluted water run red, contaminated air show green, and from a disease-bearing person or thing a luminous haze ema nate, we should be a wiser if not a happier race. Sight and touch are not likely to lend their aid, and it is so much the more necessary to invoke the power of the law to crush dangers that science detects. Where that has already been done, the demonstrable saving of life warrants almost every conceivable interference with the liberty of the subject. The maternity mortality of 60 per 1,000 has been reduced to 2 in New York, and that of 55.5 to nothing in Boston, in hospital practice. Is it too much to compel those treating such cases in private life to make use of the precautions whose voluntary adoption in public institutions has led to such gratifying results?

The author of the plain-speaking but agreeable book that is the occasion of these reflections is, as perhaps he might best be, a layman representing the modern school of social economists to whom every facet in the jewel we style public welfare is worth polishing. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam* hardly applies to the intelligent man of to-day. He hammers at his proper last within reasonable hours, and then takes up other work as an avocation in distinction from his vocation. The conditions of modern life so increase and intensify the community of interests and multiply the points of contact that great themes are profitably discussed from points of view which, a few years ago, had only theoretical existence. The angle of perception from some of these new stations reveals distinctly new relations, and the more completely we "bound" the territory of disease, the more likely are we to bring into subjection the *terra incognita* dreaded because unknown. Intelligent discussion, even if not al-

ways on purely technical lines, adds to the sum of knowledge and is welcome.

Speaking primarily for England, Mr. Ellis discusses unwholesome trades and dangerous industries, the place of the dentist (which is not doubtful to those who have observed the teeth of the lower-class English), some special physical ills, but particularly the relation of the hospital to the community. The constantly increasing application of the medical art through hospitals is lifting these institutions into a very different sphere from that of the old lazar-house or the last resort of the indigent, where not so very long ago (as history is made) two and three patients would lie in one bed, and shelter, not air-space or cleanliness, was the desideratum. It is no wonder that a traditional dread of going to the hospital belongs to the heritage of poverty. The hospital of to-day is a palace of health, if not a paradise; and as the crowding of population swells their constituencies, the superb facilities of these establishments attract from a wider field than ever. No hospital properly so called can be self-supporting and fulfil its mission. Some specialists conduct a high grade of private hospital for the convenience of treating distant or difficult cases, where the fees create a revenue; but these are beside the question. The general hospital of to-day rests upon an endowment, either fixed by the income of the pious gifts of a past generation, or variable as it depends upon current aid from the public in its collective or its individual capacity—an appropriation by law or personal charity more or less spontaneous. Now these funds are so large and the interests involved are so great that Mr. Ellis, formulating what others have doubtless thought, suggests that it is proper that they should be taken under legislative control in a more direct sense than the ordinary guardianship of life and property implies. What he looks forward to is: "In the end every medical man in the country would be attached to a hospital, and every person should be living within the district of a great institution of health." The view is that of an advanced socialism in such matters, although not so denominated. Mr. Ellis is speaking primarily of England, where dispensaries, infirmaries, and hospitals, especially the two former, do not correspond to their synonyms with us, and where the conditions of life differ from ours.

A recent Parliamentary Committee proposes a central hospitals board to inspect all medical charities, to oversee their statistics, financial and vital, and to report on proposals for new hospitals in London. Apparently the author would attach such a board to the central authority, the County Council, so as to give it executive force; and he would place all hospitals on the same plane as those admirable ones for infectious diseases under the Metropolitan Asylums Board, which are one of the very best features of London administration. These hospitals, by removing the sick, assist in sterilizing the centres of infection; they take most excellent care of their patients, and, above all, they are gradually educating people into the feeling that treatment in hospital is not in itself a badge of dependent poverty, and that it may be a public duty to accept as well as to give public aid. We are not required to pursue British methods, but the general principle that the health of the nation is the nation's concern we ought constantly to keep before us. Just now the exclusion of imported epidemics is our own special charge. Mr. Ellis does not touch the matter of English quarantine jurisdiction, which is so much simpler than ours—quarantine, by the exigencies of commerce, having been reduced to terms so very simple as to suggest danger. It is just on that ground, however, that our national Government has the opportunity to display its authority.

Mr. Ellis's pleasant volume may have been inspired by the great International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held in London twenty months ago, which excited the liveliest interest there, but whose echoes barely reached our people.

British New Guinea. By J. P. Thomson. With map, numerous illustrations, and appendix. London: George Philip & Son. 1892. 8vo, pp. xviii., 336.

THE southeastern part of New Guinea was annexed by Great Britain to prevent it from falling into the hands of Holland or Germany, and in the sole interest of Australia, which naturally desired to hold the exclusive possession of the Torres Straits dividing the two countries. During the last four years Sir William MacGregor has been the administrator of the territory, and this book is mainly the result of his explorations as contained in his official reports. It does not appear that the author, Mr. J. P. Thomson, has visited any part of the island himself, and consequently his descriptions, though doubtless scientifically accurate, lack the vivacity and distinctness of the account of an eye-witness.

By implication rather than by any direct statement we gather that, as a Crown possession, New Guinea is still of little value. Traces of gold are numerous, but it has been found in paying quantities only in one outlying island. The principal part of the arable land contiguous to the sea-coast or on navigable streams is now under cultivation by the natives. In the interior are forests with valuable timber, but there are no means of bringing it to the coast. New Guinea lacks "indigenous and cultivated fruit," with the important exception, however, of bananas, thirty-six distinct varieties being cultivated on the island of Kiwai alone. Here, also, are twenty kinds of yams and ten of sweet potatoes. There are few animals—pigs, dogs, and kangaroos being the largest; and of these the pigs are the most valuable to the natives. "They are fondled and petted like lambs, the young being suckled at the breasts of women," while their market value "is occasionally equal to that of a human being." Many of the tribes are still head-hunters and cannibals, and live in continual warfare with their neighbors. Others, especially on the south coast, are gradually becoming in some degree civilized, and are developing propensities for trade. For the European, however, the climate "will always be a great hindrance to settlement and a constant menace to life."

There is very little that is new in Mr. Thomson's representations concerning the natives and their modes of life. Previous writers have made us familiar with the villages built on piles, the fighting platforms in the tree-tops, and the huge houses, often exceeding 500 feet in length, in which a whole tribe can be lodged. The same is true of Sir William MacGregor's successful ascent of Mount Victoria, the culminating peak of the Owen Stanley Range, to which he devotes a long chapter. Much valuable information, however, is contained in the appendix, in which there are scientific descriptions by different writers of the geology, the flora, fauna, and languages of this part of New Guinea. Of these the most important are the catalogue of insects, and the vocabularies from the various dialects, which show that while some of the tribes can count but to five, others by constructive methods count to a thousand. The number of dialects is also remarkable, in some regions every village apparently having a distinct dialect of its own. There is, rather strangely, no account of the birds, though Mr. Thomson makes several references to their number and variety, especially of the birds of paradise.

The mechanical appearance of the volume is very attractive, its illustrations being numerous and excellent. There is, besides, a good index and a very clear map.

Clarke Aspinall: A Biography. By Walter Lewin. London: Edward W. Allen. 1893.

MR. LEWIN tells us in his preface that the permission to make this biography was granted, at his request, by the widow of Mr. Aspinall. But for this statement we should have imagined it inspired by conjugal or filial piety, with little hope of doing more than to furnish a narrow circle with the memoir of a genial friend. It is difficult to discover why a writer of Mr. Lewin's skill should have been drawn to Mr. Aspinall as a biographical subject. He was something of a local celebrity. Mr. Lewin thinks a quarter of a million people knew him by sight. His highest dignities were those of a coroner and a local magistrate and member of the Liverpool Town Council. His local magistracy was his most serious function, and in this his leaning was not to the side of mercy. Mr. Lewin has much to say about his wit and humor. They were not of a peculiar brilliancy or fineness. He was more jocose than either witty or humorous. Mr. Lewin, who as a biographer is nothing if not honest, does not disguise the fact that his hero's joking was in season and out of season, and that there were those who thought it oftener the latter than the former. One of his more favorable critics characterized his jokes as stale and rancid, and the samples given do not make us wish for more. If the best were such as these, the poorest must have been a weariness to those subjected to their constant puerility. The best of them is not so good as that told here of the reprobate of ninety-two summers who pleaded his being an orphan as a mitigating circumstance of his drunkenness.

Mr. Aspinall was one of a family that had other names in the history of Liverpool more celebrated than his own. His father was a clergyman, and he himself inclined at one time to this profession, but finally chose the law, and made an indifferent solicitor, spoiling a good barrister. His home was in the Liverpool suburb of Bebington, which is charmingly described in a quotation from Hawthorne's English note-book. The conscientiousness with which his various social functions are set down, from the Cathedral Restoration Fund to the mothers' tea-meeting, is funnier than any of his jokes. As if conscious of the meagreness of his material, Mr. Lewin has an introductory essay on the function of the biographer, which constitutes a somewhat too imposing entrance to the building into which it leads. After this essay there is a chapter on the history of Liverpool, which is far the most interesting in the book, especially as it deals largely with the slave trade, and shows how the material prosperity of Liverpool has twice seemed to depend on slavery. The modernness of Liverpool will be a surprise to many readers.

Mr. Lewin's book will certainly commend itself to Mr. Aspinall's immediate friends, though one here and there may object to its perfect candor. The best impression that it gives is

that there are thousands of men just as able and useful and kindly as Mr. Clarke Aspinall, if somewhat less jocose, whose biographies are never written.

Studies by a Recluse in Cloister, Town, and Country. By Augustus Jessopp, D.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1893.

HISTORY infuses life and purpose into archæology, and archæology gives color and exactness to history. The combination of the two produces a most attractive result when the stores of research are poured forth with vividness and without pedantry, and scenes from the life of by-gone ages are set before us, in which the larger outlines are broadly sketched by the historian and the details are filled in by the antiquary. It is this which constitutes at once the value and the charm of the somewhat miscellaneous collection of essays which the Rev. Dr. Jessopp has here gathered together. Full of kindly sympathy with the past, yet not losing touch with the present, informed with a never-failing sense of humor that no burrowing among musty records can quench, and couched in a lively and vigorous if somewhat discursive style, they present in a most attractive form the ripe results of research and scholarship. A few of the shorter ones, it is true, are scarcely more than occasional articles or addresses, but the more elaborate, such as "St. Albans and Her Historian," "The Origin and Growth of English Towns," and "The Land and Its Owners in Past Times," are valuable contributions to our knowledge of the past, and will bring a wholesome desire of learning more to many who would shrink from Dryasdust dissertations or learned diatribes on the origin and functions of the Gild Merchant. Some of the author's views may not meet with full acquiescence from students who have framed different theories about obscure and debatable points, but it has not come within his scope to indulge in controversy; he simply states his own opinions, which are evidently the outcome of abundant familiarity with facts and ability to use them. The little volume is popular in the best sense of the word, and no one with a taste for history will take it up without finding in it some hours of delightful reading and material for further reflection.

The danger of gathering together articles written at different times and from different standpoints is illustrated by the somewhat discordant descriptions of Pliny the Younger as a country gentleman (p. 198) and Pliny the Younger as a prig (p. 228), though both sketches are so clever that one would not willingly part with either.

History of the English Parliament; together with an account of the Parliaments of Scotland and Ireland. By G. Barnett Smith. Ward, Lock, Bowden & Co. 1892.

IT is hard to say what class of readers is to be served by this book. We do not understand that the author offers it as the result of any original research, or as containing any new contribution to our knowledge. On the other hand, two ponderous volumes of 500 or 600 pages each, written in a colorless style, and made up of selections and adaptations from the pages of many learned and judicious but somewhat painful scholars, do not correspond with the idea ordinarily entertained of a "popular" work. Nevertheless, if there are those who desire a history of Parliament apart from other institutions, they will find it here, and upon the whole very well presented. If Mr. Smith is little more than a compiler, he at all events has the good sense to select the standard authorities for compilation; and as he claims no originality, he can hardly be blamed for using the language of others when it serves his purpose. Such a book is, of course, not to be measured by literary canons, and is perhaps better the more it contains that is not the author's own. As a narrative we should decidedly give the preference to Mr. Skottowe's 'Short History of Parliament,' reviewed in these columns some five or six years ago; but as a compendium of facts the present work is obviously far more complete.

As Mr. Smith has chosen the best authorities for the source of his materials, so he has followed them with good judgment and with accuracy. It would be possible to point out instances where he has gone astray through taking his learning at second-hand, but such instances, so far as our examination has extended, are surprisingly few. Some space is wasted in chronicling events in general history that have no proper connection with Parliamentary development, and in view of the bulk of the work this is a rather serious fault. But the temptation to wander from a dry subject to matters of human interest is so great that pardon must not be denied to those who yield to it occasionally. Upon the whole, Mr. Smith's arrangement is good, but his results are more satisfactory in the earlier period, where he is following a safe guide like Bishop Stubbs, than later, where the wisdom of a multitude of counsellors becomes perplexing. The account of the legislation of Parliament during Queen Victoria's reign is scarcely germane, and might well have been dispensed with. There are several interesting facsimiles of early writs, etc., in the book; and in the appendix are printed a translation of Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, lists of the Chancellors and Speakers, and other like matter. A tolerably full index makes the work available for reference, and it is for this purpose that it will be chiefly valuable.

Das Kreditwesen der Staaten und Städte der Nordamerikanischen Union in seiner historischen Entwickelung. Von Dr. Carl Copping Plehn. Jena: G. Fischer. 8vo, pp. 93.

A PRONOUNCED feature of our recent law-making is the increasing tendency to introduce into State constitutions either direct legislation, or provision for a popular "referendum." It is easy to see why the distrust of chosen representatives which such constitutional provisions imply found early expression in connection with the management of State credit. Nothing is easier for the average politician temporarily in office than to contract public debts; his successors may explain as they can. But the majority of our States and cities have learned by experience that credit wears out rapidly when over-used. Their experience is the topic of Dr. Plehn's study. He attempts to describe, both as to their origin and as to their results, those limitations of the debt-making power which we have been forced, for the rescue of public credit, to impose upon our elected representatives in State and city.

When Jackson's veto of the Maysville Road Bill threw upon the States the task of providing internal improvements, no States save New York and Pennsylvania had large debts, and State credit was uniformly good. When the surplus revenue was distributed, debts to the amount of 175 millions, contracted in the North chiefly for canals and railways, in the South chiefly for banks, already rested on the States, and by 1842 the sum of their indebtedness had risen above 200 millions. State credit was nearly destroyed. The first limitation on the debt-making power of a State dates from the year 1842. It is the provision for a "referendum" in the Constitution of Rhode Island, art. iv, sec. 13. Mr. Oberholtzer is, therefore, in error in saying ('Law-making by Popular Vote,' Annals of the Amer. Academy of Political Science, vol. ii., p. 47), "another kind of Referendum was invented by Iowa . . . 1846," etc. The correction is worth making because it furnishes another illustration of the almost universal rule that important legislative tendencies originate in Eastern States and make their way West, not vice versa. Other States have followed Rhode Island's example, until in 1891 Dr. Plehn could count no less than 229 credit-limiting provisions in forty-four State constitutions. Only Vermont, Massachusetts, and Delaware leave both State and local governments free to contract such debts as they choose. The effect of these frequently drastic provisions upon State credit has been salutary. Since 1870 the sum of State indebtedness has steadily decreased, and, save where repudiation has taken place, the credit of the States is now good.

Precisely as Jackson's veto shifted the burden of internal improvements from the Union to the States, so the people's veto on the States shifted the burden to the towns and cities in the North and to the counties in the South. Local indebtedness began to grow soon after the war: in 1870 its sum was 515 millions, in 1880 it had risen to 822 millions. In the meantime the people were putting a stop to further local borrowing in the same way in which they had stopped State borrowing before. Our author, not having access to a collection of American city charters, was obliged to neglect the legal limitations on municipal debt-making contained in them, and to confine his attention to the constitutional limitations. His treatment of this phase of his subject is to that extent incomplete. In the constitutional limitations, however, he finds an adequate reason for the improvement in local credit which has taken place, and, while not denying that corruption and extravagance are responsible for a large share of existing city indebtedness, he is inclined to take, as the circumstances on the whole seem now to warrant, a more hopeful view than was prevalent ten years ago. He has studied the subject with evident diligence and from what we believe to be a new standpoint. On their administrative side the constitutional provisions in question have been discussed again and again, and the corruption thought to be their sole cause has been painted in colors of adequate strength; but their financial side has been neglected. That the average citizen who voted for them realized that they were necessary if credit was to be preserved, we do not understand the writer to say. But that they actually were a financial necessity, he distinctly shows.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, Evelyn. Herodotus, Books V. and VII. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Baird, Prof. Robert. Greek-English Word-List. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.
Boland, Mary A. A Handbook of Invalid Cooking. The Century Co.
Bright, J. W. The Gospel of St. Luke in Anglo Saxon. Oxford: Clarendon Press: New York: Macmillan.
Brooks, Phillips. Addresses. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co.
Browne, W. H. Journal of the Maryland Convention, July 26—August 14, 1775. Journal and Correspondence of the Maryland Council of Safety, August 29, 1775—July 6, 1776. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society.
Caird, Prof. Edward. The Evolution of Religion. 2 vols. Macmillan. $4.
Calderwood, Prof. Henry. Evolution and Man's Place in Nature. Macmillan. $2.
Castlemon, Harry. Two Ways of Becoming a Hunter Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

Cox, H., and Lascelles, G. Coursing and Falconry. [Badminton Library.] London: Longmans, Green & Co.; Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.50.
Craik, Henry. English Prose Selections, with Critical Introduction. Vol. I., 14th to 16th Century. Macmillan. $1.10.
Dickens, Mary A. A Mere Cypher. Macmillan. $1.
Diehl, Mrs. A. M. Dr. Paull's Theory. Appletons.
Dixon, Margaret. Chronicles of Christopher Columbus in Twelve Cantos. New ed. Putnams. $1.50.
Elliot, Frances. Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople. Appletons.
Gambrall, Rev. T. C. Studies in the Civil, Social and Ecclesiastical History of Early Maryland. Whittaker. $1.50.
Ganse, Rev. H. D. Poems and Hymns. Chicago: Young Men's Era Publishing Co.
Garland, Hamlin. Prairie Folks. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. 50 cents.
Gerspach, E. Répertoire Détaillé des Tapisseries des Gobelins Exécutées de 1662 à 1892. Histoire, Commentaires, Marques. Paris: A. Le Vasseur & Cie.
Gilbert, William of Colchester. On the Loadstone and Magnetic Bodies and on the Great Magnet the Earth. John Wiley & Sons. $4.
Harris, W. T. The Theory of Education. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 15 cents.
Harper's Bazar. Vol. 25. 1892. Harpers.
Harper's Magazine. Vols. 84 and 85. 1892. Harpers.
Harper's Weekly. Vol. 36. 1892. Harpers.
Holder, C. F. Louis Agassiz, his Life and Work. [Leaders in Science.] Putnams. $1.50.
Hyslop, Prof. J. H. Hume's Treatise on Morals, and Selections from the Treatise of the Passions. [The Ethical Series.] Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.
Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. Army. *Army and Navy Journal.*
Keith Deramore. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.
Kiepert, Richard. Deutscher Kolonial-Atlas. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer.
Kleen, Dr. Emil. Carlsbad: A Medico-Practical Guide. Putnams. 75 cents.
Kroeh, Prof. C. F. The Living Method for Learning How to Think in French. Hoboken, N. J.: The Author.
Landreth, Burnet. Market Gardening and Farm Notes. Orange Judd Co. $1.
Letters from South Africa. Reprinted from the London *Times.* Macmillan. 80 cents.
Lyon, W. S. Jules Verne's Expédition de la Jeune-Hardie. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
McDermott, P. L. The Last King of Yewle. Cassell. 50 cents.
Moore, F. F. "I Forbid the Banns!" Cassell. $1.
Morris, W., and Magnüsson, E. The Heimskringla. Vol. I. [The Saga Library.] London: Bernard Quaritch.
Moulton, Prof. R. G. Shakspere as a Dramatic Artist. 3d ed., revised and enlarged. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. $1.60.
Parton, James. General Jackson. [Great Commanders.] Appletons.
Perini, Prof. N. Dante's La Vita Nuova. London: Hachette & Co.; Boston: Schoenhof.
Pollard, A. W. Chaucer. [Literature Primers.] Macmillan. 35 cents.
Raymond, Prof. G. L. The Genesis of Art-Form. Putnams. $2.25.
Real Cookery. Cassell. 50 cents.
Rehatsek, E. The Rauzat-Us-Safa; or, Garden of Purity. Life of Muhammad the Apostle of Allah. Part II. 2 vols. London: Royal Asiatic Society; B. F. Stevens.
Rhoades, W. C. The Story of John Trevennick. Macmillan. $1.
Richardson, Abby S. Familiar Talks on English Literature. New and revised ed. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
Robinson's New Practical Arithmetic. American Book Co. 65 cents.
Robinson's New Primary Arithmetic. American Book Co. 18 cents.
Sayce, Prof. A. H. Records of the Past. Vol. VI. London: Samuel Bagster & Sons; New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.
Scott, Sir Walter. The Black Dwarf, and A Legend of Montrose. [Dryburgh Edition.] London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Scott, Sir W. Marmion. American Book Co. 20 cents.
Shutter, Rev. M. D. Wit and Humor of the Bible. Boston: *Arena* Publishing Co,
Siegvolk, Paul. The Ideal American Lady, and Other Essays. Putnams. $1.50.
Sloane, Prof. W. M. The French War and the Revolution. [American History Series.] Scribners. $1.25.
Smith, F. A. A. Keep Your Mouth Shut: A Popular Treatise on Mouth-Breathing. Boston: Roberts Bros. 50 cents.
Smith, Prof. H. P. Inspiration and Inerrancy: A History and a Defence. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. $1.50.
Society-List and Club Register, 1892-93. Brentanos. $3.
Stebbins, Genevieve. Dynamic Breathing and Harmonic Gymnastics. E. S. Werner. $1.50.
Stepping-Stones. George M. Allen Co.
Stock, St. George. Ciceronis Laelius sive De Amicitia. Oxford: Clarendon Press: New York: Macmillan.
Super, Prof. O. B. Andersen's Märchen. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.
Suttner, Bertha von. Lay Down your Arms. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.
Taylor, Achilles. Sermonettes from Tennyson. Birmingham, Eng.: Midland Educational Co.
Ten Brink, Prof. B. Geschichte der Englischen Litteratur. Zweiter Band. Bis zur Reformation. Zweite Hälfte. Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner.
The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford. 2d ed. Cassell. $1.
The Statesman's Year-Book. 1893. Macmillan. $3.
Valera, Juan. Commander Mendoza. Appletons.
Van Dyke, Prof. J. C. Art for Art's Sake: Seven University Lectures on the Technical Beauties of Painting. Scribners. $1.50.
Wilson, Prof. Woodrow. Division and Reunion, 1829-1889. [Epochs of American History.] Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Pancoast's Representative English Literature.

Selections with Historical Connections. By HENRY S. PANCOAST, Instructor in the DeLancey School, Philadelphia. 12mo, 514 pp. To teachers, $1.60; by mail, $1.75.

Recognizing the good in both the old and the new way of teaching literature, this book puts the student into immediate contact with masterpieces, representative of great literary epochs, and, at the same time, supplies an illuminating account of the men and the time which produced them. It further impresses the truth that every epoch is but an episode in a continuous and intelligible story of literary development.

McLaughlin's Literary Criticisms for Students.

Edited by Prof. E. T. MCLAUGHLIN of Yale. Selections from the masters of English criticism, chosen for their general suggestiveness in matters of literary taste, from Sir Philip Sidney, Ben Jonson, Dryden, Addison, Swift, Dr. Johnson, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, DeQuincy, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Lowell, Ruskin, R. H. Hutton, and Pater. 12mo. 256 pp. To teachers, $1; by mail, $1.10.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

Economic History Since 1763.

Selections illustrating Economic History since the Seven Years' War. Compiled by BENJAMIN RAND, Ph.D. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo, pp. 567, $3.00.

"It is admirably adapted for the end in view."—*Prof. Farnam, Yale.*

"It is worth more than is claimed for it."—*President Andrews, Brown.*

JOHN WILSON & SON,
UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SET OF THE NATION FOR SALE.—For particulars and price, address A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

A GRAND COMBINATION.

YALE MIXTURE
FOR THE PIPE.

A Delightful Blend of St James Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

Marburg Bros.

Maine Coast.

LANDS at and around CAPE ROSIER and Castine, Me., on this boldest and most beautiful section of Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Mt. Desert—southwesterly exposures, fine harbor fronts, bold rocks, beaches, and fine trees, broad views of mountains and islands, extended drives along the shore and among the hills, new wharves, and good daily connection by boat and rail. These lands are offered at low prices to persons intending to build and occupy. A very few hundred dollars will buy a fine high shore lot of several acres. Several tracts of from 20 to 50 acres are offered at low prices. Send for descriptive pamphlet and further details to

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

WANTED.—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE and undoubted efficiency to push the circulation of five high-class periodicals, and to manage a department for the purchase and sale of books. Send full particulars to Box 5164, Boston, Mass.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.
CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phos*phite*, not a laboratory or acid phos*phate*. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

HOMOEOPATHY.

If you know, or don't know, what you want, write to us—we can supply the goods or the information. Our DESCRIPTIVE BOOK CATALOGUE gives the fullest information of the books of Homœopathy; CONDENSED PRICE LIST gives prices of medicines, etc., and the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY (25 cents a year) gives reasons monthly why you should be a Homœopath.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Homœopathic Pharmacists and Publishers,
Established in 1835. 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

50c.—Erckmann-Chatrian's 'Conscript,' 'Waterloo,' 'Polish Jew,' 'Blockade,' 'Bonaparte,' 'Great Invasion.' (Others.) PRATT, 155 6th Ave, N. Y.

Some British contradictions of opinion concerning CALMIRE.

"A dreary drivel of atheistical trash."—*London World.*

"A small commonplace book might be filled with the many terse and apt sayings with which his pages abound."—*London Literary World.*

"Nothing good can be said of the miserable Muriel Calmire, that imposture of a man."—*Academy.*

"Muriel is a tremendously lifelike person. Everybody must recognize in him some very young modern man whom they particularly like, and very possibly particularly dread."—*Guardian.*

"It would be curious to ascertain by what circle of the reading public a book such as this runs a chance of being appreciated."—*London Morning Post.*

"Sure to make its mark in England, and it would hardly be surprising if it became a sort of rage."—*Manchester Examiner.*

Apparently Calmire is already "a sort of a rage" in America. It is anonymous; it appeared at the opening of the dull season, and it does not profess to be a novel; yet it is already nearing the end of its third thousand in America, and an edition has been sold to England. It is equally evident, however, that there is a class of minds in which the book awakens a "rage" of an opposite character—a form, more or less "suppressed," of "odium theologicum" (though at least one of the religious papers has been free from it), and that such minds can find in the book no good whatever. In short:

"If people's tastes lie in other directions, they would do well to leave it alone."—*Saturday Review.*

Fourth Edition. Revised. 12mo. $1.50.

MACMILLAN & CO.,

112 Fourth Ave., New York.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Worthington Co.'s choice English and American Standard Books in cloth and fine bindings, now offered for sale at sacrifice prices.

CATALOGUE READY.

WORTHINGTON COMPANY,

JOSEPH J. LITTLE, Receiver,

747 BROADWAY.

National and State Banks.

A Plan for Continuing the National Bank-Note System Without Bond Security.

By Horace White.

An Address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, January 12, 1893. 8vo, paper covers, 5 cents a copy. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

The Evening Post Publishing Company,
206-210 Broadway, New York City.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South 9th Street,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Magazine of American History, vols. 1-22 (1877-1889); 5 vols. in half brown morocco, gilt tops, uncut, 1 vol. in cloth, balance unbound, all sound and clean. $85.00.

War of the Rebellion, 1861-'65; compilation of official reports, Union and Confederate; complete set to date, 80 vols., 8vo, cloth, and 8 atlases, unbound. $50.00.

Littell's Living Age; complete set from vol. 1 to 191 (1844-1891), newly and uniformly bound in half American Russia. $265.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,

Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Books Bought.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Send for my Price-Lists.

WALTER R. BENJAMIN,

28 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES, describing HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'s Books of *Art, Biography, Essays, Fiction, History, Poetry, Politics, Religion, Science,* and *Travel,* will be sent to any address upon application. 4 Park St., Boston.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

The Hygiene of the Sick Room.

By Wm. B. Canfield, M.D., Lecturer in the University of Maryland, Baltimore. A book for all those engaged in caring for the sick. 12mo. Handsome cloth, $1.50.

Being a plain, practical exposition of infection and disinfection, bacteriology, ventilation, heating, diet, the care of patients with fever, diphtheria, cholera, small-pox, consumption, measles, malaria, pneumonia, etc.

"It emphasizes as nothing can, except contagion, the importance of cleanliness of all things that may come in contact with the sick. This is insisted upon, not only to bring about a more rapid recovery, but to prevent the spread of those diseases which are infectious."—*Public Opinion.*

Accidents and Emergencies.

By Charles W. Dulles, M.D., Physician to the Rush Hospital, Philadelphia, late Asst. Surgeon N. G. P. Fourth Edition Just Ready. Cloth, $1.00.

"This is the fourth edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged, of a manual on the treatment of surgical and medical emergencies in the absence of a physician. It is full of valuable matter that every one ought to know and an index renders the information quickly accessible."—*The Boston Herald, December 8th,* 1892.

The Hygiene of the Nursery.

By Louis Starr, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania; Physician to the Children's Hospital, Phila. Third edition, enlarged and improved, with 25 illustrations. 12mo. 293 pages. Cloth, $1.00.

Including the General Regimen and Feeding of Infants and Children and the Domestic Management of the Ordinary Emergencies of Early Life, Massage, etc.

These books may be ordered through any bookseller or news agent, or upon receipt of price we will send, postpaid, to any address. Remit by postal note or postage stamps. Catalogues of Books on Medicine, Hygiene, Nursing, Chemistry, etc., free.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.,

1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JUST READY.

The Latest and Best Portrait

OF

Bishop Phillips Brooks,

ETCHED FROM THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART,

BY

Charles A. Walker.

On Paper 13x18 inches, Price, $1.00.

ALSO A LIMITED NUMBER OF

India Paper Proofs, Price, $2.50.

Signed Japan Proofs, Price, $5.00.

Sold by booksellers and art dealers. Sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.

TICKNOR & CO., Boston.

Bishop Phillips Brooks.

Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17, for sale by
THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

RARE BOOKS

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.
Catalogues issued continually.
Send 10 cts. postage for a package.
WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,
751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.—American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. *Send for Clearance Catalogue.* BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

"THE BEST LITERARY JOURNAL IN AMERICA."

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

"THE DIAL *is, in my opinion, the soundest, most dignified, and creditable literary journal in America.*"—EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

"*I do indeed value* THE DIAL *very highly; it is, in my opinion, the best critical journal in this country.*"—H. H. BOYESEN.

THE DIAL has been established twelve years (since May, 1880), as a monthly journal devoted to Literary Criticism only; but lately (Sept. 1, 1892), by its change to semi-monthly publication, and by enlargement of its scope so as to include the broader interests of Literature, of Education, and of Higher Culture generally, it has entered upon a new career of influence and prosperity. It is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. Terms (including postage), $2.00 a year, in advance. Single copy, 10 cents. Address

THE DIAL, 24 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO.

A Very Special Offer.

The Publishers of THE DIAL will send their journal for two months (four numbers) to any responsible person (not already a subscriber) who will signify a desire for it and will enclose six 2-cent stamps for postage. It is desired that applications should, when agreeable, mention the profession or occupation of the sender; but this is not obligatory, nor is there any obligation whatever beyond a genuine intention to give the journal a fair examination.

"*In criticism, the event of the year* 1892 *has been the enlargement of* THE DIAL, *and its transformation from a monthly to a semi-monthly magazine.*"—Chicago Tribune.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

Golden Sceptre

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

RECENT POETRY.

Valeria

And Other Poems (including the Commemoration Ode of the World's Columbian Exposition). By HARRIET MONROE. 12mo, gilt top, $1.50.

"It is vigorous in conception and is wrought out with no little strength and beauty. Some passages are actually brilliant, and many lines, or even single clauses, delight one by their felicity of form and sense."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

Some Rhymes of Ironquill

Of Kansas. 16mo, $1.00.

"He writes with shrewdness, brevity, humor, and point, yet in an off-hand, homely style that will please critical readers and attract the many others who can't be persuaded to read verse at all unless there is something odd about it."—*Godey's Magazine.*

Songs and Sonnets

And Other Poems. By MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN, LL.D. 16mo, $1.00.

"He is one of the poets whose songs gush from the heart, and when, as in Dr. Egan's case, the heart is a fervid Catholic one, there is left nothing more to be desired."—*The "Ave Maria."*

Poetry of the Gathered Years.

Compiled by M. H. 16mo, $1.00.

"This little book, so daintily bound and printed, contains some of the most exquisite of life's twilight songs ever written, and is charmingly unique in its arrangements."—*Transcript, Boston.*

Eleusis

And Lesser Poems. By WILLIAM RUFUS PERKINS. 16mo, $1.00.

"We have read it with unusual fascination. . . . The volume is opened with the idea of tasting, and before it is closed we find that we have devoured. . . . Mr. Perkins is a poet and a charming one."—*Interior, Chicago.*

Paradise Lost.

By JOHN MILTON. *Laurel-Crowned Verse.* 16mo, gilt top, $1.00.

The Iliad of Homer.

Pope's Translation. *Laurel-Crowned Verse.* 2 vols. 16mo, gilt top, $1.00 a vol.

"This series of classics is one of the most attractive published. The volumes are of just the right size to hold conveniently in the hand, the covers have an excellent feeling to the finger tips, and the sensitive, cultivated reader will find nothing to condemn in these well-published but inexpensive volumes."—*Advertiser, Boston.*

RECENT ROMANCE.

Other Things Being Equal.

By EMMA WOLF. 16mo, $1.00.

"A novel quite up to date in depicting the social life of the American Jew. . . . The struggle between orthodoxy and its views of marriage within the racial lines and the charming love story which is so complicated is as powerful an incident as anything in modern novel-writing."—*Public Ledger, Phila.*

Christmas Stories from French and Spanish Writers.

By ANTOINETTE OGDEN. 16mo, gilt top, in a box, $1.00.

"They are short, simple, charming in substance, gracefully written, and evidently well translated."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

"Its contents are of permanent interest."—*Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

Columbus and Beatriz.

By CONSTANCE GODDARD DUBOIS, author of "Martha Corey: A Tale of the Salem Witchcraft." 12mo, $1.00.

"The story, from the opening pages, is exceedingly interesting, possessing the fascination always present in a well-written historical novel. . . . The character of Beatriz as drawn by the author is noble and womanly."—*The Arena.*

For sale by booksellers generally, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.,

CHICAGO.

Cassell Publishing Co.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

BY FRANK FRANKFORT MOORE.

"I FORBID THE BANNS."

The story of a comedy which was played seriously. By FRANK FRANKFORT MOORE. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

This is a story that is bound to attract more than passing notice. Opinions of the book may be as wide apart as the poles, except as to its interest. On this point the verdict will be unanimous in its favor.

BY W. CLARK RUSSELL.

LIST, YE LANDSMEN!

A Romance of Incident. By W. CLARK RUSSELL, author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, nautical cover design, $1.00.

W. Clark Russell's sea stories need no "*bush*"—the present one least of all; for here we certainly have him at his very best.

BY WM. C. HUDSON.

THE DUGDALE MILLIONS.

A Novel. By WM. C. HUDSON ("Barclay North"), author of "The Diamond Button," "Jack Gordon, Knight Errant, Gotham, 1883," "On the Rack," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. *Cassell's Sunshine Library.*

As with Mr. Hudson's other stories, the scene of this one is laid in and around New York. That it is fresh, breezy, and fascinating his host of appreciative readers will correctly surmise.

MARK RUTHERFORD.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARK RUTHERFORD.

Edited by his friend, REUBEN SHAPCOTT. New edition, corrected and with additions. 1 vol., 12mo cloth. $1,00.

Mark Rutherford is a Dissenting Minister who bursts the fetters laid upou him by a creed which he can neither understand completely, nor yet endorse in parts. "It is a tragical story," says the London *Echo*, "powerfully, because so simply, told." This is the first authorized edition printed in America.

BY A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

THE BLUE PAVILIONS.

A. Novel. By "Q" (A. T. Quiller-Couch), author of "Dead Man's Rock," etc., etc. *Cassell's Sunshine Series.* Paper, 50 cents; small 8vo edition, cloth, $1.25.

"Chief of the recent novels is assuredly Arthur T. Quiller-Couch's 'Blue Pavillions.'"—*Quarterly Register of Current History.*

BY P. L. McDERMOTT.

THE LAST KING OF YEWLE.

A Novelette in Nine Chapters. By P. L. McDERMOTT. 1 vol., 16mo, unique cloth binding, 50 cents. *The "Unknown" Library.*

REAL COOKERY.

By "GRID." 1 volume, 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.

A practical handbook that every housewife will appreciate. The author wastes no words in descriptions or "talk," but comes right down to "hard facts." The book is one that will make friends for itself as soon as it is seen.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Cassell Publishing Company,

104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Public Library

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1446. THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

READY ON MONDAY.

THE

Popular Science Monthly

FOR APRIL.

Science and the Colleges. By DAVID STARR JORDAN. Points out the absurd weakness of many starveling sectarian colleges, and shows what progress science teaching has made in higher education.

The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection." By HERBERT SPENCER. Shows how naturalists have been misled by a phrase.

Prof. G. F. Wright and His Critics. By Prof. E. W. CLAYPOLE. A defense of a recently attacked writer on the antiquity of man.

The Festal Development of Art. By President DAVID J. HILL. Maintains that the fine arts are simply modes of expressing religious and other strong feelings.

Other Articles on

THE CORRELATION OF STRUCTURE, ACTION, AND THOUGHT; THE MAORIS OF NEW ZEALAND; EDUCATION OF OUR COLORED CITIZENS; FREE PLAY IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION; CONSERVATION OF THE MACKEREL SUPPLY; TRACES OF A VANISHED INDUSTRY; ERNEST RENAN: Sketch of his Life and Work, with Portrait.

50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

NEW YORK.

D. APPLETON & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Idle Days in Patagonia.

By W. H. HUDSON, C.M.Z.S., author of 'The Naturalist in La Plata,' etc. With 27 illustrations. 8vo. Cloth, $4.00.

"Of all modern books of travel it is certainly one of the most original, and many, we are sure, will also find it one of the most interesting and suggestive."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Mr. Hudson's remarks on color and expression of eyes in man and animals are reserved for a second chapter, "Concerning Eyes." He is eloquent upon the pleasures afforded by "Bird Music in South America," and relates some romantic tales of white men in captivity to savages. But it makes very little difference what is the topic when Mr. Hudson writes. He calls up bright images of things unseen, and is a thoroughly agreeable companion."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

General Jackson.

By JAMES PARTON. The third volume in the Great Commanders Series, edited by Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON. With Portrait and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

The last literary work of James Parton, completed just before his death, was the preparation of this volume. It is a model miniature biography, possessing throughout all the interest of a romance.

An Atlas of Astronomy.

By Sir ROBERT S. BALL, F.R.S., Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at the University of Cambridge, author of 'Starland,' 'The Cause of an Ice Age,' etc. With 72 Plates, Explanatory Text, and Complete Index. Small 4to. Cloth, $4.00.

"The high reputation of Sir Robert Ball as a writer on astronomy at once popular and scientific, is in itself a more than sufficient recommendation of his newly published 'Atlas of Astronomy.' The plates are clear and well arranged, and those of them which represent the more striking aspects of the more important heavenly bodies are very beautifully executed. The introduction is written with Sir Robert Ball's well-known lucidity and simplicity of exposition, and altogether the Atlas is admirably adapted to meet the needs and smooth the difficulties of young and inexperienced students of astronomy, as well as materially to assist the researches of those that are more advanced."—*London Times.*

New Revised Edition of Lecky's England and Ireland.

A History of England in the Eighteenth Century.

By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY. Cabinet Edition, seven volumes, 12mo. Cloth, $7.00.

A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.

By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY. Cabinet Edition, five volumes, 12mo. Cloth, $5.00.

The 'History of Ireland' was formerly included in the eight-volume edition of the 'History of England.' By a rearrangement of the contents the two Histories now appear separately as above, each complete in itself, but bound uniformly. Important revisions have been made, and the work is in some respects practically new.

The well-known high character of this standard history needs no fresh commendation.

The Political Value of History.

By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY, author of 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century,' etc. A Presidential Address delivered before the Birmingham and Midland Institute in October, 1892. Reprinted with Additions. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.

The Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople.

By FRANCES ELLIOT, author of 'The Diary of an Idle Woman in Sicily,' 'The Italians,' etc. With Plans and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $3.50.

"Those who love the romance of history better than its dry facts will probably find 'The Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople' a book to their taste. The author has rebuilt and repeopled the romantic scenes of this essentially Eastern city, gathering her information largely from Gibbon, Von Hammer, and similar writers, and remolding its shape according to her own ideas of what is most interesting. Thus details of dynasties and statistics are thrown aside and she dwells on the beauties, natural and human, of a long line of favorite Sultanas, and of Byzantium of old and the Golden Horn to-day. The author gives us material very much more difficult of access in the ordinary way."—*London Literary World.*

Dr. Paull's Theory.

By Mrs. A. M. DIEHL, author of 'The Garden of Eden,' etc. No. 112, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

'Dr. Paull's Theory' will be found to be a romance altogether out of the common. In this striking book the author has treated a novel theme in a manner which enchains the reader's interest.

A Little Minx.

By ADA CAMBRIDGE, author of 'The Three Miss Kings,' 'Not All in Vain,' etc. No. 114, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

"The story of 'The Three Miss Kings' is told with great brilliancy, the character and society sketching is very charming, while delightful incidents and happy surprises abound. It is a triple love-story, pure in tone, and of very high literary merit."—*Chicago Herald.*

New Edition of Maartens's 'Joost Avelingh.'

Joost Avelingh.

By MAARTEN MAARTENS. New edition, uniform with 'God's Fool,' by the same author. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The increasing demand for Maarten Maartens's two novels has led the publishers to prepare this edition of 'Joost Avelingh' for the convenience of those who prefer a uniform binding.

"A book by a man who, in addition to mere talent, has in him a vein of genuine genius."—*London Academy.*

"In scarcely any of the sensational novels of the day will the reader find more nature or more human nature."—*London Standard.*

Send for Appletons' List of Latest Publications, containing descriptions of numerous important books of the past three months. Mailed free on request.

D. APPLETON & CO., 1, 3, and 5 Bond St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 187

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

Hawaii Again 190
Armed Evangelists 190
How Our Laws Are Made 191
Balfour and Churchill 192
Taine and the Science of Criticism 193

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The Home Rule Bill and its Prospects 194
Two Interpellations 195
The Kelmscott Press 196

CORRESPONDENCE:

Unsectarian Theology 197
The Jesuit Pascal 197
De Lesseps Anticipated 197
A Forerunner of Lincoln 198
Leconte de Lisle in the Academy 198
Morale 198

NOTES 198

REVIEWS:

Recent Novels 201
Mr. Morse Stephens's Albuquerque 202
Formation of the Union 203
An Agnostic's Apology 203

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 204

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—		
4 insertions	5	per cent.
8 "	10	"
13 "	12½	"
26 "	15	"
39 "	20	"
52 "	25	"
AMOUNT—		
$100 within a year	10	per cent.
250 " "	12½	"
500 " "	15	"
750 " "	20	"
1,000 " "	25	"
1,500 " "	30	"
2,000 " "	33⅓	"

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS. —Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMnastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL. — PREpares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARDing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M.A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK, Manlius.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR. Apply for circulars to the Superintendent and Faculty of St. John's Military School. 100 boys will be taken via the Great Lakes, organized as cadets of a man-of-war.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS (formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPARatory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

GERMANY, Detmold.

GERMANY. — FINISHING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, founded in 1871. Cheerful and comfortable villa in a town surrounded by woods and mountains, with reputation for healthfulness. Address Fraillein PAULINE BECKMANN, Detmold. References: Herr Consistorialrath Engel, in Detmold; Rev. G. M. Capell, Passenham Rectory, Stony Stratford, Bucks, England; Russell Sturgis, Esq., 307 East 17th St., New York.

Teachers, etc.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR YOUNG Men who wish to make a careful and systematic study of the exhibits. A limited number will be received in a delightful house a block from the north entrance. F. L. OLMSTED, A.B.,
Master of Rugby School, Kenilworth, Ill.

WANTED.—A WOMAN FAMILIAR with household duties and accustomed to the care of young children, as a mother's assistant in a large family in the country. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected,
L. M. N., 945 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHIlosophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland

WANTED.—A TEACHER OF LANguages (Harvard, '88) with five years' experience in preparatory work, desires a change. Satisfactory reasons given. Address D. B., care of Nation.

A GENTLEMAN NOW PURSUING graduate studies desires a position as instructor in Political Science. References. Address Box 977, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A PROMINENT Eastern College, an Instructor in French. Salary, $1,000 to $1,200. Address, sending full credentials, L. C. K., care of the *Nation.*

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, 23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Next term begins April 3.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

Educational.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.
Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.
For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1858

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

National and State Banks.

A Plan for Continuing the National Bank-Note System Without Bond Security.

By Horace White.

An Address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, January 12, 1893. 8vo, paper covers, 5 cents a copy. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

The Evening Post Publishing Company,
206-210 Broadway, New York City.

The Principles of Education

By Malcolm Mac Vicar, Ph.D., LL.D., First Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto, Ont. 12mo. Cloth, 178 pages, By mail, postpaid, 70 cents.

GINN & CO., PUBLISHERS.
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

HEATH'S MODERN LANGUAGE SERIES.

LATEST ADDITIONS:

SCHILLER'S DER NEFFE ALS ONKEL. With Notes and Vocabulary. 30 cents.

JULES VERNE'S L'EXPÉDITION DE LA JEUNE HARDIE. With Notes, Vocabulary, List of Irregular Verbs, and an Appendix. 25 cents.
This is the first in a series of eight little French texts for very early reading.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

FRENCH BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES, 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

LIBRARIAN.

Assistant Librarian (male) in large library, having a wide knowledge of literature, and six years' experience in library work, desires position as Head Librarian. Correspondence invited. Address
LIBRARIAN, care *Nation*.

FRENCH.

'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools. One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine
OF THE
World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

Paint—An opaque, glossy coloring intended to *cover* and *conceal* the wood; a coating.
Stain—A transparent, soft coloring, intended to *color*, *without covering*, the wood.
Creosote—The best wood-preservative known.—*Trautwein.*
Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain—The only exterior coloring that does not blacken.

Send 6c. postage for wood samples and Sheaf of Sketches (25) of houses.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.,
71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.
EMERSON PIANO CO.
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St Washington, 817 Market Space.

SET OF THE NATION FOR SALE.—For particulars and price, address
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row N. Y. City.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Spring Dress Stuffs.

GLACÉ AND FIGURED EPINGLINES.
Silk and Wool Mixtures.
GLACÉ AND JACQUARD FIGURES.
Fancy Plaid Stuffs.
Diagonals, Camel's Hair.
SERGES AND SUITINGS
In New and Fashionable Colorings.
FANCY PRINTED CHALLIES.
Embroidered Robes,
NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS.

Broadway & 19th st.
NEW YORK.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WATER CLOSETS

You have fine furniture in your house. Did it ever occur to you that a fine water-closet is a source of comfort and will protect you from sewer gas? Write for Catalogue.
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Epochs of American History.

CONCLUDING VOLUME.

Division and Reunion, 1829-1889.

By WOODROW WILSON, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Jurisprudence in Princeton University, Author of 'Congressional Government,' etc. With five colored Maps. Pp. xix-326. Cloth, $1.25.

The Land of Home Rule. An Essay on the History and Constitution of the Isle of Man. By SPENCER WALPOLE, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island, Author of 'A History of England, 1815-1858.' Crown 8vo, $1.75.

Historic Towns.

NEW VOLUME.

YORK. By JAMES RAINE, M. A., D.C.L. With Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo, $1.25.

Recent Volumes in the Series.

NEW YORK. By THEODORE ROOSEVELT, With Maps and Plans, $1.25.

BOSTON. By H. CABOT LODGE With Maps and Plans, $1.25.

Buddhism, Primitive and Present, in Magadha and in Ceylon. By REGINALD STEPHEN COPLESTON, D.D., Bishop of Colombo, President of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. 8vo, pp. xv.-502, $5.00.

"With a style that is both beautiful and simple, the author traces the relation of Ceylonese Buddhism to the original stock, and then gives a general historical sketch which is of great interest. . . . We can heartily recommend this book as a candid and judicious appraisement of a most interesting subject."—*The Critic.*

Old and New Astronomy. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR and A. COWPER RANYARD. With 31 Plates and 472 Illustrations in the text. 4to, $12.00.

CONTENTS: Introduction—Ancient and Modern Methods of Observing the Heavenly Bodies—Ancient and Modern Studies of the Earth's Shape—Apparent Motions of the Sun, Moon, and Planets—The True Mechanism of the Solar System—Measuring and Weighing the Solar System—The Sun—The Sun's Surroundings—The Inferior Planets—The Planet Earth—The Moon as a Planet—The Planet Mars—The Zone of Asteroids—The Planet Jupiter—The Planet Saturn—The Planet Uranus—The Planet Neptune—The Stars—Table of Astronomical Constants—Index.

"Will be acceptable to all students of astronomy in its more popular aspects, alike for the lucidity of its style, the copiousness of its matter, and the attractiveness of its illustrations."—*Times.*

The Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical. By HENRY ASHBY, M.D., Lond., and G. A. WRIGHT, B.A., Eng. *Second Edition.* Edited for American Students by WILLIAM PERRY NORTHRUP, A.M., M.D., Attending Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital, Pathologist to the N. Y. Foundling Hospital, etc. 8vo, 795 pages, with 183 Illustrations and full Index, $5.00.

"This book has many things to recommend it, both from a medical and surgical point of view. We do not know of a work in which a larger number of diseases are described than are found here, and the subjects which one finds discussed correspond more nearly to those presented by the reviewer in his teachings than is contained in any other book on diseases of children. Everything is brought up to date."—*Chicago Clinical Record.*

NEW EDITION OF QUAIN'S ANATOMY.

Quain's Elements of Anatomy. The Tenth Edition. Edited by EDWARD ALBERT, SCHÄFER, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology and Histology in University College, London, and GEORGE DANCER THANE, Professor of Anatomy in University College, London.

Vol. III. Part I. Spinal Cord and Brain. By Professor Schäfer. Illustrated by 139 Engravings. Royal 8vo, $4.00.

Rocks Classified and Described. A Treatise on Lithology. By BERNHARD VON COTTA. Translated by Philip Henry Lawrence, F.G.S. Reprinted without alteration from the second edition. Crown 8vo, $4.50.

A Course of Practical Elementary Biology. By JOHN BIDGOOD, B.Sc., F.L.S., Head Master of the Higher Grade School, Gateshead-on-Tyne. With 226 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Practical Physics. By R. T. GLAZEBROOK, M.A., F.R.S., and W. N. SHAW, M.A., Demonstrators at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. With Woodcuts. (*Text-Books of Science.*) 4th Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Crown 8vo. $2.50.

An Introductory Manual for Sugar Growers. By FRANCIS WATTS, F.C.S., F.I.C., Government Chemist, Antigua, W.I. 12mo, with Illustrations, $1.50.

New Theological Works.

THE BISHOP PADDOCK LECTURES, 1892.

The Sacramental System Considered as the Extension of the Incarnation. By MORGAN DIX, S.T.D., D.C.L., Rector of Trinity Church, New York. Crown 8vo, 260 pages, $1.50.

A NEW BOOK BY CANON BODY.

The Life of Love. A Course of Lent Lectures. By the Rev. GEORGE BODY, M.A., D.D., Canon Missioner of the Diocese of Durham. 12mo, $1.25.

NEW BOOK BY THE ABBE FOUARD.

St. Peter and the First Years of Christianity. By the ABBÉ CONSTANT FOUARD, Author of "The Christ, the Son of God." Translated by GEORGE F. X. GRIFFITH. In one vol., with 3 maps, small 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $2.00.

"Probably no more instructive and interesting chapter can be found in the volume than is the one of twenty-eight pages on 'The Jews of the Dispersion' and their influence upon the surrounding pagan world—sowing the Messianic seed which was soon to spring up into a great spiritual harvest under the Christian Apostles. Hardly less graphic and attractive are the chapters on the moral condition of the pagan world, on Antioch, on the Religion of Rome, on the Conduct of Life under Augustus, and on the Stoics of the Empire. . . . Vivacity, brilliancy at times, pervades the entire volume. There is no dullness to be found in the pages."—*American Catholic Quarterly Review.*

THE BAMPTON LECTURES, 1892.

Some Lights of Science on the Faith: Being the Bampton Lectures for 1892. By the Right Rev. ALFRED BARRY, D.D., Canon of Windsor, formerly Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan of New South Wales, and Primate of Australia. 8vo. $3.00.

The Church in Relation to Sceptics: A Conversational Guide to Evidential Work. By the Rev. ALEXANDER J. HARRISON, B.D., Evidential Missioner of the Church Parochial Mission Society, Lecturer of the Christian Evidence Society, Boyle Lecturer 1892, Author of "Problems of Christianity and Scepticism." Crown 8vo, $2.00.

Pleas and Claims for Christ. By the Rev. HENRY SCOTT HOLLAND, M.A., Canon and Precentor of St. Paul's. Crown 8vo, $2.00.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers, 15 East 16th Street, New York.

Maine Coast.

LANDS at and around CAPE ROSIER and Castine, Me., on this boldest and most beautiful section of Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Mt. Desert—southwesterly exposures, fine harbor fronts, bold rocks, beaches, and fine trees, broad views of mountains and islands, extended drives along the shore and among the hills, new wharves, and good daily connection by boat and rail. These lands are offered at low prices to persons intending to build and occupy. A very few hundred dollars will buy a fine high shore lot of several acres. Several tracts of from 20 to 50 acres are offered at low prices. Send for descriptive pamphlet and further details to

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

RARE BOOKS

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.
Catalogues issued continually.
Send 10 cts. postage for a package.
WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,
751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

The cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries. The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by THE AMERICAN ANNEXE OF MR. HALFORD L. MILLS,
Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

To Rent—For the Exposition Period,

Furnished flats of seven rooms and bath in **THE GROSVENOR, 6217 Sheridan Ave., Chicago,** Within eight minutes' walk of three entrances to the Fair. Cafe in basement. Rent, $3,500 for the six months.
Send for Prospectus to Room 537, 79 Dearborn St.

CAPE COD.

For rent, for the season of 1893, the place at Cotuit, Mass., known as the Uplands, consisting of 4 acres of ground, house, and boat and bath-house. House contains living-room and dining-room—each with large fireplace, library, store-room, servants' dining-room and kitchen, 4 bedrooms, and closets; 10-foot veranda at front and side. Fully furnished, with exception of linen and silver. Is situated on high ground, fronting Cotuit Bay, in Vineyard Sound, over which it has an uninterrupted view. Numerous trees and kitchen garden; 300 feet of sandy beach and ample boat-house; fine bathing and boating. Cotuit is seven miles from station, West Barnstable (Old Colony R.R.), with which there is stage connection three times daily. Terms, $400; one-half on execution of lease.
Address WM. H. CARPENTER.
Columbia College, New York.

TO RENT IN CHICAGO, DURING months of July, August, and September, a new flat, nine rooms, accommodating seven or eight persons. It is newly and completely furnished, two fireplaces, six minutes' walk from elevated road, and fifteen minutes' ride from World's Fair. Rooms all light, having east, south, and west exposure. Would like to leave servant in employ of family renting. Address K., No. 406, Rookery Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation.*

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

The Week.

THE natural or business order on the occurrence of any serious crisis in public affairs is undoubtedly to call the national Legislature together to consider and meet the emergency. As we have frequently pointed out, were the machinery of government what it ought to be, the new Congress would meet as soon after the election as mechanical arrangements would permit, to execute the trust prescribed by its constituents. President Cleveland is, we have no doubt, as sensible of this as anybody, and yet he has decided not to convene Congress now, or before September, but to deal with the currency crisis with the powers the law has already placed in his hands, and to postpone Congressional action on the tariff till the autumn. Why is this? Simply, we believe—though we have no positive information on the subject—because he perceives, as do most other observers, that if Congress got together now, it would not devote itself at once to the consideration of the tariff, or any other public question, but to the work of helping him to fill the public offices. Were Congress in session to-day, the probabilities are that Washington would be crowded with office-seeking constituents, and the principal business of the members would be accompanying them to the White House and the departments for the presentation of "claims" and testimonials. Neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet would have a moment left from morning till night for the discharge of a single one of his imperative duties. The appointments which the President has to make he would not be allowed to make with deliberation, knowledge, or care. Removals and appointments which he need not make at all, or need not make now, would be pressed upon him vociferously, and the golden moments intended by the Constitution for the grave work of gathering up the reins of government would be spent in listening to harangues on the services of Jerry This and Jo That during the late memorable campaign. Moreover, the prospect of securing any legislation would be very small, so widespread would be the determination not to give votes to Administration measures except in return for consulships, and postoffices, and collectorships, and appraiserships.

These difficulties, it is true, are likely to appear in their gravest form only when the election has made a transfer of power to a new party. They would not occur, or would occur only in a much milder form, if, for instance, Gen. Harrison had been reëlected with a Congressional majority of his own party. But there is no juncture at which the country has more imperative need of the best services of a new Congress than that created by the expulsion of the old party from office, because this expulsion means a popular demand for a new policy. Could there be a better illustration of the evils of the spoils system—that is, of the treatment of the public offices as desirable booty—than the fact that it makes the Legislature at such a moment as this an embarrassment, and not a help, to the Executive?

In withdrawing the Hawaiian treaty from the Senate, President Cleveland has simply taken the straightforward way of undoing what never should have been done. Whatever steps he may contemplate in the future, this decided action of his can mean only that he has fundamental objections to the treaty, either on account of the manner of its negotiation or on account of its terms, or both. To suppose that he recalled it because of minor defects alone is absurd; these could easily have been remedied by amendments in the Senate. To imagine that he is jealous of the glory that would accrue to his predecessor by its ratification, and that he will soon send in another treaty to be identified with his own name, is worthy of the small minds which have adopted this fancy. With them it is simply a survival of the old ignoble contest between Blaine and Harrison as to which one should wear the laurels of reciprocity, and they have not yet got used to the change of atmosphere at Washington. The President gives the country to understand that there is going to be no offhand decision of the grave question, and that time will be taken and the proper means employed to find out the real sentiments of the Hawaiians themselves, and to probe the mercenary schemes that have been masquerading in the guise of patriotism. In all this he has faithfully reflected the views and wishes of the great majority of the people of this country.

Mr. Thurston of the Hawaiian Annexation Committee made an address before a Washington club last week, and was asked if it was true that the Sugar Trust would come in, under the contract with Hawaiian planters, for half of any bounty that might hereafter be paid them. His reply was a complete confirmation of our own report to that effect. He said:

"When Claus Spreckels and the Sugar Trust consolidated their interests, the representatives of the latter said to the sugar-planters of Hawaii: 'We are ready now to take your sugar for a term of five years, upon certain conditions.' One of these conditions was that if at any time the Hawaiian planters should receive the benefits of sugar bounty provided by the McKinley Law, the Trust was to have half of the amount paid on Hawaiian sugar. 'If you don't like these terms, eat your sugar,' the Trust said to the planters."

Mr. Thurston said that the planters protested, and went so far as to set up a refining plant of their own in San Francisco. But they found they could not sell a pound of sugar, so completely had the Trust got all the San Francisco grocers in its power. Then they gave it up and "the contract was signed last summer." Mr. Thurston said that he himself was one of the victims, and another Commissioner, who was present, Mr. Castle, said that he was also. This frank revelation comes in time to prevent the United States from becoming a third victim.

In some respects it is a good thing that we have no cable communication with Hawaii, as the belated news now coming in would all have been headed off if it had been known in the Islands, three weeks ago, as it was in this country, that the treaty of annexation would not be ratified. But as it was, everything was going swimmingly on the assurances of Commissioner Thurston that his mission would be a great success, and the performances now reported show to what a huge business scheme the United States were asked to lend themselves. The more excitable and less affluent part of the American element "blossomed out with handkerchiefs and head-coverings made of the stars and stripes," but the majority had a truer eye for the great political issues involved, and at once began "to cast about for bargains." Towns were promptly "plotted and laid out in the usual boom fashion," and there was a general opinion that the crown lands, if got hold of by hook or by crook, would make an ideal "ground plan of a colossal real - estate deal." Furthermore, the question was naturally "raised" whether the United States would not take Samoa too while about it. In fact, some thoughtful "native politicians" pointed out that there was already a treaty of "political confederacy" between Hawaii and Samoa, which the United States would annex along with the Islands, with all the "legal obligations" involved. We see no way of meeting this argument, and feel confident that Samoa could easily be shown to be the "key of the Pacific," which it would be simply humiliating not to have in our breeches-pocket.

Congressman Dingley is one of the greatest friends of American shipping, and yet he is in favor of allowing Claus Spreckels to fly the American flag over four foreign-built steamers. At least he says he is in favor of annexing Hawaii, and San Francisco despatches affirm Spreckels's intention to buy two steamers from the Cunard Company and two from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, get a Hawaiian register for them, and

then have them annexed. He now has American steamers on his Honolulu line, but these he is going to put into the coasting service, and get the foreign boats for an Australian and Hawaiian line. The heinousness of the transaction may be inferred from the statement made by an alarmed patriot, that he could buy these vessels for $1,500,000 each, while if compelled to build them in this country, as he ought to be, they would cost $2,000,000 each, and would clothe and feed a vast number of American workingmen. It is charitable to suppose that Mr. Dingley did not know of this scheme, and it is also safe to say that it will induce a strong opposition to annexation among all patriotic ship-builders. Annexation received a fearful wound in the house of its supposed friends when the Union League Club voted against it, and now if it is going to let in English-built ships without giving the Cramps an order for as many more, it is clear that the plan was by no means so "American" as it was cracked up to be.

It appears that the Solicitor-General at Washington wrote an opinion before the expiration of President Harrison's term of office to the effect that, while undoubtedly the law of 1875 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for the purpose of replenishing the Treasury's supply of coin, either gold or silver, there was nothing on the statute-book authorizing the issue of bonds for gold alone. In other words, the bonds, if issued, are to be payable in coin, not merely in gold coin, and accordingly payment for them may be made by the purchasers in coin, either silver or gold. This opinion, if any such has been prepared, is sound, but can hardly be considered important, since nobody has proposed to issue bonds payable in gold alone. It is not likely that any subscriber for the bonds would take pains to collect silver dollars throughout the country to pay for them, since he would be obliged to pay 100 cents for each one, besides the cost of collecting them. Nor, for the same reason, would he collect silver certificates. Any purchaser would draw his check on his bank, and this check would pass through the Clearing house in the usual way, resulting in a balance in favor of the Government. As all funds, up to this time, are equivalent to gold, the result would be the same thing to the Government as a gold balance. The Solicitor General's law may be, and we think is, right, but it is accompanied by a wrong economical conception, if he is correctly reported as saying that the act of 1878 "restored silver to its old monetary place." It did nothing of the kind. Its old monetary place was free coinage; that is, a privilege extended to any holder of silver in any part of the world to bring it to the United States Mint to be converted into legal-tender money—in other words, the same privilege that exists as regards gold. Any holder of this metal, whether a citizen of the United States, or of India, or of Japan, can bring it to our mints and have it coined into eagles as a matter of right, and these coins will become legal tender throughout the United States. Now, nothing short of this can be called "restoring silver to its old monetary place." Solicitor-General Aldrich's legal distinction is, for the present at least, a distinction without a difference.

Of all the curious ideas that have been advanced about the Treasury gold reserve of $100,000,000, the *Tribune's* grave comparison of it to a banking reserve, which ought to be paid out without hesitation in times of financial panic, is about the most awry that we have seen. It cites what Bagehot says of the banking reserve held in the Bank of England, and says his opinions "describe accurately the proper function of the ultimate reserve in this country, which is held by the Treasury." But what possible analogy can there be between the banking department of the Bank of England and the Treasury, which does no banking at all, or between the variable reserve of the former, held for one purpose, and the fixed reserve of the latter, held for quite another purpose? Yet the *Tribune* urges this analogy as a part of that "common sense" of which "bank presidents stand greatly in need." We presume they will be content to leave to editors a monopoly of such uncommon nonsense.

The failure of the Senate Finance Committee to act on the House bill repealing the duty on pig-tin makes it quite probable that that metal will be taxed four cents per pound on and after the 1st of July next. It must not be supposed, however, that the Government will derive any considerable sum, in the way of revenue, from this tax. There is a strong pecuniary inducement to import tin before the 1st of July in order to save the four cents per pound. It is probable that a sufficient amount will be brought in before that date to supply the demand till the new Congress repeals the tax. This prospective demand has already had its effect on the London market, where the price of tin has advanced £1 per ton. It appears that London had the correct news from Washington as to the Tin Bill before New York had it. It is feared that the failure of the bill will have a discouraging effect on our tin-dipperies, whose infancy has been watched over with such solicitude by Special Treasury Agent Ayer.

The bill for regulating the printing and distribution of public documents was unfortunately lost in the hurly-burly of the last hours of Congress. It passed the Senate during the first session, and in the second session passed the House with some important amendments These were sent to conference, from which neither they nor the bill ever emerged. This is much to be regretted, as the bill would undoubtedly have been effective in bringing something like unity and business principles into a department notorious for its unsystematic and extravagant methods. The experienced Superintendent of Documents, Mr. J. G. Ames, made a report in advocacy of the proposed law, in which he convincingly showed its advantages, not the least of them being an annual saving of $300,000 or more in the public-documents account, without failing to meet a single legitimate demand. That such a law, acceptable in all its general provisions to a majority of both houses of Congress, and urgently needed for the good of the public service, should have been allowed to fail on account of minor differences, shows a surprising lack of intelligence or energy on the part of those responsible.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the letter-carriers' case is, that when the law makes eight hours a day's work, it means it, and that it cannot be got around in the way attempted by the Post-office Department. This will result either in a crippling of the service or in an increased appropriation, but it is best that the taxpayers should have the consequences of labor legislation put in a clear light. Then they can make up their minds whether they are willing to foot the bills for paying Government employees higher wages than are given in private businesses for equivalent work. It has been one great evil of the eight-hour movement, as applied to Government employees, that the plain intent of the law has been so often evaded by the heads of departments. The act of 1868, making eight hours a day's work "for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics" employed by the Government, was successfully evaded for a time by giving full wages only to those who would work for ten hours. This led to such an agitation as to call forth a proclamation from the President in 1869, and from that year up to 1877 full pay was given for eight hours' work in all the navy-yards and naval stations of the United States. In 1877, however, the Secretary of the Navy returned to the ten-hours system, compelling those who elected to work but eight hours to accept a proportionate reduction in wages. This plan was finally modified so as to make the ten-hours system apply only from March to September. But the men have claimed extra pay for those months, and the Committee on Labor reported in 1890 that the Government could not escape from the responsibility of payment. The whole history has been one of shifts and evasions, and it is high time that the laws were enforced to the letter. That would show their unfairness and lead to their repeal.

The action of the general managers of all the railways entering Chicago, in regard to strikes which are threatening either now or in the future, is a signifi-

cant departure. The managers came together to consider demands for higher wages which had been presented by the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. They voted unanimously to refuse the demands, declaring that the rates paid at present were uniform, were the highest ever paid in Chicago for similar service, and were higher than those paid in many other localities. This declaration was made unanimously, and was followed by an agreement, also unanimous, to discharge all union men on all the lines in case the roads should be crippled by a strike of switchmen. This would apply to engineers, conductors, firemen, and to all branches of organized railroad labor. The managers declared that they would not pay union men for doing nothing when their idleness was enforced by strikers to whom they were giving aid and encouragement. In case they are forced to discharge all their union men, they will fill the vacancies as rapidly as possible with non-union men, and distribute them according to the needs of the several roads.

It is interesting to observe how speedily the grievances of the switchmen melted away before this resolute and united action. All the machinery was ready for a strike of large dimensions, and the Grand Masters and Grievance Committees were beginning to emit the usual threats about boycotting and tying up right and left. But when they found the roads not only ready for them, but proposing to make the fight even sharper and more relentless than they had dared even to threaten to make it, they suddenly discovered that they had no injuries that could not wait indefinitely to be redressed. As long as they could not deny the main fact in the company's statement, namely, that their wages were as high as those paid anywhere in the country for similar work, they had no chance for securing public sympathy. The apparent stringency and unusual unanimity of the managers' action were undoubtedly prompted by the approach of the opening of the World's Fair, and the extensive preparation which labor agitators have been making for a long time to turn the heavy traffic of the summer to special account for themselves. Mr. Powderly "gave it away" in his letters to the organizer of the New York Central Railway strike in the spring of 1890, when he intimated broadly that the political influences of a Presidential contest would prevent resistance to strikes in 1892, and that the necessity of keeping the railways running to the Fair would act in the same way in 1893. The railway managers appear to have had warnings of what is coming and to have determined to "nip the thing in the bud." Their action is an absolute necessity if they are to keep their roads running during the Fair, for if labor agitators once got the upper hand of them, there would be no limit to the "demands" which would follow, one after another, until the management of the roads would be practically in Labor's hands.

The queer Kansas Legislature has passed a bill making all contracts payable in legal-tender money, and defining legal tender as gold coin, or silver coin, or United States notes, or Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. The bill also forbids the making of contracts payable in gold alone. As the Constitution of the United States forbids any State to make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, the portion of the bill which declares a certain form of paper to be legal tender is simply nugatory. No State can make such paper more legal tender than it is now, nor continue its legal-tender character a moment if Congress should repeal the Legal-Tender Act. Therefore the first part of the bill merely declares gold and silver coin legal tender—a rather superfluous proceeding on the part of this Legislature. The second part is equivalent to declaring that men shall not make contracts payable in a particular way. The Supreme Court has said that contracts may be made payable in gold as well as in lumber or stone or in days' work. The question whether a State Legislature could prohibit contracts for days' work altogether, or make them payable in something quite different, is an interesting one, but not likely to be practical, since money-lenders will refuse to make new loans in a State where such dishonesty prevails. We say dishonesty, because the whole course of Populist reasoning and action in Kansas has betokened rascality rather than ignorance.

The form in which the Ballot-Law amendments have been passed by the New York Assembly is unquestionably a great improvement over that in which they were reported from committee. As they stand now, they provide for a single blanket-ballot, with the names of candidates arranged in columns by parties, each column to have a party name and emblem at the top, the voter to indicate his choice either by checking the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote, or by checking a full party ticket at once by means of a single mark at the top near the emblem. The addition of the emblem is an important step towards the abolition of the "paster." This fact was recognized by the Tammany and other Democratic opponents, for they declared that both emblem and "paster" were unnecessary, since a voter must be abnormally stupid as well as illiterate who cannot vote intelligently with an emblem-marked ballot. While the emblem is undoubtedly an aid to straight party voting of the most ignorant and slavish kind, it does not, as the "paster" does, afford opportunities for fraud. If we must have one or the other, the emblem is incomparably preferable. Once it is incorporated in the law, the difficulty of finding excuses for retaining the "paster" will be so great that its abolition cannot be prevented.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th of February, there was a general and highly interesting debate on the subject of the Brussels Monetary Conference and on bimetallism in general. The question came up on a motion by Mr. Meysey-Thompson that the Government should take steps to encourage the reassembling of the Conference and the continuance of the efforts to arrive at a solution of the silver question. This motion was supported by Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour, both of whom protested, however, that their support should not be construed as favoring a change of the monetary standard of England. The principal speech in opposition to the motion was made by Mr. Gladstone, and the portion relating to the position and needs of England as affected by the gold standard shows the grasp of a master as clearly as any speech on any financial subject in Mr. Gladstone's earlier days. The speech of Mr. Goschen was very lame in comparison, because he could not tell what he wanted. He thought that some good was likely to result from another "exchange of views," especially on the weighty subject of "introducing silver more largely into the *subsidiary* element of the currency of the world." Mr. Goschen disclaimed any intention to promote bimetallism in England, but nevertheless used the phrases commonly employed by bimetallists. He spoke, for instance, of the "work" done by gold, which was formerly done by gold and silver "in partnership." Loose jargon of this sort is not becoming in the mouth of a man of Mr. Goschen's reputation. What he really meant was, that gold and silver in partnership were able by their united strength to sustain prices, and that when silver withdrew or was expelled from the partnership, gold became tired and let prices down; but not a word of evidence was advanced to show that there had been any such effective partnership, or that prices had fallen in the way and for the cause described, or that the fall of prices was a bad thing for mankind, or, if it was, that an advance of prices now would be a good thing. Still less did he show any way to bring it about. The House was not impressed by Mr. Goschen's arguments, for it voted by 229 to 148 in favor of an amendment offered by Mr. Beckett, that, "seeing the deliberations of the International Monetary Conference mainly turned on the question of bimetallism; that after protracted sittings no agreement could be arrived at by the representatives of the assembled Powers; and that any interference with the single monetary standard now by law established in this country is open to the gravest objections, this House thinks it inexpedient that the Government should take any steps to procure the reassembly of that Conference."

HAWAII AGAIN.

QUITE the most striking topic in Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address was that of the Indians. This results from the fact that nobody would have remarked the absence of it. In the first place, the Indians are always with us; in the next place, everybody assumes that any President would look humanely and sympathetically upon these wards of the nation, however circumscribed his authority to enforce just treatment of them. It is true, however, that the Indian administration during Mr. Cleveland's first term of office left much to be desired, and of this he may have been or perhaps has been made conscious, and wished to give an unmistakable sign that he would pay particular attention to the rights and needs of that class of Americans called Indians.

Whatever his motive, his utterance was full of cheer for the philanthropists who have taken this class in charge, amid endless discouragement and opposition. It gives reason—as does Mr. Cleveland's personal action from the time he first became President—for believing that he is animated by none of the vulgar contempt for men not colored like himself, and that he means to treat all the races of our mixed population with the respect and justice due to their common manhood. Repulsive, we do not doubt, seems to him the obligation imposed upon him by his predecessor of executing the proscriptive Geary Act against the inoffensive Chinese inhabitants of this country, just as he must execute the McKinley Act till it is repealed. Had he felt free in his address to embrace this class also in his kindly profession of interest and good will, he would have merited a still deeper debt of gratitude from all self-respecting Americans. Without committing himself to the policy of admission, he might have expressed a natural abhorrence of our treatment of the Chinese now with us, and of the flagrant disregard of treaty rights attendant upon such treatment.

The Geary Act is, fortunately, involved in the question of Hawaiian annexation, as to which Mr. Cleveland has yet given no intimation of his attitude other than recalling the thoroughly disreputable treaty of the late Administration. He would stand upon irrefragable ground if he opposed annexation merely in accordance with our national anti-Chinese policy. He could point to our determined efforts to suppress immigration from China and to expel the present sojourners, as a sort of mandate not to acquire territory in which the Chinese form a very large percentage of the population. He might go further, and, as we pointed out the other day, object to taking over the Hawaiian Chinese on terms which (while our present legislation and hostile spirit remain unaltered) would reduce them lower in the scale of humanity than they now are, and put a stigma upon them which they do not now wear. It would not be making slaves of freemen, but it would be subjecting them to the fate of the conquered.

The truth is, that Hawaiian annexation in any other mode than upon a general and spontaneous offer from the *whole* population of the Islands, would be virtually an act of war. It was nothing else as arranged by President Harrison and Secretary Foster, for it was based upon the ex-parte statements of revolutionists who had really nothing to give except the ground covered by their guns. To grant a protectorate, even, to such a handful, would be a high-handed proceeding, and would make us "saviours of society" to a society which did not wish to be saved, or at all events had never been consulted on the subject. The Hawaiian native is, after all, a human being; he is in his own home; he has never injured us, though in times past we have wrought incalculable injury upon him, both by our vices and our virtues. On the theory on which our Government was founded he has a right to govern himself in his own way, and we are not called upon to take any part *pro* or *con* in the internal dissensions of his country. Nobody who has reflected on the condition of Hawaiian colonization has ever doubted that the time would come when the more civilized portion would be tempted, if not forced, to coerce the less civilized, and that we should witness in the Islands the state of things which brought about at the South the end of the carpet-bag régime. But in Hawaii this was the affair of the participants, and the fact of Americans having a hand in it did not impose on us the duty of annexing the Islands and crystallizing by force the rule of the minority. It was hard to see the suffrage of the freedmen made a nullity by intimidation and fraud, but the spectacle was endurable because it was certain that time would make the evils of intimidation and fraud palpable to the whites themselves, and that the ballot would gradually regain its full efficacy, while serving—even in its nominal estate—as a protection against bodily oppression. But it would have been monstrous for the Government to turn the bayonets which it withdrew from the artificial carpet-bag governments to the support of the white minority which had asserted its power to save itself from the grossest maladministration. Yet something analogous to this we must do if we accept annexation at the hands of the "Commissioners."

As a friend of the Indian, therefore, as one who does not contemn the Chinese and who does have an honest respect for solemn treaty obligations even with an "inferior" civilization, and who could not personally do a mean act to the humblest of the Hawaiian aborigines, we hope President Cleveland will study the proposal in the light of American republican principles and of the nature of peace and war. Is it consistent to incorporate another people without a plébiscite; or, having taken a plébiscite, straightway to disfranchise the majority of those who participated in it? Is it lawful to go to war for this purpose? On the general policy of extra-continental aggrandizement we should also hope that he would ponder well, and fix a salutary precedent.

ARMED EVANGELISTS.

WE pointed out last week how the naval view of the necessity of annexing the Sandwich Islands as a means of "controlling the Pacific," as set forth by Capt. Mahan, involves the creation of a navy of the largest size, fully as large, to say the least, as that of Great Britain. Moreover, as Capt. Mahan declares explicitly:

> "The annexation, even, of Hawaii would be no mere sporadic effort, irrational because disconnected from an adequate motive, but a first fruit and a token that the nation in its evolution has aroused itself to the necessity of carrying its life—that has been the happiness of those under its influence—beyond the borders that have heretofore sufficed for its activities. That the vaunted blessings of our economy are not to be forced upon the unwilling may be conceded; but the concession does not deny the right nor the wisdom of gathering in those who wish to come. Comparative religion teaches that creeds which reject missionary enterprise are foredoomed to decay. May it not be so with nations? Certainly the glorious record of England is consequent mainly upon the spirit and traceable to the time when she launched out into the deep—without formulated policy, it is true, or foreseeing the future to which her star was leading, but obeying the instinct which in the infancy of nations anticipates the more reasoned impulses of experience. Let us, too, learn from her experience."

Elsewhere he mentions the seizure of Gibraltar and the retention of Malta, Aden, Cyprus, Egypt, India as among the exploits of England which we not only should do well to imitate, but may be compelled to imitate by a certain "law" of expansion which, he intimates, governs the growth and even the existence of great nations.

That these ideas have taken possession of the naval imagination there is no doubt, and that they were carefully nurtured by the late Administration, and by the Republican party generally, after it became a tariff party pure and simple, is also certain. Hostility to foreigners, readiness for war with them, and eagerness to inflict some kind of loss and humiliation on them, as a necessary condition of our own glory, were as much a part of the Republican creed as the advantage of dearness to the poor man. But it was not until President Harrison came into power that the navy was called into the field to stimulate and encourage this policy and find occasions for its expression and practice. The extraordinary attitude which the Administration took from the very first towards the Republic of Chili when engaged in a desperate struggle with a Catilinian adventurer attempting to subvert her institutions, was bad enough, but the freedom with which our naval officers were allowed to express their dislike of the Chilians and eagerness to fight them, was worse. The participation of the fighting force in a heated diplomatic controversy was something unprecedented in the

military or naval annals of a modern civilized State. The Barrundia affair was another illustration of the same "new departure." That episode was apparently intended to impress on our naval officers the desirableness and even the duty of taking the law into their own hands on foreign stations, and of treating the peace-loving traditions of their own Government as so much lumber fit only for the garret. That the navy so understood the new policy of the State Department was made abundantly manifest in the speeches, letters, and interviews in which they expressed themselves about their new rôle. In a speech at a public dinner given to a young lieutenant in New Hampshire, he told the audience, amid wild applause, almost in set terms, that American naval officers on foreign stations were not going to be bound by the books any longer, but were going to do justice as they themselves understood it. Capt. Mahan is too experienced and cultivated a man to take any such ground as this, but his exposition and illustration of the rôle which the American Navy is to play in the future of the country is far more serviceable to the expansionists and annexationists than the vaporings which Secretary Tracy encouraged and put on record during the Chilian excitement.

It is difficult to argue with any one who thinks, because our population has reached in scanty numbers the shores of the Pacific, still leaving room on the continent for three or four hundred millions more, that we are bound, on any theory of national greatness, to seek further expansion by annexing the islands of the sea and the mongrel races of the tropics. One would have little patience with this sort of thing even if we had already carried out the programme of the Constitution among the present inhabitants of our soil by "establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquillity, providing for the common defence, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity." But everybody knows how much remains to be done before this great mission can be considered anywhere near fulfilled; how many social and political problems of the gravest order remain to be solved before we can consider ourselves at all fit for the rôle of armed evangelists. The man who thinks we should be justified now in treating ourselves to a Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, or India, and a full line of proconsuls and vast hordes of colored subjects, must have wandered very far from American ideas of the ends of government and of the moral responsibilities attaching to the possession of great strength.

We should, too, be readier to sympathize with the desire for a huge navy to go round the world getting up quarrels for us if a single incident in our history, during the past thirty years, had brought home to us the need of having any navy at all. But the truth is, that from 1865 till now we have literally been without any navy whatever which a great naval Power need take into account, and during that period have had several differences with foreign Powers—one, at least, most formidable—and all have been settled to our satisfaction. At this moment we are, and at every moment since 1865 we have been, the Power of all Powers with which every nation on earth is most anxious *not* to quarrel. From no other will France, England, Germany, Italy, and Russia, to say nothing of Spain and Holland and the like, put up with so much, either of insolence or injury. The reason is very simple. We cannot be invaded, we have no foreign possessions to lose, and our resources in population and money are so enormous, and our capacity for doing damage when once roused so great, that any enemy, or any two enemies combined, would be sure to get the worst of it. Granted that it is well to have a respectable navy for the defence of our coasts, and the patrol of our seas, and the protection of our citizens in semi-civilized countries, it will not be well, and the American people will never submit with their eyes open, to have such a navy made the nucleus of an enormous sea force, to be "played for all it is worth" at every Presidential election as a means either of glorifying a bellicose Administration or turning popular attention away from odious party legislation. Of a huge standing army we are in no danger. But a navy, whose operations could be watched from a safe distance, and could be made to fire the patriotic heart without loss or inconvenience to the patriots, and which, under the Barrundia rulings, might keep us in perpetual hot water, would be a serious menace to our institutions, even if it had no foreign dependencies to watch over, or sugar, or coffee, or tobacco bosses to protect.

HOW OUR LAWS ARE MADE.

UNUSUAL attention was called to the confused scramble in which the business of the last Congress was conducted during its two or three closing days, though there was really nothing unusual about it. It has long been the fact that the last hours of Congress, and, indeed, of State Legislatures, resemble nothing in the world more nearly than a battlefield where the figures of the contestants are half-hidden, where everything is noise and shouting, and where no man can tell what the total upshot of the fierce struggling is until the smoke has cleared away and the killed and wounded and survivors are counted up. The reason that the spectacle was more in evidence this year than usual was that several important bills were pending up to the very end, and it was a long time before it was possible to find out whether they had come out of the scrimmage. For example, the bill repealing the stupid blunder of McKinley in putting a tax on pig-tin passed the House without opposition; the Republicans either kept a shamefaced silence or voted for it. It was brought up in the Senate, and was said, in some of the press reports, to have passed. Yet there was some doubt on the point, and it was really twenty-four hours or more after the adjournment of Congress before the truth could be positively ascertained. Then it was found that the bill had been lost in the hurly-burly.

No one knows who killed it or why it was killed. No reason is given why this rectification of a McKinley blunder was squelched while the other one, relating to the increased taxes on linen goods, was permitted to become a law. There was no open opposition to the bill. Very considerable business interests were involved in it, and were particularly dependent upon knowing whether it had passed. But they were left in entire uncertainty for several days, and exposed to no small pecuniary loss, simply because of the chaotic condition of the public business at the winding-up of Congress.

The surface cause of this state of things is, that the appropriation bills have the right of way, and are used as clubs to kill off all legislation which is, for any reason, obnoxious to any of the managers of Congressional business. This process was unusually conspicuous in the last Congress. It was admitted, even by the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, that the public business was in a much more forward state three days before adjournment than it had been at a corresponding date in Speaker Reed's Congress. As far as the great appropriation bills were concerned, they could easily have been got out of the way long before the hour for adjournment arrived. But they were nursed along by unnecessary disagreements on conference reports and in other ways, and kept always in reserve to push any upstart measure off the track. The managers were visibly afraid to give Congress its head. Nothing but the tactical advantage of the delayed appropriation bills prevented a number of laws from securing enactment which could easily have mustered a majority vote.

Of course, bad bills were killed along with the good. It is only fair to reckon in the gains with the losses. If the Block-tin Bill was lost in the mêlée, and the important Public Documents Bill and the New Jersey Bridge Bill—for all of which a majority vote was ready to go on record—so, too, let us thankfully add, was the Anti-Option Bill, and we know not what other pestiferous measures. We ought to count up our mercies, and be thankful that it is as well with us as it is. Furthermore, taking the view that all laws are, in so far, a restraint on liberty, and that the vast majority of bills introduced in any Congress are either needless or positively mischievous, we may find some reason for being reconciled to a system of lawmaking which is ingeniously devised to reduce the laws made to the minimum.

Yet the fact remains that the system is a vicious one, and is tantamount to a confession that Congress cannot be trusted

to do what a majority of the members want to do. Congress itself has recognized this fact. An amendment was made to the House rules in the last Congress, which ordered all appropriation bills to be reported by committees having them in charge within eighty days after the beginning of the long session, and within forty in the short session. This was expressly intended to expedite the public business and to do away with the blind rush at the end. Yet, in practice, the leaders of the House, as we have seen, were afraid to let the rule work as it was intended to, and armed themselves, as before, with the appropriation bills, as with so many swords, to bar the way to all other legislation. The result is but to emphasize the fact that Congressional government is simply government by a half-dozen committees.

It is easy and plausible to say that this is the best we can do, given the increasing ignorance or worse of the majority of our representatives in Legislature or Congress. If they were not bound hand and foot by rules, and clubbed into submission or helplessness by party leaders, whose life or property would be safe? There is force in this question, we admit, yet we say again the system is a vicious one. It is clear, for one thing, that it partly exaggerates the very evils it is designed to suppress. What an encouragement to reckless demagogues it is, for example, to know that it is perfectly safe to introduce in Congress, and advocate with a great flourish, scandalous bills of all sorts, inasmuch as it is certain they can never run the gauntlet of the rules and become law. It is fair to presume that a good part of the fiery zeal of the supporters of the Anti-Option Bill, in behalf of the oppressed farmers, was due to the fact that they knew they could not pass it.

But the fundamental objection to the system is, that it serves to hide from the people the true state of the case. It encourages them to go on trusting to our proverbial luck to come out all right somehow. But what is needed is to have the badness of legislators put in a clear light, not masked under rules of business which tie their hands. It is not enough to put up with representatives who cannot do the harm they would, but to get those who would not pass bad laws if they could. We believe that all such exhibitions of legislative iniquity as have been seen at Albany and Trenton this winter will ultimately have a good effect in arousing the people to a choice of better representatives. And similarly we believe that the freer the rein given to bad lawmakers, the sooner the people will be convinced of the necessity of choosing men whom they can trust, with rules or without.

BALFOUR AND CHURCHILL.

THE recent split in the Conservative ranks in the British House of Commons had the very unfortunate result for the Opposition of giving the Ministry a very large majority on one of their own motions which Mr. Chamberlain had denounced as a "dirty trick." Even if the breach had been patched up by the conference at Lord Salisbury's—which it apparently was not—it was one of those incidents which never leave things precisely as they were, because no formal reconciliation can ever convince the public out of doors that it is all over. Trouble was expected when Lord Randolph Churchill came back, not only because he once led the party in the House before he went away, but because his favorite rôle is the making of trouble That his relations with the Salisbury family have long been much strained is well known, and when he makes himself unpleasant to them, it is difficult to make anybody believe he does not mean it.

He has made himself unpleasant on the present occasion by a rousing speech in opposition to the Government scheme for disestablishing the Welsh Church. The scheme does not propose actual present disestablishment. It simply provides that everybody who accepts a Welsh living hereafter shall take it with notice that he may lose it at any time by disestablishment, or, in other words, that no "vested interests" in the Welsh Church shall hereafter be created. No body had supposed that Lord Randolph took any particular interest in the Welsh or any other church. Everybody was, therefore, surprised when he rose at a late hour and delivered a slashing attack on the Ministry, apropos of the Welsh Church, and concerning nearly everything else. It was a speech which thoroughly roused the Tories by its vehemence, and directness, and rough-and-tumble eloquence. It reminded them of old times when they seemed to be routing the Radicals for good and all. It was most welcome, too, as a substitute for Mr. Balfour's very subtle and smart, but not particularly inspiring, dialectics, and must have set a good many Conservatives to asking themselves whether Churchill was not after all the coming man.

This speech, too, came at a time when the Tories were doubting more than ever whether home rule could be successfully resisted under Mr. Balfour's lead. For there is no denying that ever since Mr. Balfour's accession to the leadership, after Mr. Smith's death, they have been questioning themselves greatly whether they did not presume too much on his success in meeting the onslaughts of the Irish as Irish Secretary. These onslaughts had, by their extraordinary savagery and unscrupulousness, used up two of Balfour's predecessors, Sir George Trevelyan and Mr. Forster. When a man was found to meet them with smiles, and rather thrive under them than shrink from them, his party thrust an enormous amount of greatness on him. In fact, the rise of Mr. Balfour into eminence as not only a smart debater, but a great statesman, on the strength of his Irish administration, is one of the most curious episodes in English history. Its suddenness and rapidity was something unknown in English politics since the two Pitts, and showed in the most striking manner what a profound impression the Irish trouble had made on the English mind. In English politics men rise, as a rule, to the highest places very slowly, and through years of service in subordinate offices. Balfour rose from the position of a little-known idler, through two years of policing the Irish, to a place in the confidence of the party which no Tory Minister has held since the early days of Peel—for, though Disraeli was much admired, he was never wholly trusted. When it was found that Balfour was not by any means a skilful tactician, and that as a debater on general topics he was not even in the second rank, that he had none of Mr. Smith's skill in managing the discontented or mutinous, and that his dialectical skill was really available only for purposes of defence and recrimination, there was very great disappointment, and Churchill's appearance was very well timed.

To understand how serious this discontent is, it must be remembered that the main and loudly proclaimed reliance of the Conservatives has been on the fact that Gladstone's majority was so small, so heterogeneous, and so divided: it must, they thought, go to pieces either before the Home-Rule Bill was introduced or on its introduction. The plain duty of the Tory leader, therefore, was to seize every opportunity of breaking it up, and to withhold from it every occasion of showing strength or cohesion. This has not been done. On nearly every division, small and great, the Gladstonians have been allowed at least to hold their own. On most divisions, their vote has risen above their normal strength. The result has been the spread of despondency and lukewarmness among the Opposition rank and file, which the party organs have been trying to ascribe to their reserving their strength for the second reading of the bill. But this does not go down with the public, and the feeling that something is wrong with the leadership has been growing stronger for weeks, and has been increased by the debates, in which Balfour has distinctly played second fiddle to both Chamberlain and Goschen. There are signs, too, that Chamberlain has reached the stage, which he reached so soon in the Liberal ranks, of being tired of serving under anybody else. In other words, his stock of disinterested patriotism is plainly giving out. He has just made by far the best speech against the Home-Rule Bill on the Opposition side, and he is not the man to go on for ever rendering such services without recognition of some kind. That the late eruption has created much uneasiness in Conservative circles there can be little doubt, and Lord Salisbury is not the man to pour oil successfully on troubled waters.

TAINE AND THE SCIENCE OF CRITICISM.

In March, 1857, Sainte-Beuve devoted two of his *Causeries du Lundi* to the discussion of "Divers Écrits de M. H. Taine." He chose for special analysis Taine's 'Essai sur Tite-Live,' his Doctor's thesis on La Fontaine, which was later enlarged and republished, and his 'Philosophes Classiques du XIX^e^ Siècle.' Taine had taken his Doctor's degree only four years before, but he had marked each succeeding year with a work of first-rate importance; he had also published from time to time noteworthy essays on such widely different subjects as Xenophon, Saint-Simon, Guizot, and Mme. de la Fayette. In all these treatises and essays the comparatively unknown author had pleaded for and illustrated new methods and new aims in literary criticism. Yet, despite his youth and inexperience and venturesomeness, his work had shown none of the tentativeness or the weakness of first experiments. It became plainer with each new publication that the new critic was a man of genuine power and originality; and, accordingly, Sainte-Beuve, with characteristic grace and generosity, made haste to welcome him.

There is something almost dramatic in this first encounter between the two critics. Sainte-Beuve was the representative of the old tradition in criticism, while Taine was confessedly an innovator. The idealists and the romanticists who fared so ill at the hands of Taine, had many of them been personal friends of Sainte-Beuve. The idealistic tradition in literature with which Sainte-Beuve certainly sympathized, however completely he had rid himself of early romantic illusions, was the special object of Taine's contempt and ridicule. Again, Sainte-Beuve was the literary critic pure and simple; he had coquetted, it is true, with science, but he had never let his coquetries pass beyond the bounds of decorum or affect his professional work. Now, it was on science that Taine's whole method was founded; his terminology was drawn from science, and it was in the name of science that he came forward to reform literary criticism. Therefore, if Sainte-Beuve had in his favor the prestige of a great tradition, Taine on his side had the prestige of a popular catchword, for just at this time science was the cry of the hour, and realism was revenging itself for the romantic excesses of 1830.

Of the tact and skill with which, under these rather exacting conditions, Saint-Beuve acquits himself, there can be but one opinion: they are worthy of the great apostle of good taste. He recognizes at once Taine's scholarship, his curious maturity, his sureness of touch, his certainty of aim and of method. He speaks pleasantly of the duty that older men owe to such juniors as really "count"—that of scanning them well and coming to know them thoroughly. Moreover, to have to do with these newest arrivals tends to make you young again, even though the new-comers show their youth only by their vigor, and present themselves before you full-grown and full-armed. But it behooves you to be on your guard and to tighten your belt as you approach them.

This gracious and generous greeting, however, merely prepares the way for a very searching criticism of Taine's ideas and methods. Under guise of a tribute to Taine's thoroughness and scholarship, Sainte-Beuve at once suggests the points in which, he thinks, Taine most offends against the spirit and the ideals of good criticism. On the one hand, Taine is too desperately serious: he has the set look and the business-like bearing of a man in a laboratory, who handles hot crucibles and deals with dangerous compounds. On the other hand, Taine is too disputatious: he is always bent on proving a thesis; the air of the Sorbonne lecture-rooms clings about his volumes. These faults of bearing are for Sainte-Beuve significant of radical defects of temperament and of method. Taine does not put himself in touch with his author; he does not enter sympathetically into the spirit of the work he criticises; he uses his author for his own special purposes; he wrests his author's ideas into illustrations of his own pet theories; or, as Sainte-Beuve elsewhere puts it, the critic pulls the blankets all to his side of the bed.

These charges—though charges is too harsh and criminating a word for the suave insinuations of Sainte-Beuve—take up a large part of the first essay. But here and there in the first essay, and at still greater length in the second essay, Sainte-Beuve adopts a different point of view, and with admirable ingenuity turns Taine's own principles against him. The sum and substance of the earlier criticisms was that Taine was not an "appreciator," but a scientific student of literary forms and an historian of ideas; Sainte-Beuve's quarrel was with Taine's whole ideal. The later criticisms suggest that Taine is false to his own ideal; that while he is professing to reform literary criticism in the name of science and to put it on a scientific basis, he is constantly violating the laws of science and departing from the methods of scientific investigation. He is too much of a systematizer and too ambitious in his ideal constructions; he is impatient of doubt or uncertainty, and forges links out of nothing wherever there are breaks in the chain of his evidence. In attempting to sum up an individual under a formula he sins against science, by disregarding the infinite complexity of the problem and by using rough-and-ready methods for solving it. Before "talents" or characters can be classed or grouped under formulas, an almost endless series of observations must be made on all kinds of men and under a vast variety of conditions; to attempt to frame out of hand a few cheap formulas for typical characters is a radically unscientific mode of procedure.

By some of Sainte-Beuve's suggestions Taine undoubtedly profited; in his subsequent work he insists less dogmatically on the significance of "la faculté maîtresse" and on the possibility of finding a single phrase by which to sum up an individual in a formula. The parable of Adam naming the beasts of the field at the behest of the Lord had its effect. Taine's love of system, however, and his general methods of work remained unchanged. He was still invariably bent on proving a thesis, and he was as far as ever from being satisfied, after the manner of impressionistic critics, with merely dabbling in the standing pool of his feelings. Of the importance of method in the study of literature and of the value of his own method in its main features, Taine was as firmly convinced as ever; and his next great work, his 'Histoire de la littérature anglaise,' published in 1864, was constructed from first to last in illustration of his method and in obedience to his principles. In fact, the possibility of a scientific explanation of literature was the specific thesis which in this case Taine nailed up to be proved, and his 'History of English Literature' was merely the four-volume demonstration of a thirty-page theorem.

Certainly this work of Taine's must always stand as a superb *tour de force*. It is easy enough to carp at it; to disagree with this or that estimate; to blame the critic for overrating Byron and for doing scant justice to Shelley; to exclaim at the yeoman's service exacted from a few such terms as Berserker rage, Puritan cant, English stolidity, etc., etc.; to mock at French prejudice, and to accuse the critic of being mechanical and hard and unsympathetic, of turning everything into demonstration, and of being hypnotized by a theory. But, after the bitterest possible things have been said, it still remains true that the History is a magnificent achievement and a work of the greatest possible significance. Merely as a piece of literary engineering, it is a marvel of skill: its books, its chapters, and its sections are massed with a sure eye both for literary effect and for sequences of thought; and the table of contents alone is more stimulating reading than the texts of most histories of English literature. But, of course, what makes the book unique is its thorough-going attempt to explain a whole literature in terms of national character, inherited culture, and environment.

Not that the underlying principle on which Taine's method depends had not been enunciated long before. That principle is, of course, the historic continuity and the organic unity of national life; and for the earliest suggestion of that principle and the earliest development of a method somewhat in harmony with it, we should have to go back at least to Taine's great countryman, Montesquieu, whose 'De l'esprit des lois' was a more or less conscious attempt to find in all a nation's institutions and activities the expression of one moulding and guiding spirit. Later on, in the eighteenth century, the principle was grasped at least partially by Winckelmann, whose 'History of Ancient Art' recognized the relativity of the arts, and the essential and necessary connection between the life of a people and its art expression. It was Herder, however, who first realized all that the principle involved, and undertook to apply it systematically and in detail to the study of literature. Literary criticism, in passing into his hands from those of Lessing, was totally changed in scope, methods, and aims; it no longer sought to appraise the æsthetic value of pieces of literature according as they met or fell short of the abstract requirements of ideal standards; it studied literature historically, and regarded it as necessarily determined in form and in matter through its direct relation to the life of the people for whom and by whom it was produced. This conception of literature as an organic growth was one of the best gifts of Herder to Goethe, and from their day to our own it has been a commonplace of German literary criticism.

It is not, then, because of the originality of his fundamental principle that Taine's 'History of English Literature' is so important and significant a book. But nowhere else, unless in Scherer's 'Geschichte der deutschen Literatur,' has the principle in question been applied so brilliantly for the explanation of a whole national literature. The magnitude of the attempt, the importance of the subject, and the brilliancy of the execution, have insured the book a great vogue; and to-day, for most English readers, Taine stands as the one great representative of scientific method in the study of literature. Taine's work has done more to popularize the conception of literature as the direct and necessary expression of national life than all the numberless tomes of conscientious German philosophizing.

Then, again, with characteristic love of clearness, precision, and system, Taine tried to

find a few ultimate forces in terms of which to express all the infinitely various influences that shape and color national life and determine its form and content. The result of this effort was the well-known *race, moment,* and *milieu* theory—a theory which, from its union of apparent simplicity and comprehensiveness, is always at first sight enormously taking, and seems to offer a perfect organon for literary investigation. The thoroughness, too, and the skill with which the influence of these ultimate forces is traced out in all the minor groups of social facts, in religion, philosophy, art, and science, are bound to be captivating, particularly to young students who are hungry for generalizations and eager to impose themselves on the facts that they handle. Perhaps the value of Taine's theory then depends fully as much on its stimulating power as on any absolute certainty that can be claimed either for its subordinate principles or for the conclusions to which it leads.

Attacks on the theory have from the first been plentiful. Among comparatively recent criticisms that of M. Émile Hennequin in 'La Critique Scientifique' is most interesting and suggestive. M. Hennequin appeared as a champion of "the great man" in history and literature. Under Taine's treatment "the great man" seemed in danger of being ruthlessly and prematurely resolved into his elements; M. Hennequin was bent on rescuing him and reconstituting him at any cost. "The great man," he insists, is not the product of his age: he fashions his age in his own image. He creates out of nothing a beautiful ideal, either of action or of passion, and imposes it on his sympathetic, impressionable, but uncreative contemporaries. He cannot be the mere product of his age, for both he and his very opposite may exist under precisely the same social conditions. Goethe and Schiller belonged to one and the same nation in one and the same age; so also with Hobbes and Milton, with Byron and Crabbe, with Scott and Landor, and with a host of other ill-mated couples, whom M. Hennequin holds up to the reader's scorn. The great man, then, is not the product of his age, but is a mysterious, original force, out of all explicable relation to his time except as he brings his time under the spell of his genius.

It is, of course, not at all difficult to see how all this can be met from Taine's point of view; the criticism, though clever, is not damaging or convincing. But certain conclusions that M. Hennequin draws from this form of the great-man theory are very interesting to the literary critic because of their practical applications. Society, M. Hennequin insists, can properly be studied only through its typical great men, whose ideals dominate various social groups, and whose temperaments are their followers' temperaments intensified and magnified. Now, for the successful study of these typical temperaments we must have, M. Hennequin urges, a thorough and elaborate system of psychological analysis, with points of view, methods, and terms which shall be used in common by all critics. This plea for co-operation among all critics in the thorough and systematic study of temperaments seems wholly in Taine's spirit, and suggests certain lines along which Taine's method can profitably be supplemented.

M. Hennequin, with a courage that may very well have come from youth and inexperience, has tried to outline a scheme for the scientific study of the temperaments of authors. It is easy for the ill-disposed to scoff at his elaborately determined points of view, at his ingenious terminology, and at his formal schedules of facts and conclusions. But it is nevertheless perfectly plain that some such scheme must be devised and put into practice if criticism is ever to become a science, as Taine and his followers have always been bent upon making it. Moreover, Taine himself recognized this need with perfect distinctness. In the eighth section of the introduction to his 'History of English Literature' he writes: "There is a particular system of inner impressions and operations which makes an artist, a believer, a musician, a painter, a man in a nomadic or social state; and of each the birth and growth, the connection of ideas and emotions, are different; each has his moral history and his special structure, with some governing disposition and some dominant feature. To explain each, it would be necessary to write a chapter of psychological analysis, and barely yet has such a method been rudely sketched." This passage may well enough have given M. Hennequin the first hint for his scheme of psychological analysis.

Taine never for a moment claimed completeness or finality for his method. He knew far better than his assailants the difficulty of his problems, and the necessary imperfections of any method that can yet be devised for dealing with them. But "his faith was large in time" and in the ultimate outcome of the coöperation of many ardent students along the lines he had sketched. In 1866, in his preface to 'Essais de critique et d'histoire,' he writes of the science of history: "Tel est le champ qui lui est ouvert; il n'a pas de limites; dans un pareil domaine, tous les efforts d'un homme ne peuvent le porter en avant que d'un ou deux pas; il observe un petit coin, puis un autre; de temps en temps il s'arrête pour indiquer la voie qui lui semble la plus courte et la plus sûre. C'est tout ce que j'essaye de faire: le plus vif plaisir d'un esprit qui travaille consiste dans la pensée du travail que les autres feront plus tard." This passage contains the very quintessence of Taine's spirit—his generosity in appreciating the work of others, his faith in the future, his indomitable energy, and his enthusiastic devotion to the task in hand. In his article on that prince of amateurs, Prosper Mérimée, he says of the need of fixity of purpose and of concentration: "Un homme ne produit tout ce dont il est capable que lorsque, ayant conçu quelque forme d'art, quelque méthode de science, bref, quelque idée générale, il la trouve si belle qu'il la préfère à tout, notamment à lui-même, et l'adore comme une déesse qu'il est trop heureux de servir." This fine singleness of purpose and strenuousness of pursuit characterizes all Taine's work in literature. The great debt we owe to his scholarship and to his philosophic insight is too constantly in our minds to need to find its way often into speech; but perhaps we are not so apt to realize how much he has done to redeem literary criticism from being a paltry juggling with fine phrases and to give it seriousness of purpose, dignity, and a recognized standing. He was accused of being a materialist; but in an age of *décadence*, when the descendants of the romanticists and idealists are for the most part engaged in dilettante experiments on their senses and emotions, such materialism as Taine's is as healthy as sea-air. It is no wonder that when, a week ago, the death of M. Taine was announced, many students of literature felt as though they had lost a personal friend.

THE HOME RULE BILL'S PROSPECTS.

LONDON, March 4, 1893.

YOU are already fully informed regarding the text of the Home Rule Bill, and have grasped the main features and details of a measure evincing acquaintance with your own Constitution and that of the great British colonial dependencies. It is, therefore, unnecessary here to discuss particulars. There are two points likely to be disapproved on the Nationalist side. One of these is a sentence in the fourth clause, declaring that "The powers of the Irish Legislature shall not extend to the making of any law whereby private property may be taken without just compensation." A bill has just been brought in by the Government, to enable localities, after three years' notice, to close public houses. Ireland is being excluded from the operation of this bill on the ground that under the Home Rule Bill she can legislate for herself. It must be made clear that the above sentence would not interfere with her right to deal with the liquor traffic. The second and main difficulty likely to arise is regarding Ireland's contribution to imperial expenses. The question has of late received much attention from economists. A remarkable pamphlet on the subject* appeared last year from an occasional contributor to the *Nation*, a writer unconnected with political parties. It is satisfactory that between his estimate of a fair contribution at £2,000,000 and that of the present bill, there is a difference of only £400,000 per annum. Yet this is £200,000 in excess of the proposal of 1886, which sum might be of considerable importance to Ireland, in her very backward position. She must disburse largely in almost every department to bring her institutions up to present requirements. The proposals under the bill would show for Ireland a nominal surplus of £500,000 a year over existing relations. That sum, added to all possible savings on present establishments, would, without the immediate imposition of extra taxation, be a totally inadequate basis for necessary expenditure. So much for Nationalist criticism.

For opponents, as to details, the main point of attack is the retention of the Irish members. So long as the right of home rule is accorded, the Irish people have at present no very strong predilections. In 1886 they were willing to accept exclusion. They are now, after seven years' consideration, on the whole desirous of inclusion. Exclusion was the chief factor in wrecking the bill of 1886. On inclusion the Conservatives now place their main hope of defeating the present bill. In considering a measure so utterly distasteful to them, there is nothing necessarily irrational in objecting to it from every point of view. Their inconsistency lay in professing to agree to the principle of local government. Even this charge of inconsistency no longer holds against either Conservatives or Liberal-Unionists. Seven years ago the one party professed to admit the principle of Irish local government, the other that of home rule. Both have meanwhile levelled down to the maintenance of ascendancy pure and simple.

It is impossible to foresee how long the discussion may continue or what may be the fate of the present measure. Full discussion may dissipate objections and bring the Opposition to reason. It may, on the other hand, still further inflame passion. At present it avails little to argue whether the bill does or does not mean separation, repeal, or the relegation of the minority bound hand and foot to the majority. The Opposition has so far, especially in Ireland, claimed, or really wrought itself up to believe, that the measure means all three.

*'The Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland.' By An Irishman. Dublin. 1892.

It is amusing to note how wealthy men, declaring their lives and liberties are at stake, send a subscription of five dollars to avert the catastrophe, and how declarations that every interest in Ireland will be ruined are accompanied by the purchase of Irish "beared" stocks. We must doubt the sincerity of men who take the lead in maintaining that black disaster impends, and who have been latterly sinking more and more of their capital in bricks and mortar in Ireland. Nevertheless, a most bitter and formidable opposition is certainly brewing, such an opposition as, since the discussions regarding Catholic Emancipation and the Great Reform Bill, has not met any political change in the United Kingdom; more formidable in volume—in spirit in proportion to the increase of the effectiveness of political warfare within the past seventy years. Never did a statesman with the snows of eighty-three winters on his head face a storm such as that which Mr. Gladstone is about to encounter. Little wonder that when a deputation of supporters approached him the other day regarding the desirability of reform in another direction, he should have answered in effect, "My mental powers have their limits, which are already overstrained."

This opposition comes mainly from Ireland; its most serious effects are to be anticipated in its possible influence on the British electorate. That electorate was moved to the acceptance of home rule by various causes. Reason and conscience played their part. But beyond these, Parliamentary obstruction, a reign of despotism and heartless eviction, a series of imprisonments, embracing the incarceration as common criminals of town councillors, mayors, and members of Parliament, played no inconsiderable part. Obstruction, despotism, evictions, imprisonments have ceased. It remains now to be seen whether or not the British electorate will stand firm, and whether the frantic appeals and prognostications of Irish Protestants may not partly obliterate the lessons of the past. So far, it must be admitted, the expressions of Irish Protestant opinion in support of the 1886 bill are wanting in favor of the present measure. This is due, not, I believe, to any material change of feeling, but rather to the relentless social and business boycott established against those who have dared to show sympathy with the Nationalists. But to whatever cause attributable, the suppression of such feeling on the part of Irish Protestants must count against the measure. There are, it is true, a larger proportion than ever of Protestant Nationalist members of Parliament, but these members are steadily disowned as representing Protestant interests.

The very blindness of the Opposition may defeat itself. Parliament as at present constituted cannot continue to do its work. The United Kingdom excepted, all English-speaking communities are governed in their local affairs by parliaments, but one of which legislates for more than the population of Ireland, twenty-five of which legislate for smaller populations than that of Dublin. The British Parliament, which in 1801 had to rule 16,000,000, and followed the doctrine of *laissez faire* regarding social relations, has now to rule 38,000,000 on the principle of the interference of law in the minutest relations of life. This Parliament has besides taken upon itself, with a growing realization of the responsibility, the task of guiding the government of 300,000,000 in India. In so far as Parliament worked well in the past under its lighter burdens, it worked through a series of conventionalities as applied to procedure. Those conventionalities have perished in the storms of the last few years. It may be grand in theory that a member for Kerry or Orkney has as much right to interfere in the minutest affairs of the other 669 constituencies as in those of his own. But the theory is no longer practicable. Of the daily *agenda* nine-tenths are adjourned or scamped. Of the pile of documents daily delivered at the private residences of members, 99 per cent. are at once consigned to the waste-paper basket. The conception of a united Parliament to attend to everything, where one moment an empire is given away or assured, and another a discussion arises as to whether some poor woman in some Irish workhouse has received her proper allowance of rations, may be ideal, but it is not possible to carry out. The tactics of the Opposition in Parliament are in truth, day by day, emphasizing the necessity for change. Sooner or later will break down the impossible attempt to continue the transaction of committee business by what the *Chronicle* to-day styles "an unwieldy, turbulent, and ill-instructed assembly of 670 men." It is well for the Irish that it has suited them to cease obstruction, and that their opponents have had to assume the rôle, before obstruction meant the delay of domestic legislation keenly desired by the masses of the British democracy.

The Opposition in Ireland relies upon arguments which would tell equally against any form of local administration in that country. Under Mr. Gladstone's measure the minority would be assured better guarantees than under a system of local county government in which in twenty-seven out of thirty-two counties Protestants might be entirely unrepresented. Irish Protestantism has more to fear from intangible oppression in local assemblies than from the open application of illiberal feeling in a central legislature. It has most to fear from the establishment of a conviction in the minds of the Catholic masses that the Protestants alone stand in the way of the concession to Ireland of the management of her own affairs. No doubt the immediate disproportionate influence of the official classes in Ireland, who may be numbered at perhaps 25,000, and of the greater land-owners, perhaps 5,000, is more or less jeopardized by this bill. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* These classes, with their present social and political position, can influence many and effect much. It is not impossible that they may compass the defeat of the bill. If some such measure as the present is not accepted, the political condition of Ireland must year by year lag still further behind that of Great Britain; the conduct of the business of Parliament must become more and more difficult and involved; every question will be considered more and more, not in relation to its intrinsic merits, but in relation to the sustainment of one party and the injury of the other.

No one supposes that one-half of the 148 who against 229 voted the other day for bimetallism were really in favor of the nostrum. They voted in pursuance of a carefully devised trick to turn out the Government—a trick which might have succeeded but for the vigilance of the Liberal whips. By no process can Unionist doctrinaires eliminate the Irish vote from consideration. Even if the present number of Irish members were reduced, as it certainly would be if the Conservatives returned to power, a sufficient Nationalist representation would remain to complicate and obstruct business. The conflict is irrepressible. Sooner or later it must proceed to some issue. Were not the interests at stake so serious and pressing, and the demoralization under the present régime so widespread, many might feel tempted, from utter weariness of unnecessary striving, to stand aside, convinced that the present is only part of a movement that cannot ultimately be resisted, for the reconstruction of the British Constitution upon less cumbrous and more democratic lines—a movement that really depends more on the great current of progress than on Parliamentary majorities and frantic appeals to party and class rancor and religious bigotry. D. B.

TWO INTERPELLATIONS.

PARIS, February 23, 1893.

WITHIN the last fortnight we have had at the Chamber two interpellations which have made a good deal of stir. After the first, many people imagined we were going to witness a great political overthrow, and that all of a sudden the Panama affair was about to produce a direct and immediate change in the Government's line of policy. The second interpellation has shown these hopes or these fears to be vain. The events which have just occurred in the two Chambers nevertheless merit attention, as furnishing a study taken from the life of the opposing parties in Parliament.

In order the better to understand the meaning and the bearing of the various recent Parliamentary manœuvres, it is necessary not to lose sight of the party divisions at present existing in the Chamber of Deputies. The Right, it will be remembered, still comprises the Royalist and Conservative parties; for notwithstanding that a restoration of the monarchy becomes every day less and less probable, a certain number of Deputies continue to advocate it. The other members of the Right—those who, as I have had occasion to remark in a preceding letter, recognize the hopelessness of any attempt to restore the monarchy, and who therefore have declared their adhesion to the Republic—are denominated in current political language "Ralliés."

In contradistinction to the Right, and in constant opposition to it, is the Left, on which the Government depends for support, and which is itself also subdivided into a certain number of sections, shading off from the Left Centre, which does not greatly differ from the more moderate section of the Right, to the most extreme Socialist groups. No one of these sections is by itself sufficiently strong to constitute alone a stable Ministerial majority; and so the various Ministries that have followed each other in rapid succession for some years past have all been coalition Ministries, counting among them representatives of the different sections of the Republican majority. Hence it results that the Ministry is forced, on the occasion of every vote, to bargain for its majority, and consequently to deviate from its original line of policy; and experience has shown that in these compromises moderate ideas are always sacrificed to the profit of more advanced tendencies. Thus, for instance, since M. Ribot has been in power, he has been gradually drawn in his political policy nearer to the side of the Extreme Left; and a member of Parliament a day or two ago was able with justness to exclaim, "Where does M. Ribot come from?" "From the Left Centre." "Where is he going to?" "Towards Radicalism." But this evolution is evidently not calculated to please the moderate Republicans, who, with the advent of M. Ribot, thought to see one of their own party at the head of affairs. It is only natural, therefore, that they should try to make the Government turn back,

and should endeavor to obtain again the influence they thought they once possessed in its councils.

In effecting this they are able to count on the support of the "Ralliés," who, if they have accepted the republican form of government, nevertheless wish to have a moderate, almost a conservative, Republic. Moreover, in the case of their making any attack on the Government, the Right and Left Centres will always be sure of being supported by the Right, which, by a kind of absolute principle, always votes against the Ministry, however it be composed. A manœuvre of this kind, however, can succeed only under special conditions. Recent events seemed to supply these conditions; and hence the attack we have witnessed, for the making of which the Panama affair furnished the pretext. It is hardly necessary to allude to the various discoveries connected with this affair—the receiving of bribes by Deputies, the interference of foreign adventurers in our politics, and last, but not least, the fact that the Government had made use of some of the Panama money for a political purpose at a time when M. Floquet was President of the Council. In spite of the Committee of Inquiry and the trial for bribery and breach of contract, it could not be said that the matter was cleared up. The Chamber had refused to reëlect M. Floquet President; but the Ministry had not always maintained a consistent attitude, and there was no definite conviction that it was willing to go through with the affair to the end, and, by thoroughly settling it, to separate itself entirely from the individuals or groups compromised in this unhappy business. Such was the state of things when, on the 8th of this month, an obscure Deputy of the rank and file managed to initiate an interpellation on the Panama affair. The debate seemed likely to have no importance, when, without any warning, there mounted the tribune a personal friend and former political colleague of M. Ribot, no other than M. Godefroi Cavaignac, a former Minister of the Marine, who has great weight in the Chamber, and who is certainly the most prominent member of the moderate Left. His speech, very short and very simple, confined itself to an appeal to the Government to make a thorough examination, and at the same time to break once for all with the past ministerial practices condemned by the country at large. This speech, chaste in form and moderate in expression, but yet at bottom full of fire, as dealing with principles and nowise with the Chamber's confidence in the Government of the day, aroused a tremendous enthusiasm. The resolution proposed by M. Cavaignac was voted by a very large majority, and the posting up of the speech throughout the country was in addition ordered by the Chamber. This latter course is generally adopted when important declarations have been made by the Government, and consists in the official placarding throughout all the communes of France of the part of the Parliamentary report in question.

The intervention of M. Cavaignac had completely disconcerted the Ministry. It agreed to the resolution, but the vote was none the less a blow to it on account of the way in which the incident had occurred. This speech was directed against the Government, or at any rate against the majority it had hitherto depended on. Therein it saw the germ of a coalition of the Centres and of certain elements of the Right; in short, it felt that the Chamber was abandoning its allegiance. The various sections of the Republican majority drew on the morrow the same conclusions; the Deputies that had applauded M. Cavaignac with the most enthusiasm, themselves perceived, side by side with the question of political honesty and morality to which many were quite ready to agree, the existence of another question exclusively political. Unwilling to see the Centres gain the upper hand, they were therefore quite disposed to offer the Ministry an occasion of recovering its influence in the Chamber. The Government on its side was equally desirous of obtaining a formal vote of confidence. For this, an interpellation was necessary; and, having been carefully prepared, a week after the first this second interpellation took place.

Duly announced and anxiously anticipated, the Parliamentary sitting devoted to this debate disappointed every expectation. M. Ribot developed in wearisome iteration the theme of Republican concentration and, if necessary, union among the Republican party-sections—a doctrine which, it may be said, by the way, permits ministries to hang on, but corresponds in reality to nothing very definite; for the same Deputies who agree to vote in favor of the Government are often enough, politically speaking, in complete disagreement one with another.

M. Cavaignac came forward a second time to repeat what he said a week before, and certain other members delivered themselves of diatribes more or less violent and more or less ingenious against the policy of the Cabinet; but their success was of the most meagre kind. The President of the Council himself was far from being covered with applause; but in reality that did not much matter, as the majority had decided beforehand to back him up. And back him up it did, the vote of confidence that the Government accepted being passed by an imposing phalanx; and the Ribot Cabinet, which the week before had been tottering, was once more consolidated.

The word "consolidated" is not, perhaps, the most proper to be applied in this case, for, as a matter of fact, the Ministry's position remains the same to-day as it was a week or so ago, to wit, in a state of unstable equilibrium which may be maintained for some time, but which is quite as likely as not to be destroyed at any moment. Such are the fatal consequences of the absence of a homogeneous majority in the Chamber—the concentration that to-day sustains the Ministry may fall to pieces to-morrow, and in its place may possibly be formed another concentration, another fortuitous grouping of fragmentary parties in the Chamber. At the same time it would seem—and this is another conclusion to be drawn from these recent events—that if, as some people predict, the "Ralliés" and the Centres are to accede to power, and are to give us, instead of the growingly radical Republic which we have at present, a Conservative Republic of the kind M. Thiers extolled, it is not through the existing Chamber that such a result can be brought about, and that, for this *volte-face* to take place, the general elections next October should give returns different from the last—a contingency which for the moment is doubtful. But to know if this can happen, one needs to come back to the question of the influence the Panama affair is likely to have on political ideas, and on this ground I do not wish to venture. To be able to write sensibly and impartially on this subject, one needs to wait for the result of the legal preliminary examination, as also of the judgment of the Indictment Court and of the trial for bribery and corruption. Then, and then only, will it be possible to sum up the whole affair, and to elucidate all the various tendencies one sees looming through it, much more complex than one is at first tempted to believe. S.

THE KELMSCOTT PRESS.

LONDON, February 25, 1893.

IN many ways, the appearance of Mr. Morris as a "master-printer" is one of the most interesting events in the history of modern book-making. He is accepted as such an authority on all branches of decorative art, he has so often railed against the abomination of American printing in particular and the iniquity of nineteenth-century publishing in general, he has been so given to dogmatize on the nature of the perfect book, that, now he has himself taken to printing and publishing, one looks with much curiosity and some eagerness to the volumes from his own press, which must be supposed to represent the realization of his ideal. That he is free to realize this ideal, that he cannot make cheapness an excuse for shortcomings, is at once explained by the prices he asks. Mr. Morris's Socialism has always been as feeble in practice as it is violent in theory. All men may be equal in his eyes, the proletariat he may think shamefully neglected; but when it comes to the making of books, why, then it is only the capitalist he considers. The Kelmscott Press has the distinction of producing the most costly books of the day, and this though the expenses in connection with them are comparatively small. In reprinting old works, there are no royalties or half profits to be considered; in Mr. Morris's more modern ventures, only once or twice have the interests of any living author, except himself, been at stake.

The literary importance of his publications is a question apart, though the first new edition of Caxton's 'Golden Legend' issued in 350 years cannot be passed over entirely in silence. But still, as Mr. Morris explained to an interviewer only the other day, his object in starting the Kelmscott Press was to amuse himself and to print some nice books; he is not concerned with their direct influence on literature. It is enough, therefore, to say that his choice is delightfully characteristic. Of the thirteen volumes printed, or to be printed, several are his own poems and tales, the others, with one or two exceptions, the earliest English books. Mr. Morris, in his work, no matter of what kind, would rather be anything than modern.

If his literary prejudices are thus made manifest, his oft-proclaimed artistic dogmas are no less apparent in his type, his treatment of the page, his binding. It has always been a weakness with him to limit his artistic appreciation to certain periods and certain schools, and in these to see only good. In his devotion, even defects due to the immature development of an art or craft become qualities to be worshipped and, if possible, reproduced. In many respects, the first books published are the most beautiful ever produced, but they were not without drawbacks. Of the three fonts used at the Kelmscott Press, two are of the nature of Gothic, not absolute copies of the old German type, but adaptations, in which, however, much of the old obscurity is retained. It was very well for early printers to take as models the handwriting, not of the day, as Mr. Morris is always erroneously stating, but of the professional scribes, corresponding, as it were, to our conveyancers; it was inevitable that they should. But that is no reason why their designs should not now be improved upon. One of the

latest and most successful of Mr. Morris's books is his reprint, not by any means a facsimile, of Caxton's 'Recuyell of Troye.' To look at the page is a delight; it is fairly well printed; it is well spaced, its stern simplicity relieved only by the capitals at the beginning of the paragraphs, by the quiet design on the margin at their side, by the red ink in which the headings of the chapters are given. But if you come to read the page it is a task, requiring continual effort. There can be no genuine pleasure without ease in reading, and the presumption is that even Mr. Morris's books are intended to be read. The third font is Roman, the Venetian printers of the fifteenth century having been his guides, if not absolutely his masters in the designing of it. This is much better. To turn from the 'Troye' to the 'Golden Legend,' another of his last and most ambitious productions, in which Roman type has been used, is a vast relief, and the page loses nothing in effect. But beautiful type does not insure good printing; neither does the use of a hand-press, though Mr. Morris seems to believe that to say that a thing is done by hand is a guarantee of its excellence. There are pages in his books so slovenly and careless that the American printer he despises would rather have thrown them away than presented them as specimens, even of cheap printing, to the public.

Of actual book-illustration or decoration, there has as yet been little in the Kelmscott Press publications, though an edition of Chaucer, with numerous drawings by Mr. Burne-Jones, is promised. Hitherto Mr. Morris has concerned himself chiefly with beauty of type and harmony of proportions in the page. In the earlier productions, the 'Love Lyrics and Songs of Proteus' and Ruskin's 'Gothic Architecture,' for instance, a decorative border at the beginning of each book and initial letters are the only attempts at ornament; even the title-page carries austerity of design to such an extent as to suggest that more elaboration, if it meant a more effectively balanced design, would be an improvement. But it is in these very initials and borders that Mr. Morris at once invites criticism. It must be remembered that, for all his books, a price far above the average is asked. Economy in the making is, therefore, the last feature to be expected in them; and yet the evidence of thrift is aggressive. The same initials appear over and over again, not merely in the same volume (a repetition most irritating in the 'Proteus,' where, oftener than once, a letter faces its replica on the opposite page); but in both books the identical designs have been used for the initials and even for the borders.

In these first publications, however, Mr. Morris may be said to have been feeling his way. It is more just, perhaps, to consider instead the last two, the 'Golden Legend' and the 'Recuyell of Troye.' Here there is more variety in the initials, but the old ones are once more made to do service, while, much as the types differ—in one book Roman, in the other Gothic—occasionally the same capitals appear in both, and the marginal decoration that ought to give distinct character to the 'Troye' occurs here and there in the 'Golden Legend.' But the most glaring economical dodge (it does not deserve a more dignified name) is to be seen in the two title-pages. In each the title is in large, bold lettering on a background of arabesques surrounded by a border, the latter repeated on the opposite or opening page; in both, though the background is slightly varied, the same border is used. Mr. Morris has ever been among those who preach the necessity of appropriateness in book decoration; to quote a homely old saying, one should practise what one preaches. But whatever Mr. Morris expects of other book-makers, he seems to think that for himself appropriateness consists in turning his stock of designs to most account. What matter if type in one case be Roman, in the other Gothic? He must get his money's worth out of the borders and capitals on hand.

Otherwise the get-up of both these books is to be commended. The 'Recuyell of Troye' is in two not too heavy or unwieldy volumes; the paper, as in all Mr. Morris's other publications, is hand-made, of Kentish manufacture, but it might easily be better and heavier. The binding is in white vellum, which Mr. Morris prefers to the poor quality of leather to be had nowadays; or, is it that he has found leather to be too expensive and the leather-maker not a comrade? The 'Golden Legend,' in three large shapely volumes, in blue paper and gray-linen covers, "strong-backed and neat-bound," as Charles Lamb would have liked to see them, is further adorned by two wood-cuts after Burne-Jones, archaic and Burne-Jonesian to the last degree, and yet with a decorative grace, while their primitiveness is not out of keeping with type and text.

When it must be admitted that Mr. Morris has done much to restore the book to its original dignity, it may seem a waste of judgment to find fault rather than to praise. But it is simply because his work is good up to a certain point that it challenges severe criticism. His books, according to him, smack so little of commerce, though probably few publishers make such goodly profits, that his economies of time, money, and labor are the more irritating. Besides, he has been so boisterous and prejudiced in condemning all modern bookmaking that it is his own fault if one looks to him for perfection, and, not finding it, becomes but doubly conscious of his failure. And again, already the Kelmscott Press is influencing the trades—or arts, if you will—of printing and publishing. Distinct imitations of his books are beginning to appear. Even his scheme of page decoration is being quietly appropriated, while there is a youth in London, Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, of whom more will probably be heard later on, who has borrowed the lines and tricks of Burne-Jones, until the process blocks after his drawings for a new edition of Mallory's 'Morte D'Arthur,' now in the press, are scarce to be distinguished in quality and effect from the woodcuts in the 'Golden Legend.' As for the presswork, produced by a steam press, it is almost equal to Mr. Morris's, while in the degree of care and attention bestowed upon the decorations there is simply no comparison. Yet Dent's book will cost not many more shillings than Mr. Morris's does pounds.

As to the ultimate fate of the Kelmscott Press publications, one cannot but wonder. One of Mr. Morris's henchmen has informed an expectant world that in the end books, as well as land, will be nationalized. But as Mr. Morris issues the most limited editions, it follows that, even when the millennium has come, some few millions of people will have to do without his perfect volumes. On the other hand, he is rapidly lessening the chances of their becoming the special and treasured possession of the collector. Just at present, those that have been published are going up in price; but he is turning out so many books that, though the editions of each be limited, they cannot long retain the virtue of rarity, especially if he perseveres in the practice of repeating the same designs in all. Only books like the promised Chaucer with Burne-Jones's illustrations will prove of distinct value, and their value will not be due to Mr. Morris's share in their production.

N. N.

Correspondence.

UNSECTARIAN THEOLOGY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I am glad to see your comment (in your issue of March 2) upon the singular proposal in the Report of the Harvard Divinity School to have "different systems of Theology" taught in the School by professors of different denominations. To most of us it seems plain that if systematic theology, or any other province of theology, cannot be taught by university methods, with a view simply to historic truth, then the whole idea of unsectarian theology, for which the Harvard Divinity School has always stood, comes to naught. The essence of non-sectarianism in education is not the handling of religious problems by experts of various beliefs, from whose teachings the student is to take his choice, but the handling of them in the broader aspects under which the question of truth alone comes into account, and where all denominations are forgotten. If this is impossible in systematic theology, or in philosophy, as the Report intimates, then systematic theology and philosophy are not properly university studies, but esoteric sciences, to be imparted only by the initiated or by special advocates.

In this case they stand below such studies as political economy, which Harvard College, I believe, claims to teach not under the form of protection or free trade, but on its own merits, and as a branch of pure science. If non-sectarian theology or philosophy does not "draw," the remedy would seem to be to enlarge its scope and constantly improve its quality. It is hardly the function of a university to follow the methods of scholarship so long as they prove easy, and abandon them the moment they grow difficult or fail to meet the popular demand.

E. H. H.

Cambridge, March 10, 1893.

THE JESUIT PASCAL.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I do not read the *North American Review*, but when the kindly gods cast before me such a thing of joy as this delicious passage from the number for March, I begin to wonder whether my life without it these many years has not been a ghastly waste of opportunities. It is from a "symposium" on the subject of "Insurance," p. 314:

"The problem was too difficult for him, and he sought the aid of the famous Abbe [*sic*] Blaise Pascal, *a Jesuit priest, author of 'Night Thoughts.'*"

But is not this carrying the "nullum discrimen" which is guaranteed upon the cover, to something like hyperbole?

T. B.

Rochester, March 16, 1893.

DE LESSEPS ANTICIPATED.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In his testimony before the Assize Court at Paris on the 8th inst., M. Charles de Lesseps is reported as having declared that "he took pride in saying that his father first conceived the idea of piercing the Isthmus of Panama."

An essay of Sir Thomas Browne's entitled "Of the River Nilus" ends with this paragraph:

"Nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient determent unto others who know that many learned men affirm that islands were not from the beginning, that many have been made since by art, that some isthmuses have been eat through by the sea and others cut by the spade, and, if policy would permit, that of Panama in America were most worthy the attempt, it being but a few miles over, and would open a shorter cut into the East Indies and China."

I quote from Bohn's modernized edition of 'The Works of Sir Thomas Browne,' published in London in 1852. Attached to the essay is the following note in the original style:

"Betweene Panama and the Nombre de Dios, which lyes on bothe sides that strip of lande, the Spaniards accompte about 40 miles at most. . . . Butt itt withall supposes that to cut through the ridge of mountains which lies betweene those 2 havens is impossible and would prove more unfecible then that of Ægypt, which yf itt might be compassed would be of more advantage to these 3 parts of the world than that of Panama and nearer by 1000 leagues to us, the remotest Kingdome trading o the East Indyes."

Sir Thomas Browne was born in 1605 and died in 1682. The above essay was probably published after his 'Religio Medici,' and about 1650.—Yours respectfully,

J. Shipley Newlin.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1893.

A FORERUNNER OF LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It seems worthy of notice that more than half a century before Lincoln's famous speech on his nomination to the United States Senate the same warning note, in connection with the slavery question, was sounded by a Philadelphia Quaker. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," says John Parrish, in his 'Remarks on the Slavery of the Black People' (1806); and he adds, "neither can a government or constitution" (p. 9). Lincoln's use of the Scriptural figure is more effective than the earlier author's. He not only hits the nail on the head, but drives it home. Lincoln, moreover, is referring to a sectional division, with the anticipation, not that the house will fall, not that the Union will be dissolved, but that it will become either all slave or all free. Parrish is referring to a condition in which one half of the citizens trample on the rights of the other; and his idea of the issue is based on a religious conviction that the cry of the oppressed will be heard.

"There is a God that judgeth the earth," is the continual cry of this Jeremiah. We cannot hope for a long continuance of God's blessing upon a government which neglects or refuses its duty to these people (p. 24). Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness (p. 29). The only sure foundation of government is the principle, "Do unto all men as ye would that they should do unto you" (p. 14). He declares that "all the combinations of human policy shall not be able to prevent the deliverance of this people from their wretched state of thraldom" (p. 7), and that, when they become free, "it is desirable it should be with the consent of those who have authority over them" (p. 41).

It is interesting to find, in this connection, one of the few existing protests against the first fugitive-slave law. Parrish attacks it partly on account of the injustice of its provisions (p. 12), and partly on the ground that it is based on a perversion of the Constitution. He argues that no service or labor can be due from a person deprived of his natural right, and that such an application of the constitutional clause would be manifestly inconsistent with the principles upon which this Government was founded (p. 32). The law of 1793, though less bitterly opposed than its successor, evidently contributed its mite towards nourishing anti-slavery sentiment.

Parrish's constitutional position is not altogether sound, but his insight into the slavery question is somewhat remarkable. He not only realizes the seriousness of the situation, but has a keen eye for specific abuses, and suggests definite remedies. The domestic as well as the foreign slave trade should be stopped; and he suggests that the State legislatures might prohibit transportation through their respective territories (p. 31). Not only must the importation of slaves be prohibited at the earliest possible moment, but something should be done to relieve those already under the lash, and that can be begun at once (p. 39). He suggests that a Congress which had power to make laws for the oppression of the slave, as in 1793, was surely competent also to do something to ameliorate his condition, and that the District of Columbia would be a suitable place to begin (p. 15). He argues in favor of emancipation (pp. 23 to 25 and *passim*), and advocates the scheme of colonization on Western territory, where he fondly imagines that "there are millions of acres likely to continue many ages unoccupied" (p. 43).

There was so much weak optimism among the anti-slavery writers of Parrish's day, such a disposition to defer all action until 1808, and such a comfortable expectation that after that time slavery would die a natural death, that it is cheering to find this vigorous plea for immediate action.—Yours very truly,

Mary Stoughton Locke.

Cambridge, Mass., March 4, 1893.

LECONTE DE LISLE IN THE ACADEMY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: May I venture to correct an error in your issue of February 9? In the communication on "Poetry in France" your Paris correspondent writes: "Whenever there was an Academical election, Victor Hugo . . . used invariably to write on his bulletin 'Leconte de Lisle,' till Leconte de Lisle was elected." The implication is that Hugo voted at the election in which Leconte de Lisle finally triumphed. As a matter of fact, however, Leconte de Lisle was elected to fill the Academy *fauteuil* left vacant by Victor Hugo's death.

M. Jules Lemaître, in the second series of his 'Impressions de Théâtre,' has given an amusing account of Leconte de Lisle's reception at the Academy, on which occasion Alexandre Dumas, *fils*, was spokesman of the august body. To quote M. Lemaître, who seizes the whole humor of the situation: "Il y avait en présence deux esprits n'aimant rien l'un à l'autre, ne comprenant absolument rien l'un à l'autre, obligés de se congratuler et d'exalter un troisième esprit qu'ils admirent, je crois, mais qu'ils n'aiment ni l'un ni l'autre." The whole account is delightful.

At the beginning of the communication from your correspondent there is another slight error, a manifest slip of the pen (or a misprint?), where Chénier, Dorat, etc., are spoken of as poets of the *seventeenth* century.

Very truly, R. E. N. D.

Paris, March 1, 1893.

MORALE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I do not remember to have seen in any previous number of the *Nation* a mistake which occurs on page 113 of No. 1445. I read there: "upon the conduct of Napoleon and upon the *morale* of his men." The writer was certainly not concerning himself with the morals of the men, but with their spirit; and he should have written *moral*—unless he preferred an English word of precisely the same meaning, in which case he could have written *spirit*.

I should not trouble you with this letter if the error could be regarded as a mere slip of the pen. It is one that is so habitual with English and American writers that there is great danger it may get to be correct through universal use. The London *Spectator* is a constant offender. Col. Dodge uses the word throughout his Life of Cæsar. We should smile if a Frenchman said he admired the morals of our army at Gettysburg; and we make the same mistake every day ourselves.

May I add, without trespassing too much on your space, that nine people out of ten say *savoir faire* when they mean *savoir vivre*—praising another's skill when they mean to praise his tact? And, finally, let me note that there is not and never was such a thing as a *double entendre;* that is, if the words are meant for French. If they are English, I do not know how to pronounce them, and should like to be told. A. D.

["If the words are meant for French." Precisely. *Morale* is no more meant for French than *bouquet,* and its use as English is so convenient and so well established (see the 'Century Dictionary,' *s. v.*), that it ought no longer to be italicized, unless, perhaps, as an aid in pronunciation. *Nom de plume* is another naturalized adaptation from the French Hardly less unfamiliar to French eyes is *esprit d'escalier*—but who would hesitate to employ it though it be only the happy invention of a foreigner?—Ed. Nation]

Notes.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in press 'Wagner and his Works: The Story of his Life, with Critical Comments,' by Henry T. Finck; 'Recollections of Middle Life,' by Francisque Sarcey; 'Abelard, and the Origin and Early History of Universities,' by Jules Gabriel Compayré; 'Homes in City and Country,' reprinted from *Scribner's Magazine;* 'How to Know the Wild Flowers,' by Mrs. William Starr Dana and Marion Satterlee; Mrs. Burnett's 'The One I Knew the Best of All'; 'Island Nights' Entertainments,' by Robert Louis Stevenson, and 'A Second Book of Verse,' by Eugene Field.

In the early summer Harper & Brothers will bring out a new historical romance by Gen. Lew Wallace, 'The Prince of India; or, Why Constantinople Fell.' Meantime, they are about to issue 'Whittier: Notes of his Life and of his Friendships,' by Mrs. Annie Fields; Miss Wilkins's drama, 'Giles Corey, Yeoman'; Amélie Rives's tragedy, 'Athelwold'; 'The Japanese Bride,' by Naomi Tamura; 'Katharine North,' by Maria Louise Pool; 'White Birches,' by Annie Eliot, and 'Coffee and Repartee,' by John Kendrick Bangs.

Charles L. Webster & Co. have nearly ready

a new volume of short stories by Mark Twain.

'The Eloping Angels' is the title of a new poem by William Watson, which Macmillan & Co. will publish.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation new illustrated editions of 'Old Court Life in France,' by Frances Elliot, and 'Woman in France during the 18th Century,' by Julia Kavanagh.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s announcements include 'Socialism and the American Spirit,' by the Rev. N. P. Gilman; 'Tools and the Man,' by the Rev. Washington Gladden; 'The Gospel of Paul,' by Prof. C. C. Everett of the Harvard Divinity School; 'The Story of Malta,' by M. M. Ballou; 'Horatian Echoes,' translations by the late John O. Sargent; an anthology of 'Greek Masterpieces,' by Prof. W. H. Appleton of Swarthmore College; and 'A Wayside Harp,' by Louise Imogen Guiney.

D. Lothrop Co. publish for Easter 'A Song of the Christ,' by Harriet Adams Sawyer; 'Whittier with the Children,' by Margaret Sidney; and 'The Tennyson Remembrance Book,' by Elbridge S. Brooks.

Ginn & Co. will issue 'A Practical Course in English Composition,' by Prof. Alphonso G. Newcomer of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is about to publish a digest of its proceedings, journals, MSS., letters, and reports, with a record of all the missionaries whom it has supported, from the date of its incorporation in 1701 to the present time. The first part will relate principally to the history of the Episcopal Church in this country, where, up to the Revolution, the Society spent nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars. Among the numerous portraits will be one of the first American Bishop, Seabury, and the first missionary, the learned Scotchman George Keith, who was sent over in 1702 to labor in Pennsylvania.

'Marriage,' in two volumes, by Miss Ferrier, comes to us from Roberts Bros., Boston, who aim, in their reprint of this and the two companion novels by the same author—her total production—to restore the text in its original fulness. Never, they say, has any but the first edition escaped curtailment. The series intentionally matches in appearance Miss Austen's as brought out by Roberts Bros. last year, and each volume has an etched frontispiece by Frank T. Merrill. Vol. i. opens with a biographical sketch of Miss Ferrier from *Temple Bar*, in which are marshalled the flattering opinions of contemporary critics from Sir Walter Scott down. And after this comes Miss Ferrier's account of her visits to Ashestiel and Abbotsford. To link her novels with Jane Austen's is natural and proper for the substance of them, though time has dealt very differently with the Scotch and the English woman in respect of fame and remembrance.

'The Black Dwarf' and 'A Legend of Montrose' compose the fifth volume of the Dryburgh Edition of the Waverley Novels (Macmillan), and each story has a separate artist assigned to it for the illustrations, which offer a considerable contrast in style. It is curious to remark that the juxtaposition of these tales brings together between two covers these parallel passages: "Grippie for grippie, friend," says Hobbie Elliot in the 'Black Dwarf' to Sir Frederick Langley, "I'll wad a wether he'll make the bluid spin frae under your nails." "As he [McAulay in the 'Legend'] spoke, he seized the Earl's hand and wrung it with such frantic earnestness that his grasp forced the blood to start under the nails."

Mr. Keltie's 'Statesman's Year-Book for 1893' (Macmillan) reaches its thirtieth issue, and calls for no description or eulogy. Its maps this year illustrate the frontier question of the Pamirs and the possible complications growing out of the dividing up of Africa by the European Powers. Some convenient tables have been placed in the front of the annual: the great cities of the world with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards; the world's wheat crops, production of gold and silver, merchant marine; the trade of Africa in 1891; the British Empire, 1891-92. There are other improvements in this very useful work, but they do not need to be pointed out.

Two of the Harper periodicals for 1892, bound volumes of which reach us from the publishers, bear testimony, silent and spoken, to the loss of Mr. Curtis—the break in the *Weekly* caused by his death being more immediate and marked than in the *Monthly*, where his last Easy Chair, written with the long anticipation of magazine copy, stands side by side with his obituary in the November number. The *Weekly* reveals other changes than the absence of his pen in the editorial columns—a new department, "Music and Drama," having been introduced towards the end of the year, and sharper prominence having been given to illustrations and letterpress of a sort new to the "old subscriber." For the rest, its pictorial chronicle of current events is as full and interesting as ever, adequately covering a year notable for memorable political and industrial struggles.

The *Monthly* has lost another frequent contributor of long standing through the dropping by the way of Theodore Child, several of whose articles on things and persons Parisian appear in these volumes. His successor, in point of voluminousness, appears to be Mr. Julian Ralph, whose pen has been let loose upon this hemisphere and had covered the region from Hudson's Bay to St. Louis by the end of Vol. 85. The year saw the close of the valuable series on the "Armies of To-day" and of Mr. Besant's papers on historic London. Lowell's lectures on the Old English Dramatists, with Bridge's reminiscences of Hawthorne and Mrs. Ritchie's of the Brownings, were the chief literary features.

The procession of the fashions in the *Bazar* gives the usual impression of mystery and fate combined. From clothes to faces a welcome transition is made in Mr. Child's "Mirror of Fair Women," with its profuse illustration. A series of slight sketches and gossip about art and travel and manners runs through the year under the title of "Mrs. Wouter Van Twiller's Saturdays," the more serious note being left to Col. Higginson in his "Women and Men" column. Mr. Besant furnishes the main serial story, and there is the usual miscellany about house and home and season and custom, with a long list of cookery recipes which are as condensed in form as Dr. Johnson could have desired, though whether as thoroughly "philosophical" as he would have made his cook-book we cannot say.

Whether the fifteen-year-old Eton boy for whom Mr. Reginald Baliol Brett wrote 'Footsteps of Statesmen during the Eighteenth Century in England' (Macmillan) was altogether to be congratulated, may well be doubted. Two-thirds of it must have been unintelligible to him, unless he was unhealthily precocious. Mr. Brett has, therefore, wisely placed the book before a more mature audience. It is an entertaining series of gossipy sketches, to be read in comfort over a pipe by men who know something of political affairs in England, and do not take too strenuous a view of things. They will find in them a mild Whig doctrine, an indefinable air of aristocratic superiority to the vulgar herd, and not a few shrewd touches. The hardly veiled allusions to modern politicians add to the gentle interest. Thus, Bolingbroke's "acceptance of office under Harley, his intrigues to overturn him, his momentarily obtained and forever-lost leadership, almost entitle him to rank as member for some great metropolitan constituency." We should like to know what Mr. Brett thinks of the member for Paddington's chances of the leadership now. In style the work is uneven; many of the sentences are awkward and involved, and grandiose phrases, such as the reference to the *Times* as "the diurnal literary miracle which emanates at an early hour from Printing-House Square," are not infrequent.

An account of 'Coal Pits and Pitmen' might easily be made interesting as well as instructive, but the book so entitled, by R. Nelson Boyd (Macmillan), is neither. It is concerned with coal-mining in Great Britain only. It gives little intelligible information concerning the methods pursued in the industry, and is principally occupied with the tedious details of the numerous Parliamentary measures regulating the working of collieries. Even this last subject might be handled so as to be not unprofitable to specialists, but Mr. Boyd has rendered his pages unreadable by attempting to mention all the amendments and proposed amendments to bills, the attitude towards these bills and amendments of various members of Parliament and other persons, and the language employed by many of them in explaining this attitude. It is conceivable that such a treatise may find readers in England, but they will be few in this country.

The two elaborate volumes of 'Electrical Papers' by Oliver Heaviside (Macmillan) are made up of a series of papers the first of which was published in 1872, the last in 1891. The treatment of the kindred subjects of electricity and magnetism is almost purely mathematical, and illustrates in a very striking manner the extent to which electricity has now become a branch of mathematical physics. Few persons will find the work easy reading, yet it is much less difficult than might at first appear, and well deserves attentive study. In the long preface the author takes the public into his confidence in a conversational sort of way, making excuses and assigning reasons for the collection of his very numerous papers. The work is frequently interrupted by remarks which put author and reader upon good terms with each other, and which sometimes excite a smile, as when, for instance, a formula resulting from a long train of mathematical reasoning is pronounced "ridiculously simple." The author's hearty interest in his work, his frank criticisms of the methods of others—his summary rejection of quaternions, for example—and his general independence and good-humored self-assertion, are very attractive. The book cannot fail to be useful, and to find a limited but appreciative circle of readers and students.

Prof. Andrew Gray's two new volumes, 'Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism' (Macmillan), form Parts i. and ii. of the second volume of his well-known work, probably the most complete which has been published upon the subjects treated. Part i. is devoted chiefly to the mathematical theories of electro-magnetism and magnetism as a groundwork for thorough treatment of instrumental methods; Part ii. mainly to these methods in

very full detail. In fact, we know of no work which so thoroughly covers the whole ground. Though not too difficult for a well-trained electrical engineer, it will require serious study, and will well repay the effort to master it.

In his last published report for the year ending December, 1891, the President of Yale University commends contributions to the Alumni University Fund. Started the year previous, this fund amounted to $15,738 (the contributions in 1891 being $6,500), and the way in which it was raised suggests to the alumni of all our institutions of higher education undeveloped possibilities of helpfulness. Men and women of modest means and limited incomes feel some hesitation in offering units, tens, and hundreds where thousands and tens of thousands are called for, and are tempted to forget that, in the educational as in the business world, "the multiplication of small gifts realizes large sums, and the annual repetition of such gifts according to the ability of the giver must bring great help both to the permanent funds and to the income" of universities. It appears from this report that Yale's available funds were increased one-half within the previous five years (independent of buildings and improvements), and the list of her benefactions for 1891 discloses the fact that, of the 172 donors during that year, 148 had given sums under $1,000, 115 of them being amounts of $100 or under; nor does this list include those contributions entered *en bloc* under the heading "$22,071 for the New Gymnasium," and of $6,499 to the credit of the Alumni University Fund first mentioned.

The Secretary of Harvard University has just published a pamphlet supplementary to Prof. Palmer's discussion of students' expenses at that institution in 1887. In the main it consists of letters from the students themselves, giving in detail the experience of each one; but Mr. Bolles prefixes some general remarks which show that while the attendance at Harvard has greatly increased since 1887, the modes of cheapening the cost of living have also multiplied, so that the annual minimum has been lowered from $450 to $350, or even, as the writer of the most notable letter affirms, $300, "honorably and happily." Twenty-five members of the class of 1891 spent less than $500 a year.

A correspondent writes:

"Those who like to find analogies for modern tendencies of thought and habit in the histories of great epochs of the past, will look in vain through the columns of your interesting review of Bishop Copleston's 'Buddhism' for any allusion to the prominence of a feminine element among the early followers of Gotama. In London, however, at the February meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, of whose Ceylon branch the Bishop of Colombo is President, attention was called to this important feature of Buddhism by the paper of the day (by Mrs. Bode), 'On Some Women Leaders of the Buddhist Order.' These women belonged to the order of Bhikkhunis, or Sisters, founded by Gotama. They are mentioned among the contemporary disciples of the Buddha in a collection of his discourses called the 'Anguttara Nikāya,' and it is in a Pāli commentary (the 'Manoratha-Pūranī') on this ancient work that the stories of their lives are to be found. In these stories, which are said to have a distinct charm and human interest apart from their religious intention, the commentator Buddhagosha, who is of the fourth century A.D., points out that a few of the Bhikkhunis became renowned not only for their virtue, but for their intellectual gifts as well. They lived a life of entire freedom, though of great simplicity and poverty. That women should have held an important position as teachers of the Buddhist doctrines is a fact of great interest in the history of the philosophy that numbers about 450,000,000 adherents; and may be counted as a point with which controversialists should be called on to reckon when next the moot question of the contribution of women to the serious thought of the world is brought up for discussion."

"W. G. B." writes from Washington and Lee University:

"In confirmation of 'J. E. G.'s' inference with regard to shelving books with their backs to the wall as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century, may be mentioned a copy of Virgil in the library here, printed in Frankfort in 1596, and bound about the same time, which has 'Virgilius' in ink on the upper front edges. A copy of Basil of 1551, bound in leather-covered boards, has 'ΒΑΣΙΛ' in the same position."

—The question as to the choice of books and the selection of the best of them, which was begun by Sir John Lubbock some years ago in 'The Pleasures of Life,' and which has been pursued since by other writers, lively or severe, has just been taken up afresh by the *Revue Bleue*. It proposes a new inquiry into the selection of a library, and asks its readers to send in answers to the question: Which are the twenty-five best books? This is an appeal to a very intelligent jury, and one which, from its wide extent and the diversity of its pursuits and studies and habits of thought, is probably as well fitted to its work as any that could be had. Whatever its finding shall be upon the complex question which is submitted to it, its verdict will be sure to be not only most interesting, but also curious and instructive. At the outset one thing at least is certain: there are great difficulties in the way of coming to any satisfactory conclusion. For whom is the ideal library to be chosen? For the specialist? For the man of scholarly tastes? For the "general reader"? For the average man? But who is the average man, and where is he to be found, and who knows his tastes? Possibly an approximation towards him might be got at if everybody would set down with absolute honesty and frankness his own individual opinion, and then let a balance be struck. Yet, somehow or other, this has seemed a hard thing to do. It is difficult to go through any of the lists of the "best books" that have hitherto appeared without feeling that many of the titles are put there not so much from a sincere personal liking for the books as from what may be called a sense of duty. This sense of duty was obviously, one might even say oppressively, present in some of the English lists—we do not say in Sir John Lubbock's. They were so intensely British that one could almost swear that he had been present at the making of them. "The best book? The Bible, of course! Put down 'Number one: The Bible, King James's version.' Number two? Why, Shakspere, naturally—yes, of course, Shakspere!" And so on through the list, of which the chief wonder was that ox-tail soup did not hold the third place in it. Another difficulty will be to hold the scales even between quantity and quality in judging a man's work, if, as the *Revue Bleue* permits, an author's entire works (in case his work has been homogeneous, as, for example, Shakspere's) may be sent in. There are a few authors *unius libri*, like La Rochefoucauld, or La Bruyère, every word of whom is valuable; others, like Voltaire, voluminous writers of books of greater or less value, but always of some value and sometimes of the very greatest; others, again, like the Abbé Prévost, authors of one masterpiece, and of fifty other volumes of utterly insipid trash. It is easy to foresee, under such conditions, how many hard questions will arise. But, however difficult these may prove, the excellent jury of the *Revue Bleue* will enter on its work with everybody's good wishes, and may count beforehand upon a very wide interest in its result.

—The immediate cause of the *Revue Bleue's* investigation is to be found in an *enquête* of the same sort which has just been brought to an end in Italy. This was conducted by Messrs. A. Guicciardi and F. di Sarlo, and its results have appeared in a little volume recently published at Bologna under the title of 'Fra i Libri.' The Italian investigation sought for five books only, and not a hundred, as Sir John Lubbock, or twenty-five, as the *Revue Bleue*. These five were to be chosen as if by a man going into intellectual exile, who was laying in mental food for a life-time. Two hundred and fourteen answers were received. The first ten books chosen, and the vote for them, were as follows: Dante, 109; Bible, 57; Shakspere, 54; Herbert Spencer's 'First Principles,' 36; 'I Promessi Sposi,' 36; Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' 28; Goethe's 'Faust,' 22; H. Spencer's 'System,' 22; Homer, 20; Leopardi, 19. This is a somewhat astonishing list, and one which provokes comment, a part of which we have already made. The preponderance of foreign authors is very curious. They are in proportion to the Italian authors as six to four, taking in the whole list; as seven to three, taking the first ten names. When the list of the *Revue Bleue* shall appear, there will be material provided for international comparisons that will be at the very least entertaining. For, besides the lists we have been speaking of, there is a German one, 'Die besten Bücher aller Zeiten und Litteraturen,' which was compiled at Berlin a year or two ago.

—Dr. Vogel's map of the German Empire is not yet finished, yet a supplementary work is already launched by the same house (Gotha: G. Perthes; New York: Westermann). A 'Deutscher Kolonial-Atlas,' compiled by Paul Langhans, is the new undertaking, and its scope includes a view of the spread of German emigration the world over, as well as those settlements peopled chiefly by Germans and governed by the mother country. There will be thirty large maps in all, with an extraordinary number (several hundred) of side maps, conveying graphically an immense amount of statistical information. For instance, in Part i., the first plate represents on a liberal scale this world-wide emigration of which we were just speaking; while below are three smaller terrestrial maps showing (1) the German missions to the heathen, (2) the colonial States of the world, (3) the routes of German emigration. Another plate shows the archipelago of the New Guinea protectorate. The quality of these maps needs no praise beyond the name of Perthes. The enterprise is more ambitious than that of an atlas, bearing the same title, just published complete by Dietrich Reimer, Berlin. This consists of five strongly backed folded maps, of which the first shows in one view the German colonial possessions, consular and diplomatic establishments, and steamship mail routes; the second represents Equatorial West Africa; the third, German Southwestern Africa; the fourth, Equatorial East Africa; and the fifth, Germany's Pacific Ocean domain. By a very convenient arrangement, the text, by Dr. Joseph Partsch of Breslau, is bound to the left-hand cover in such a way as to be readily consulted while the maps attached to the opposite cover are unfolded. Partsch's general disquisition on the German protectorate is attended by Richard Kiepert's exposition and enumeration of the materials for the

construction of each map, with an index. The whole forms an admirably thorough and trustworthy work of reference, and differs from Langhans's atlas not only in its strict limitation as already pointed out, but also in being intended for official use, whereas the other has a more popular character, and maps the entire globe. Both atlases may be owned and prized by the same person. So far as Africa is concerned, they show that Germany has a footing on the chief of the great lakes—Tchad, Nyassa, Tanganyika, and Victoria Nyanza. Here, as well as in Togo and in Southwestern Africa, she comes in close contact with British "influence," with the probability of no little friction and collision in trade and in authority.

—At a meeting of the Hellenic Society on February 20, Mr. A. H. Smith of the British Museum spoke on "Recent Additions to the Sculptures of the Parthenon," and gave the interesting intelligence that an appreciable addition to the fragments belonging in the south or right-hand angle of the west pediment has just been made. In November last the upper half of a male torso, identified by Michaelis as a Lapith in Metope XIV., was pronounced by Herr Karl Schwärzek, a Viennese sculptor, to be of too soft and round a modelling to make it a possible Lapith. Furthermore, it was worked completely in the round, while the metopes for the most part contain figures more or less engaged upon a background. Michaelis's identification was based upon Carrey's drawing, since the metope in question has otherwise disappeared, and his view falls to the ground now that the torso in question has been fitted into its right place in the west pediment. Trial with a plaster squeeze having been made, there was an unmistakable fit over an area of about four square inches, although the first sharpness of the surfaces had been somewhat worn away. Unfortunately, this happy addition does not diminish the difficulties which still beset all attempts to name the figures grouped in this angle. After a word or two on an unpublished reconsideration of this subject by Furtwängler, Mr. Arthur Smith examined a hitherto unpublished terracotta lamp representing the competition between Athena and Poseidon, and bearing upon the central group of the west pediment. Carrey's drawing would have both divinities facing the spectator, but, in view of this terracotta and the statuette of Athena from Epidaurus, already cited by Miss Harrison, it seems more probable that both appeared in profile. Recent additions to the metopes and the frieze are: (1) the head of a Lapith, undoubtedly to be assigned somewhere on the south side of the Parthenon; (2) the well-known and wonderfully preserved head of Iris and other fragments of the frieze found in 1888–9. In discussing the bestowal of these scattered bits, the comparative accuracy of Carrey's drawings on the one hand, and of Stuart's engraver on the other, was discussed, and the many sins of the latter were forcibly enumerated. Nearly every original drawing by Stuart has disappeared, only enough remaining to show how grossly his engraver has misrepresented him.

—Mr. Cecil Smith, also of the British Museum, followed at the same meeting with a paper on "Harpies and Sirens in Greek Art," his first contention being that "the Siren has in Greek art the form of a bird with human head or human bust and arms; while the Harpy has invariably the winged figure of a woman, with no other distinguishing feature, unless it be that in one instance her hands are drawn in a method suggestive of claws." Harpies and Sirens in later literature and on late monuments have been confused, Harpies being assimilated to Sirens; but the so-called Harpy-tomb is too early for its name, and must be called the Siren-tomb. Here Sirens are gentle messengers, bearing off the dead, as Sleep or Death often does. The Harpy was a personification of the great speed and havoc of storm-winds. Homer connects them with an inglorious death, Aeschylus describes the Furies as wingless Harpies. They, as harmful wind powers, are often pitted against the beneficent Boreads. Various points in the early myth connecting Boreads and Harpies with the tree of the Hesperides seem to localize the Harpies at Cyrene, where the north wind brings help and the south wind harm. The myth travelled northward and was refashioned by Hesiod. The speaker then argued that the Würzburg Phineus cup came not from Asia Minor but from a Greek colony in Africa, and proceeded to point out a new interpretation for a Greco-Egyptian vase painting recently published, where he finds Boreas as a good-wind spirit opposed to the baneful Harpy. The myth in which this opposition chiefly shaped itself was of African growth, the Phineus myth being of a more northerly origin. Certain winged figures in early Greek art were very hard to name: particularly often in Cyrenaic works there was doubt whether a given figure should be called Nike, Iris, Harpy, or Boread. The speaker then endeavored to solve this difficulty in several cases, and closed with the communication of two interesting discoveries which he had recently made of (1) a vase referring to the foundation of a sanctuary of Heracles Kynosarges by the Attic demi-hero Diomos, (2) a vase bearing the name of Acamas, an Attic tribe-hero dear to the potters because they were of the tribe Acamantis. Hitherto this name had been conjecturally read as Aeetes because Medea stands near by.

RECENT NOVELS.

Susy: A Story of the Plains. By Bret Harte. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Chosen Valley. By Mary Hallock Foote. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Great Shadow. By A. Conan Doyle. Harper & Bros.

From Dusk to Dawn. By Catherine P. Woods. D. Appleton & Co.

Cosmopolis. By Paul Bourget. New York: Tait, Sons & Co.

WITH the arrest of the Star of Empire at the western ocean limit of the Continent and the establishment of settlements along its illuminated way, the story of pioneer vicissitude and perilous adventure becomes historical. The buffalo long since retired from prominence, and the Indian has followed him into obscurity. The "forty-niner," with his thousand vices, his single shining virtue, and his violent vocabulary, has departed, and, departing, left behind sons and daughters of questionable taste in opinions and dress, and very heavily gilded. Instead of human nature in the rough, settling little difficulties peremptorily with the bowie knife or revolver, we have human nature in the vulgar, prolonging squabbles by litigation, and resorting to endless underhand devices for getting ahead. The change in descriptive fiction is as inevitable as that in actual life, and so perhaps is the consequent dulness. We must regret both when invited by one who has conferred immortality, humanly speaking, on the rough-and-ready, short-shrift period, to consider characters representative of the advanced stage, and social questions arising out of that advancement. Bret Harte's story, 'Susy,' is of the kind that makes us mourn for the days that are gone. It is useless and unfair to find fault with Mr. Harte for falling short of his best work. The material out of which that was born is no longer at his command; and if, in that which now presents itself, there is opportunity for just as good work, it will be done by one who comes fresh to his labor, seeing the new order untrammelled by memories of the old and by the methods suited to depict it.

In comparing 'The Chosen Valley,' by Mrs. Foote, with her 'Led-Horse Claim,' it will be seen that she, too, suffers from a lack of adjustment to changing conditions. She is less assured and rather more prolix in her presentation of character, and the action of the drama is frequently impeded by insignificant discourse, which suggests a doubt about what was to be done next. Nevertheless, the contrast is well made between Norrison, the American engineer, who didn't care how the canal was built so long as he made it pay, and Dunsmuir, the Scotchman, whom "it hurt more to botch the job than to see the whole scheme fall through." If the description at moments lacks force, it is, on the whole, impressive, and a severe arraignment by illustration of that dishonesty in money-getting which is not confined to the West, nor yet exclusively American. Along with the great project for irrigating the Chosen Valley runs a natural and graceful romance, whereby conflicting interests are united and strife is silenced by love. The tragedy of Dunsmuir's death neither disappoints nor shocks; it is only the summary extinction of a man whose inability to yield to strength opposing itself to his convictions, or to compromise with coercion, made life itself a prolonged tragedy of one sort or another.

On Mr. Conan Doyle, as an historical novelist, there appears to have fallen at least a shred of Sir Walter's mantle, and a little incident in 'The Great Shadow' suggests that Mr. Doyle has a proper, reverential regard for the master in his chosen art. Jack Calder, the narrator, tells how one night, when the beacon-lights flashed out on the Scotch border, filling the countryside with terror lest the French had really crossed, there rode past his gate, among others, a heavy man on a roan horse. He stopped to "speer the way," and, taking off his hat, showed a great high brow running back into tufts of sandy hair. When he had spurred on, an Edinburgh student, staying at the West Inch farm, said: "That's a lawyer in Edinburgh and a braw hand at the stringin' of verses. Wattie Scott is his name." When the name of the Corsican who for a generation cast a shadow over Europe, was a myth in Scotland, and that of the Edinburgh lawyer common property, the Calder family plumed itself on that chance word with Wattie Scott. Jack Calder tells admirably the tale of his family's connection with the terrible "Bony," ending with the final dissipation of the Great Shadow at Waterloo, where Jack himself plays an humble part. His manner is at once direct and leisurely, keeping the main issue well in view, yet not hesitating to digress incidentally. It is safe to assume that no passages in a novel are more consistently skipped than the descriptions of a battle, or, if read, so little understood. Mr. Doyle has the power to make such descriptions clear and thrilling, and any one who may skip his battle scenes, on general principles, will make a great mistake.

The young person who embroils the lowly in the affairs of the great is a very clever example of the eternal feminine in an aspect neither high nor holy. For a country lass to play fast and loose with two honest compatriots of her own station, and cheat both by marrying a Colonel of the Emperor's Guard, is doing pretty well—far too well to appear true if her conduct were not plainly the expression of an instinct, independent of education and prior to experience. There is no doubt about Edie Calder. Whatever such a damsel may undertake in the way of fascinating men and disarming the suspicion of women, she is sure to accomplish. She is a rare person, and precious as a specimen of original sin justified by original charm.

'From Dusk to Dawn' is a triumphant example of the modern religious novel evolved from the primitive tract through the innocuous Sunday-school book. It is calculated to drive to despair those not deeply read in the subtleties of ancient superstition and mysticism, nor eager to engraft them on modern life and thought. Each person in the book represents a phase of so-called religious thought, and, through much struggle and anguish, most arrive at "vitalism," which appears to satisfy them and to establish itself as the future Rock of Ages. It is difficult for the unlearned to perceive why and how "vitalism" is an improvement on Christianity, and, unless it should secure more lucid exposition, we fear that the majority will ever remain ignorant.

The English reviewer of a French novel experiences at the outset one sensation of joy, derived from a perfect irresponsibility about the morality or the immorality of the book before him. He says to his public: "Now, this is the way they do in France. If you know the way and don't like it, or if you don't know the way and don't want to, shun the book." To read M. Paul Bourget's 'Cosmopolis' with any pleasure or profit, the situation must be accepted with a freedom from moral fastidiousness similar to that of the author and of the society which he is representing. This society is a little group comprising several nationalities, and abiding temporarily in Rome. It is the very best society, so far as birth and wealth and the cultivation of the world can make the best. The author's serious motive is to prove the permanence of race; his hypothesis being that, in moments of passion, when a man's nature is deeply touched, racial traits will show. This is an agreeable hypothesis for most of us, allowing such wide latitude for individual iniquity. It is a pity that the author has insisted on it so strongly, because we are constrained constantly to remember his theory and to observe how accurately he is developing it. But there are many moments when his great creative skill relegates theory to oblivion, and these are the moments when, having reflected, we find that the theory has been most cleverly elucidated. The Venetian Countess Steno, and the English wife of Boleslas Gorka, are drawn with extraordinary force and finish. Nothing is to be desired for naturalness and completeness; yet impute to the one the race of the other, and we should be confronted by a caricature and a monstrous impossibility. In the drawing of Countess Steno, one is most impressed by the author's power of observation, and in that of Mme. Gorka by his insight. George Eliot sounded the souls of many of her countrywomen in crises of poignant grief and bitter disillusion, but she never excelled Bourget's representation of Mme. Gorka brought face to face with the proofs of her husband's infidelity. Two such characters give any novel literary distinction; and a half a dozen more, done with almost equal understanding, truth, and particularity, confer fame.

In form the novel falls below the highest standard of French art. The action alternately flags and gallops, and there is a quantity of padding in the way of very dry unimaginative description of the Eternal City. There is room for discussion about whether such a book should ever be rendered into English. Sentiment and impression are much affected by language, and, by the change from French to English, there is no doubt that sentiment is coarsened and impression indescribably altered for the worse. There is here no plea for translation in order to diffuse useful knowledge or to exhibit a fine style. People unacquainted with French suffer no hardship by the deprivation of such knowledge, and are, as usual, compelled to do without the style. It would be libellous even to compare the style of the English 'Cosmopolis' with that of the French. Nothing more clumsy and inadequate can well be imagined. And, in all Scotland, one could hardly find such prodigal misuse of the words *shall* and *will*.

MR. MORSE STEPHENS'S ALBUQUERQUE.

Albuquerque. By H. Morse Stephens. [Rulers of India.] Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. 1892. Pp. 222.

THIS is an interesting little volume on a subject which to many readers will be new. The British Empire in the East has so completely ousted its competitors and filled the scene as to make us forget that it once had rivals, Portuguese, French, and Dutch. Portugal was the first European Power, after Alexander, which founded an Eastern empire, and it was through Albuquerque that she founded it. Like Vasco da Gama, Albuquerque was a scion of a race of great navigators formed by Prince Henry of Portugal, himself named "the Navigator." A life more full of interest could hardly be conceived than that of Prince Henry in his castle on Cape Sines, instructing his mariners, sending them forth on his enterprises, and receiving their reports on their return. Nor can we ever cease to wonder at the miracles which the daring of these men and the other maritime adventurers of that age performed in their little barques and with their scanty appliances in the exploration of the unknown. Of the three ships with which Vasco da Gama made his eventful voyage round the Cape, not one, Mr. Morse Stephens tells us, was of more than a hundred and twenty tons burden, while the united crews numbered only a hundred and sixty men. The romance of that age can never return.

The primary object of the Portuguese in these enterprises was commercial. They sought to intercept for their own benefit the trade in the products of the East carried on through the hands of Mohammedans by Ormuz in the Persian Gulf or by the Red Sea. But, as in the case of the English East India Company, commerce in the East required the protection of fortified factories, and from this it was but a step to the acquisition of territory and foundation of an empire. Empire was the special policy and work of Albuquerque. The other commander, Almeda, opposed him in this, and advised the Portuguese Government to rest content with fortified factories. Sir Thomas Rowe, a leading statesman and diplomatist in his day, gave the same advice to the English. There are some who, not being fired with imperial ambition, and having misgivings as to the benefits of conquest either to the conqueror or to the conquered, are disposed to think, even at the present day, that Sir Thomas Rowe's advice may have deserved consideration. Albuquerque's designs were pretty far-reaching. Not only did he embrace in them Ormuz and Aden as well as Goa, but he hoped to make use of the Abyssinians for an attack on Egypt from the south, and for the overthrow of the Mohammedan dynasty reigning there. Failing this, he had a scheme for diverting the waters of the Nile and making them run through Abyssinia to the Red Sea, thus destroying the fertility of Egypt. He even requested his King to send him miners for the purpose. When so much that seemed like a dream had been actually achieved, ambitious fancy would naturally run riot.

Goa, of which Albuquerque possessed himself by extraordinary efforts of military skill and daring, was fixed on by him as the centre of his dominion. But he intended also to erect a fortress at Ormuz, the great emporium of Eastern trade, "the richest jewel in the world's ring." His feats of arms rivalled those of Cortez and Pizarro, or rather perhaps exceeded them, since the people against whom he fought were more civilized than the Mexicans and Peruvians and were provided with firearms and cannon. Unhappily, he also rivalled Cortez and Pizarro in cruelty. The Mohammedans against whom he had fought in Europe, who were the mortal enemies of Christendom, and whose trade it was his object to destroy, were the special victims of his ferocity. He butchered without mercy; he put to the sword the women and children as well as the men of a captured city; he perfidiously as well as savagely mutilated prisoners whose lives he had sworn to spare; he did not shrink even from assassination. This is the more shocking because he was not only not without culture, but a Latin scholar and distinguished for the elegance of his language. It is difficult to believe that any civilization which such a man could have imported would have been an improvement on that of the Mohammedan or the Hindu. On the other hand, the Oriental worships strength in a ruler, and is apt to identify it with justice and beneficence. We are told that the natives, after Albuquerque's death, when trampled on by other governors, used to go with offerings of flowers and oil for the lamp to his tomb, and invoke his protection. It was something, probably it was much, that, though unsparing of the blood of the natives, he did not despise them as an inferior race, but encouraged his followers to intermarry with them, hoping, apparently, to produce a mixed population, though it was not likely that his hope would be fulfilled.

It is easy to see why, among the four European empires in the East, that of England endured and that of Portugal did not. Portugal, as Mr. Morse Stephens says, was too small and weak to serve as a base; the drain upon her population and resources was too great. For a time she was annexed by Spain and her own enterprises were suspended. England, besides sailors innumerable, had a large landed gentry, the younger sons of which made excellent officers for her army, and a peasantry which made excellent soldiers. Moreover, the Portuguese, like the Spaniards, were religious persecutors, and they ultimately introduced at Goa the all-blighting Inquisition. The English were perfectly tolerant, and never meddled with the religion of the conquered. Such intolerance as they showed in their own country was, like

their State Church itself, more political than religious—the result, when displayed against Roman Catholics, of the mortal struggle with the Catholic Powers; when displayed against Nonconformists, of the rebellion of the time of Charles I. Transferred to India, they were perfect Gallios, and that character they have always maintained. For a long time they discouraged and even excluded the missionaries; nor do they even now regard them with unmixed favor. Practices which offended them as rulers, such as suttee, female infanticide, and thuggee, they have put down; and they are now cautiously proceeding to the abolition of child marriage. But they have scrupulously abstained from interference with the faith or worship of Hindu, Mohammedan, Buddhist, or Sikh. That they ever furnished a guard of honor to Juggernaut is a fable; their soldiers were sent only to keep order among the frenzied crowd. They are too prudent to give scandal on either side; but they have respected all the religions, and legally recognized them all, so far as property or secular rights were concerned. The panic rumor among the Sepoys that the Government intended to violate their caste by making them bite the greased cartridges, was totally baseless, though the terrible effect which it produced revealed the mine which a spark of imprudence might spring.

Holland, like Portugal, was too small to serve as the basis of an Eastern empire, and too exclusively commercial in her ends. Nor had either of them force to guard the communication between the imperial country and the distant dependency. In the case of France, despotic corruption and misgovernment were as fatal to empire in the East as they were to colonization on our continent. In the murder of Lally the whole tale was told.

The day of Albuquerque was not the day of voluminous and graphic biography. Great things were then done, but not so much was written. In Albuquerque's case there appears, indeed, to be more material for the biography than there is with regard to the lives of most of his contemporaries. But it is not of a kind to produce much fulness of picturesque detail or much richness of coloring. If the book before us is consequently a little dry, this is no fault of the writer, who is rather to be commended for not filling in the details or heightening the colors by the exercise of his own imagination. The names of "Ormuz" and "Ind" to some extent set the imagination of the reader at work to fill in the picture for himself.

The portrait of Albuquerque is apparently from the life. It is that of a strong and sanguine man. The map of India which suits the history of Ranjit Singh well enough—though not too well—does not suit that of Albuquerque, to illustrate whose field of enterprise we want a map taking in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and his starting-point on the east coast of Africa—Zanzibar. Even a place so important to the story as Calicut is not laid down. It is fair to say that the map professes only to "exhibit the principal places"; but where is the use of a map in an historical work at all if it does not illustrate the history?

Formation of the Union. 1750-1829. By Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University, etc. With five maps. Longmans, Green & Co. 1892. [Epochs of American History.]

In this compact little volume we have an abstract and brief chronicle of American history from the middle of the eighteenth century to the close of the Administration of John Quincy Adams. The same method is here followed as that which determined the form and content of the earlier volume of the series on 'The Colonies.' The salient and essential facts in our annals are seized with rare perspicacity, and are presented with a brevity and a terseness which never degenerate into obscurity. The narrative is crowded with facts, condensed into the shortest possible form of statement, and yet it has a literary concinnity which makes it as readable for its internal harmony as it is varied and copious in the details which float on its surface. Most compends of this kind, even when they contain solid matter of history, are likely to be tedious in proportion to their comprehensiveness—much as condensed milk, though concocted from the purest products of the vaccine udder, is liable, even when pronounced most "nutritious," to be little appetizing to the fastidious palate. Literary pemmican, however deftly it may be sliced and dried, or however carefully it may be conserved, is apt to pall on the taste of the cursory reader, useful as it may be to the systematic and methodical explorer who wishes to take a sustained survey over a wide tract of time.

Prof. Hart escapes from his dilemma and relieves his readers from tedium by skilfully discerning the lines along which such a work as this should be projected. Such an epitome, he truly says, "must be a study of causes rather than of events." Events must be so selected and so collocated as to reveal the causal nexus without much formal disquisition. The causal nexus must indeed be implicit in the very form of the statement, without needing the relief of historical didactics, and without being left to inference after the allusive manner of Gibbon, who almost seems at times to presuppose a knowledge of his facts as the basis of his commentations. A terse and logical form of historical composition need never fail in point of literary interest. Cicero tells us in one of his letters that, for his part, he always found himself "more interested in the causes of events than in the events themselves." The statement surprises us at first, as coming from a master of forensic rhetoric, until, on examining the illustrations which he gives, we find it was rather a literary than a philosophical curiosity which gave its zest to such an inquiry as he contemplated.

It is not easy, says Macaulay, to make a simile go on all fours, while no human ingenuity, he thinks, "could produce such a centipede as a long allegory in which the correspondence between the outward sign and the thing signified should be exactly preserved." It would be too much to expect at all points a perfect "correspondence" between causes and events, between statements and facts, in a work so centipedal as that which, like Prof. Hart's, moves with flying feet over our *summa fastigia rerum* for more than three-quarters of a century. We believe it is hardly adequate to say, with the author, that the English common law, as accepted by the American colonies, "was modified everywhere by statutes according to the need of each colony." Dr. Wharton has shown, as illustrating the instinctive and organic way in which a community insensibly throws off laws which have ceased to be declaratory of existing conditions, that some of the most important changes in American common law, during the colonial period, were effected rather by tacit assumption than by statutory enactment. The English colonies in this country when they went into colonial seclusion, had on them, says Dr. Wharton, "the garb of feudalism and chivalry; when they emerged from this seclusion that gorgeous but superannuated attire was dropped, and they reappeared in the sober simplicity suited to a young civilization"—and all this as the result of evolutionary desuetude rather than of positive law.

It seems to us that Prof. Hart supports a good cause with a bad averment when, in arguing that the Constitution of the United States is not a mere "compact," he says that the framers of the instrument could not have considered it in that light, seeing that, on the 30th of May, 1787, they voted in the Federal Convention that "no treaty or treaties among the whole or part of the States, as individual sovereignties, would be sufficient." Such a resolution, we know, was reported on that day, but we cannot discover that it was either discussed or passed.

It is certainly correct to say that "no irregularity" was found in Alexander Hamilton's administration of the Treasury, as the result of the Congressional inquiry of 1793, but we presume that, according to the stricter methods of our modern accounting at the Treasury Department, it would now be held irregular to advance moneys on the President's salary beyond the amount due at a given date. From a statement made by Mr. Hamilton in 1795, after he had retired from the administration of the Treasury, we understand that he sometimes did this to accommodate the President. Such "advances" were held to be justified by the circumstances of the case, inasmuch as Washington had refused to accept any stated salary beyond the expenses of his household.

It is not correct to say that the "Resolutions of '98," as passed by the Legislature of Virginia, declared the Alien and Sedition Acts to be "unconstitutional, *void and no law*." The words "and not law, but utterly null, void and of no force or effect" were formally struck out by the friends of the resolutions before their passage, on a representation made by their Federalist opponents that, if adopted, they might encourage the people to disobey the obnoxious laws before they were repealed. Prof. Hart is entirely right when he holds that "the constitutional doctrine in these Resolutions was secondary" to their temporary political purpose in the eyes of the Republican leaders of 1798. The whole manifesto moved much more in the domain of party tactics than in the sphere of constitutional hermeneutics. It was only at a later day that it was transfigured into a fetish for men to conjure with, or erected into a rock of offence for men to stumble over.

The volume is remarkably free from misprints. "Loudon," on pages 38 and 39, should be Loudoun. Trescot's little book on 'American Diplomatic History' during the Administrations of Washington and John Adams is cited with a superfluous *t* at the end of the author's name. "Lee of Virginia" seems a rather cloudy compellation for the particular member of the Lee gens (Richard Bland) who figures on pages 147 and 149 as a member of the first House of Representatives assembled under the Constitution.

An Agnostic's Apology, and Other Essays. By Leslie Stephen. London: Smith & Elder; New York: Putnams.

Mr. Stephen collects in this volume articles which have before seen the light in various periodicals, though their recasting and expansion here have left on them few marks of the particular occasions which called them out; while affinity of theme and a certain order and

progress of thought make the whole go well within a single cover. No mind of his generation has penetrated more deeply than Mr. Stephen's into the questions relating to the limitations of knowledge, the nature of belief, the methods of science, the rationale of toleration and of the propagation of truth; and his discussion of them is an intellectual treat even to those who remain unconvinced by his reasoning. He is as far as possible from being one who "disbelieves heavily" (to adapt Renan's phrase), and many a deft touch—as, for example, where he speaks of allowing creeds "to expire by the method of explanation"—gives the added point of humor to his acuteness.

The long chapter on "Poisonous Opinions," which is really an essay on toleration, furnishes an excellent instance of his power to wind himself into a subject like a serpent, as Goldsmith said of Burke. Starting out with Mill's position in the essay on Liberty, he points out the need of correcting and expanding the doctrine of toleration therein laid down. He challenges Mill's concession that truth may be suppressed by persecution. First catch your truth. It is only a "happy thought" conception of scientific discovery which allows one to suppose that, if Newton, for example, could have been caught and "stamped out" when on the point of announcing his theory of gravitation, the truth would have died with its discoverer. Mill does not go far enough in claiming that truth has a "tendency" to triumph. It is bound to triumph unless the whole system of civilization of which it is an organic part is blotted out. Where can you draw the line? If gravitation is heretical, then you must not only condemn that doctrine, but all those studies in astronomy and navigation and physics which are so many finger-posts pointing to it. To stamp out a particular thought you must stamp out all thought. Mill's historical instance of the strangling of nascent Protestantism in Spain Mr. Stephen examines only to come to the conclusion that it was not Spanish persecution, but the entire constitution of the Spanish mind, which prevented the spread of Protestantism in the Peninsula. There is no good reason for supposing that the Protestant religion would have made any more headway in Spain in the sixteenth century, if not hindered by persecution, than it does in the nineteenth, when it is not hindered by persecution.

The entire chapter is marked by the highest qualities of thought and literary expression, and the volume as a whole is well worth the attention of those who would know what a singularly fair and frank and acute thinker has to say on the most important subjects of human thought.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alger, Horatio, jr. Facing the World; or, The Haps and Mishaps of Harry Vane. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.
Ball, Sir R. S. An Atlas of Astronomy. Appletons.
Brack, F. de. Cavalry Outpost Duties. John Wiley & Sons. $2.
Burdett, Henry C. Hospitals and Asylums of the World: Their Origin, History, Construction, Administration, Management and Legislation. 4 vols. and portfolio. London: J. & A. Churchill.
Crompton, Francis E. The Gentle Heritage. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.
Daniel, Charles. Al: A Social Vision. Philadelphia: Miller Publication Co. $1.
De Antiquis Marmoribus Blasii Caryophili Opusculum, cui accedunt dissertationes IV. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Everett-Green, Evelyn. Old Miss Audrey. F. H. Revell Co. $1.50.
Romeo and Juliet. Illustrated. Duprat & Co.
Russell, H. R. Poor Lady Massey. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams. $1.
Ryland, F. Ethics: An Introductory Manual. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. 90 cents.
Sarcey, Francisque. Recollections of Middle Life. Scribners. $1.50.
Treanor, Rev. T. S. Heroes of the Goodwin Sands. F. H. Revell Co. $1.50.
Trenholm, W. L. The People's Money. Scribners. $1.50.
Trumbull, H. C. The Blood Covenant. 2d ed., with a supplement. Philadelphia: J. D. Wattles. $2.
Van Valzah, W. W. The Chronic Disorders of the Digestive Tube. J. H. Vail & Co.
Vogüé, E. M. de. Heures d'Histoire. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Waterloo, Stanley. An Odd Situation. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co. 50 cents.
Weismann, Prof. August. The Germ-Plasm: A Theory of Heredity. Scribners. $2.50.
Willink, Arthur. The World of the Unseen: An Essay on the Relation of Higher Space to Things Eternal. Macmillan. $1.25.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

McLaughlin's Literary Criticism.
Selections from Sir Philip Sidney to Pater, with Introduction and Notes. $1.25.

Pancoast's Representative English Literature.
About evenly divided between historical matter and *complete selections*. $2.00.

Ten Brink's English Literature.
Vol. I. to Wyclif, Vol. II. Wyclif, Chaucer, Earliest Drama, Renaissance. $2.00 a volume.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

Bishop Phillips Brooks.
Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17, for sale by
THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just issued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

YALE MIXTURE

The choicest Smoking Tobacco experience can produce or that money can buy. MARBURG BROS.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.
CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phos*phite*, not a laboratory or acid phos*phate*. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

HOMŒOPATHY. If you know, or don't know, what you want, write to us—we can supply the goods or the information. Our DESCRIPTIVE BOOK CATALOGUE gives the fullest information of the books of Homœopathy; CONDENSED PRICE LIST gives prices of medicines, etc., and the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY (25 cents a year) gives reasons monthly why you should be a Homœopath.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Homœopathic Pharmacists and Publishers,
Established in 1835. 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

The Hygiene of the Sick Room.

By Wm. B. Canfield, M.D., Lecturer in the University of Maryland, Baltimore. A book for all those engaged in caring for the sick. 12mo. Handsome cloth, $1.50.

Being a plain, practical exposition of infection and disinfection, bacteriology, ventilation, heating, diet, the care of patients with fever, diphtheria, cholera, small-pox, consumption, measles, malaria, pneumonia, etc.

"It emphasizes as nothing can, except contagion, the importance of cleanliness of all things that may come in contact with the sick. This is insisted upon, not only to bring about a more rapid recovery, but to prevent the spread of those diseases which are infectious."—*Public Opinion.*

Accidents and Emergencies.

By Charles W. Dulles, M.D., Physician to the Rush Hospital, Philadelphia, late Asst. Surgeon N. G. P. Fourth Edition Just Ready. Cloth, $1.00.

"This is the fourth edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged, of a manual on the treatment of surgical and medical emergencies in the absence of a physician. It is full of valuable matter that every one ought to know and an index renders the information quickly accessible."—*The Boston Herald, December 8th*, 1892.

The Hygiene of the Nursery.

By Louis Starr, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania; Physician to the Children's Hospital, Phila. Third edition, enlarged and improved, with 25 illustrations. 12mo. 293 pages. Cloth, $1.00.

Including the General Regimen and Feeding of Infants and Children and the Domestic Management of the Ordinary Emergencies of Early Life, Massage, etc.

These books may be ordered through any bookseller or news agent, or upon receipt of price we will send, postpaid, to any address. Remit by postal note or postage stamps. Catalogues of Books on Medicine, Hygiene, Nursing, Chemistry, etc., free.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.,

1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alexander Dumas' Romances.

NEW LIMITED EDITION OF 1,000 COPIES.

The most complete and only finely illustrated edition ever issued of the principal romances of this great French writer, newly translated by eminent scholars. This edition is embellished with over two hundred superb etchings and photogravures, mainly by French artists.

The manufacture of this edition is perfect.

All of the illustrations will be proof impressions on imperial Japanese paper.

This edition is complete in **40 octavo vols.**, *bound in English vellum cloth, paper titles, gilt tops, at* **$2.50 per vol.**

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York, Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

We want all the OLD BOOKS we can find. If you have a large library or small parcel of books you do not want, send us your address, and we will call and examine them. We are always prepared to buy and pay the cash at once, whether it amounts to five dollars or five thousand.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South Ninth St.,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

Books for Eastertide.

Helps by the Way. Edition de luxe, prepared as a memorial to BISHOP BROOKS and containing his portrait and autograph in beautiful frontispiece. Printed on hand-made parchment paper, and bound in full parchment with decorations in gold, $2.50.

A royal tribute to a royal leader.

Seaward. An Elegy on the death of Thomas William Parsons. With Notes and Biography. By RICHARD HOVEY. Royal 8vo, gilt top, $1.50. Adorned with full-page portrait of Mr. Parsons and exquisite illuminated initials.

"It will be numbered among the great elegies of the language."—*Independent.*

A Song of the Christ. By HARRIET ADAMS SAWYER. Beautifully illustrated with 16 photogravures of exquisite delicacy and purity $1.50.

The story of our Saviour is told in separate poems, each descriptive of some era.

Whittier with the Children. By MARGARET SIDNEY. Royal 8vo, bound in silver gray, with silver and gold ornaments, $1.50. Illustrated with photogravure of Whittier with the children, and 15 beautiful drawings, made at the poet's homes, of his haunts and pets.

Written from intimate personal friendship and family reminiscences.

The Tennyson Remembrance Book. Compiled by ELBRIDGE S. BROOKS. 12mo, cloth, gilt edges, $1.25; full seal, $2.50. Fully illustrated.

A summary of Tennyson's life work, with glimpses of his boyhood, manhood, and old age, tributes from famous writers, and selections from his poems illustrative of his character and genius.

SEND FOR NEW EASTER CIRCULAR.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY,

Publishers, - - - BOSTON.

An Educational Directory.

I. THE NATION has a larger circulation than any literary-political journal published in this country. The 10,000 copies printed every week represent but a small part of the actual circulation, as THE NATION goes to all the principal libraries and reading-rooms, and into thousands of families. .

II. The circulation is chiefly among the thinking and well-to-do classes—lawyers, physicians, bankers, and other professional men—and in the homes of cultivated people, where the education of children is a matter of careful consideration.

III. The School List in THE NATION has been a representative one for many years. It includes cards of most of the prominent educational institutions everywhere, during the season of school advertising, and a considerable number are inserted in the paper throughout the year.

School advertisements are printed in a uniform typography, with the address in the first line, classification being made by States, alphabetically, unless especially ordered displayed on other pages.

Advertising rates, 15 cents an agate line each insertion, with the following discounts: 5 per cent. on four insertions, 10 per cent. on eight insertions, 12 1-2 per cent. on 13 insertions, 15 per cent. on 26 insertions, 20 per cent. on 39 insertions, 25 per cent. on 52 insertions.

The *Nation* is sent free while advertisement continues.

Orders may be forwarded through any responsible advertising agency, or directly to

THE NATION, 206 to 210 Broadway, N. Y.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

Golden Sceptre

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Journals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Public Library F

Magazine of American History, vols. 1–22 (1877–1889); 5 vols. in half brown morocco, gilt tops, uncut, 1 vol. in cloth, balance unbound, all sound and clean. $85.00.

War of the Rebellion, 1861-'65; compilation of official reports, Union and Confederate; complete set to date, 80 vols., 8vo, cloth, and 8 atlases, unbound. $50.00.

Littell's Living Age; complete set from vol. 1 to 191 (1844–1891), newly and uniformly bound in half American Russia. $265.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,

Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Books Bought.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

The New York Bureau of Revision.

FOR AUTHORS: The skilled revision, the unbiased and competent criticism of prose and verse; advice as to publication; proof-reading. FOR PUBLISHERS: The compilation of first-class works of reference. Established 1880; unique in position and success; endorsed by our leading writers. Address

DR. TITUS M. COAN,
70 5th Ave., New York.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Straight Sermons

To Young Men and Other Human Beings. By HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D. 12mo, $1.25.

The keynote of this new book is found in the title. It contains ten sermons of singular frankness and force, sweetness and light. They have been tested by practical success in Dr. Van Dyke's work among the colleges. They are addressed, not exclusively to young men, but to common humanity

A Second Book of Verse.

By EUGENE FIELD. 16mo, $1.25.

The characteristics which gave wide popularity to Mr. Field's "Little Book of Western Verse"—his individuality, his sentiment, his humor, his versatility, his melody—make this new volume equally delightful reading.

Abelard,

And the Origin and Early History of Universities. By GABRIEL COMPAYRE. Great Educators Series. $1.25 net.

This review of Abelard's character and work is from an entirely new point of view that is most instructive; and the beginnings and early history of the great European universities are graphically pictured.

Recollections of Middle Life.

By FRANCISQUE SARCEY. With Portrait. 12mo, $1.50.

A very lively personal and autobiographical interest attaches to these Recollections of the most eminent dramatic critic of his time. His description of his adventures and experiences as a lecturer on literary and dramatic topics is witty, vivacious, and entertaining, and his exposition of his principles of criticism is instructive.

The People's Money.

By W. L. TRENHOLM, ex-Comptroller of the Currency. 12mo, $1.50.

The aim of Mr. Trenholm's book is to enlighten those who, well informed otherwise, are more or less ignorant of financial matters; and, in view of the present discussion relating to gold and silver, it is of immediate interest and importance. Mr. Trenholm is a recognized authority on financial subjects.

The Earth's History.

An Introduction to Modern Geology. By R. D. ROBERTS, M.A. With Colored Maps and Illustrations. University Manuals. 12mo, $1.50 *net.*

This volume presents, in a popular form, a sketch of the methods and chief results down to the present time of geological inquiry, such as a reader interested in the subject for its own sake would desire to obtain.

Tropical America.

By ISAAC N. FORD, Foreign Editor of the New York *Tribune.* With 16 full page illustrations. Cr. 8vo, $2.00.

"It is a most vivid description of many of the countries to the south of us, and can but prove of great value in forming estimates of the political and, especially, the social relations which at present exist."—*Boston Traveller.*

Art for Art's Sake.

Seven University Lectures on the Technical Beauties of Painting. By JOHN C. VAN DYKE, L.H.D., Professor of the History of Art in Rutgers College. With 24 reproductions of Representative Paintings. 12mo, $1.50.

"Surely every one who desires to attain the qualification for studying pictures as they should be studied, and who has not had the benefit of actual artistic training, will profit greatly by a careful perusal of this admirable volume."—*Boston Beacon.*

*** *Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

Socialism and the American Spirit.

By NICHOLAS PAINE GILMAN. A fresh and interesting discussion by the author of 'Profit-Sharing between Employer and Employee,' of phases of socialism not often treated; it may be called "The American Answer to Socialism." Crown 8vo, $1.50.

The Gospel of Paul.

A wholly new view of Paul's doctrine of the atonement, based upon a direct and literal interpretation of his writings; a work of profound scholarship, remarkable candor, and high literary charm, by CHARLES CARROLL EVERETT, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School, author of 'Poetry, Comedy, and Duty.' Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Tools and the Man.

A book of great importance and interest, discussing Property and Industry under the Christian law, including Labor, Competition, Coöperation and Socialism, by Rev. Dr. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, author of 'Applied Christianity,' 'The Lord's Prayer,' and 'Who Wrote the Bible?' $1.25.

The Story of Malta.

A graphic account of this famous island by MATURIN M. BALLOU, author of 'Equatorial America,' 'Due West,' etc., who made a long visit to the island, studied carefully on the spot the many interesting features of its history, and now tells the engaging story. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

A Satchel Guide

For the Vacation Tourist in Europe. Edition for 1893, revised. With Maps, Plans, Money Tables, etc. "Complete, concise, accurate." $1.50.

A Foregone Conclusion.

A Novel by W. D. HOWELLS. Riverside Paper Series. 50 cents. "The kind of power it displays is rare, not alone in American, but in any literature."—*Christian Union.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

SHAKESPEARE'S

ROMEO AND JULIET

With an Introduction by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, and twenty-two Illustrations by JACQUES WAGREZ and LOUIS SITZ. Printed by JOUAUST and limited to 350 copies. One vol., 8vo, on Holland paper. Net, $15.00.

DUPRAT & CO., PUBLISHERS,

349 5th Avenue, New York.

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,

PUBLISHERS OF

General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.—American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. *Send for Clearance Catalogue.* BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

Beeton's 'Household Management,' 'Boys' Playtime Book,' 'Robin Hood' (in verse), Wilmott's 'Sacred Poetry,' Mackay's 'Home Affections.' PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1447. THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Harper's Magazine for April.

Kansas—1541-1891.
By JOHN JAMES INGALLS. With 7 Portraits.

The City of Brooklyn.
By JULIAN RALPH. With 14 Illustrations.

An April Birthday at Sea.
A Poem. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. With 2 Illustrations by W. HAMILTON GIBSON and ROSINA EMMET SHERWOOD.

Washington Society.
II.—Intimate. By HENRY LOOMIS NELSON. With 5 Illustrations by C. S. REINHART.

Retribution.
A Story of the Seventeenth Century. By HOWARD PYLE. With 2 Illustrations by the Author.

The Progress of Art in New York.
By GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

University Extension in Canterbury.
A Sketch. By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

In the Barracks of the Czar.
By POULTNEY BIGELOW. With 12 Illustrations by FREDERIC REMINGTON.

The Refugees.
A Tale of Two Continents. By A. CONAN DOYLE. Part IV. With 5 Illustrations by T. DE THULSTRUP.

Horace Chase.
A Novel. By CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON. Part IV.

A Modern Knight.
Reminiscences of General M. G. Vallejo. By EMILY BROWNE POWELL. With Portrait of General M. G. Vallejo.

The Story of the Buffalo.
By HAMLIN RUSSELL.

Poems.
By WILLIAM H. HAYNE, ARLO BATES, and LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Editor's Study and *Editor's Drawer.*

Subscription Price, $4 00 a Year.

Harper & Brothers' New Books.

History of the United States, from the Compromise of 1850. By JAMES FORD RHODES. Vol. I., Second Edition, 1850-1854; Vol II., 1854–1860. 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, $5 00. (*In a Box.*)

Athelwold. A Play. By AMÉLIE RIVES. Illustrated. Printed with Wide Margins on Deckel-Edged Paper. 16mo, Bound in Cloth, $1 25.

Katharine North. A Novel. By MARIA LOUISE POOL. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

White Birches. A Novel. By ANNIE ELIOT. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Whittier: Notes of His Life and of His Friendships. By Mrs. JAMES T. FIELDS. Illustrated. 32mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 50 cents.

Coffee and Repartee. By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS. Illustrated. 32mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 50 cents.

Short History of the Christian Church. By JOHN F. HURST, D.D., LL.D. With Ten Colored Maps. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $3 00.

Short History of the English People. By J. R. GREEN. Edited by Mrs. J. R. GREEN and Miss KATE NORGATE. With Portrait, Colored Maps, and Many Illustrations. Vol. I., Royal 8vo, Illuminated Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $5 00. (*Second volume nearly ready.*)

William Black's Novels. New Edition, Revised by the Author. Crown 8vo, Cloth, 90 cents per volume: "Sunrise."—"White Wings."—"That Beautiful Wretch." Each one volume. Previously issued in this Edition: "THE MAID OF KILLEENA," &c.—"THREE FEATHERS."—"MADCAP VIOLET."—"KILMENY."—"IN SILK ATTIRE."—"A PRINCESS OF THULE."—"THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON."—"A DAUGHTER OF HETH."

The Japanese Bride. By NAOMI TAMURA. Illustrated. 32mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 50 cents.

Moltke; His Life and Character. Sketched in Journals, Letters, and Memoirs, a Novel, and Autobiographical Notes. Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth, $3 00.

Giles Corey, Yeoman. A Play. By MARY E. WILKINS. Illustrated. 32mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 50 cents.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

☞ *Any of the above works will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, on receipt of the price.*

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 205

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

"Good Character and Competency" 208
State and Local Taxation 208
"A Point in Journalism" 209
The Problem of Small Libraries 210

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The Jubilee Mass at St. Peter's 211
A Bourgeois Napoleon 212

CORRESPONDENCE:

The Harvard Divinity School 213
A Pest of the Higher Education 214
Sir Thomas Browne Anticipated 214
Widow Betwitched and *Grass-Widow* 214

NOTES 215

REVIEWS:

Milner's England in Egypt 218
Carpenter's India and Ceylon 219
Le Rêve 220
Faith Healing, Christian Science, and Kindred Phenomena 221
Russia under Alexander III., and in the Preceding Period 222
First Days amongst the Contrabands 222
Carriage Driving in and near unto Western Massachusetts 223
Materials for the Study of Private Law in Old Japan.—New Codes and Old Customs 223

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 224

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.
A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.
Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.
Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—		AMOUNT—	
4 insertions	5 per cent.	$100 within a year	10 per cent.
8 "	10 "	250 " "	12½ "
13 "	12½ "	500 " "	15 "
26 "	15 "	750 " "	20 "
39 "	20 "	1,000 " "	25 "
52 "	25 "	1,500 " "	30 "
		2,000 " "	33⅓ "

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.*

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMnastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

*POWDER POINT SCHOOL. — PREP*ares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

*WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARD*ing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M.A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — BOARDING and Preparatory School for Boys. Second term begins January 11, 1893. For all particulars address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK, Manlius.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR. Apply for circulars to the Superintendent and Faculty of St. John's Military School 100 boys will be taken via the Great Lakes, organized as cadets of a man-of-war.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS (formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

*RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR*atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 10 MILES from Philadelphia. A College for Women. The Program, stating the graduate and undergraduate courses of study for the academic year, will be sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

*MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD*ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 13th year opens September 20, 1893. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR YOUNG Men who wish to make a careful and systematic study of the exhibits. A limited number will be received in a delightful house a block from the north entrance. F. L. OLMSTED, A.B.,
Master of Rugby School, Kenilworth, Ill.

*A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERI*enced teacher and holder of an advanced degree, wishes for a mathematical professorship where her rank and salary will be based upon ability instead of sex. Address K. L., care of the *Nation.*

*WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI*losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland

A GENTLEMAN NOW PURSUING graduate studies desires a position as instructor in Political Science. References. Address Box 977, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A PROMINENT Eastern College, an Instructor in French. Salary, $1,000 to $1,200. Address, sending full credentials, L. C. K., care of the *Nation.*

*CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har*vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

*AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH*ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, 23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Next term begins April 3.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

[*Educational continued on page vi.*]

The Sullivan County Club

Incorporated Under the Laws of New York,

Owns free and clear a tract of nearly 5,000 acres, on high ground, with numerous lakes, only 88 miles from New York, in the healthiest section of the Empire State, with fishing and hunting privileges. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will pay for an original, FULL-PAID, NON-ASSESSABLE MEMBERSHIP SHARE, with a Half-acre building site and an interest in the ENTIRE TRACT as well.

The Capital Stock is $100,000, consisting of 1,000 shares of $100 each, of which 500 shares have been issued in payment for the property free and clear from all encumbrances, and to cover all expenses of organization. The remaining 500 shares will remain in the treasury to be used for the development of the property.

It is proposed to erect two or more clubhouses, which will cost about $10,000 each, the first one to be in readiness by the middle of summer, and to be located on Masten Lake Hill, which has an elevation of about 1,750 feet, with a view of the entire surrounding country, including Liberty Mountain and the Walnut Hill House, the Mamakating Valley, and the Shawangunk Mountains. Masten Lake, a sheet of pure spring water about 4,000 feet in length, lies almost entirely within the tract owned by the Club.

Lots will be assigned in the order in which subscriptions are paid, but preference will be given to members *who will build immediately.*

The plan of the enterprise is similar to Twilight Park in the Catskills and other Cottage Communities, where meals and social entertainments are furnished in a central Inn or Clubhouse, conducted on the co-operative basis, at moderate rates of table board. One can thus enjoy all the freedom and privacy of family life without the cares of housekeeping, and yet secure the advantages of a community where roads, drainage, water-supply and other sanitary essentials are provided. Practical trial has shown this to be THE MOST RATIONAL, INEXPENSIVE, AND WHOLESOME WAY OF SUMMERING, especially for children.

Land at Twilight Park has risen from $10 to $2,000 an acre in five years, yet Sullivan County has even greater attractions.

One Hundred and Forty-three Shares have been taken in Nine weeks.

* * * * * * *

NO MORTGAGE. **NO MALARIA.** **NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.**

* * * * * * *

Send for Circular.

CHAS. F. WINGATE,
Consulting Sanitary Engineer,
119 Pearl St. (Hanover Square).

Sullivan County Club,

No. 203 Broadway,
New York City.

One Thousand Dollars or less will pay for a comfortable cottage, where you can "loaf and invite your soul." No dwelling of less value than $500 will be permitted. Stockholders may sell their shares with or without the land privileges, or can sell the land privileges separately. Shares are assignable. The Club will sell plots to persons other than shareholders, but such persons will not have any interest in the property as a whole. There will be rigid restrictions against nuisances of all kinds.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Ready on Saturday, March 25, Vol. I. of the New Revised and Enlarged Edition of

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH,

By the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, D.C.L., author of "The Holy Empire"; M.P. for Aberdeen.

In Two Volumes, Large 12mo. Third Edition, Revised Throughout, and for the greater part Rewritten.

Vol. I. Ready March 25. $1.75. Vol. II., In the Press.

"The book should be known by every American who wishes to understand his own country. . . . It is by far the most able, sincere, candid, and impartial study of the condition of the United States that has ever appeared since De Tocqueville's memorable work."—*Boston Beacon.*

"Written with full knowledge by a distinguished Englishman to dispel vulgar prejudices and to help kindred people to understand each other better, Prof. Bryce's work is in a sense an embassy of peace, a message of good will from one nation to another."—*The Times, London.*

"This work will be invaluable . . . to the American citizen who wishes something more than a superficial knowledge of the political system under which he lives and of the differences between it and those of other countries. . . . The fact is that no writer has ever attempted to present so comprehensive an account of our political system, founded upon such length of observation, enriched with so great a mass of detail, and so thoroughly practical in its character. . . . We have here a storehouse of political information regarding America such as no other writer, American or other, has ever provided in one work. . . . It will remain a standard even for the American reader."—*New York Tribune.*

Now Ready. A New Book by F. Marion Crawford.

The Novel. What It Is.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD, author of 'Children of the King,' 'Saracinesca,' etc., etc. Uniform with the pocket edition of William Winter's Works. With photogravure portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents. *Next Week.*

National Life and Character. A Forecast.

By CHARLES H. PEARSON. 8vo, $4.00.

Contents: The Unchangeable Limits of the Higher Races—The Stationary Order in Society—Some Dangers of Political Development—Some Advantages of an Enhanced National Feeling—The Decline of the Family—The Decay of Character.

Russia Under Alexander III.,

And in the Preceding Period. Translated from the German of H. VON SAMSON HIMMELSTIERNA by J. MORRISON, M.A. Edited, with Explanatory Notes and an Introduction, by FELIX VOLKHOVSKY. With Portrait. 8vo, $3.00.

"There is a great mass of interesting information in this volume which cannot be found elsewhere. Indeed, we do not hesitate to say that a clearer and more intelligible idea of what is going on in Russia can be obtained from these pages than from many other books of larger scope and greater pretension."—*New York Tribune.*

"This is a most engrossing book."—*The National Observer.*

Now Ready. 30th Annual Publication. 12mo, $3.00.

The Statesman's Year Book, 1893.

Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World for the Year 1893. Edited by J. SCOTT KELTIE, Librarian to the Royal Geographical Society. Thirtieth Annual Publication. Revised after Official Returns. 12mo, cloth, $3.00.

"No well-regulated library, whether it be of the scholar, statesman, editor, or man of letters, can afford to be a day without 'The Statesman's Year Book.'"—*Mail and Express.*

Now Ready, Vol. I. 12mo, Cloth, $1.10.

English Prose.

Selected by various writers, with short Introductions. Edited with a general Introduction by HENRY CRAIK, C.B., LL.D. In 5 volumes. Volume 1, Student's Edition, $1.10. Library Edition, $1.50.

Just Ready. A New Poem entitled

The Eloping Angels.

By WILLIAM WATSON, author of "Lachrymæ Musarum," "Poems," etc. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

A NEW BOOK BY MR. WALTER PATER.

Plato and Platonism.

A Series of Lectures by WALTER PATER. Fellow of Brasenose College. Globe 8vo, cloth, $1.75.
Also a large-paper edition, on hand-made paper, limited to 100 copies, $3.00.

"To the student who is prepared to follow its pliant movement as it itself follows the evolution of the thoughts which it envelops patiently, closely, affectionately, this book, which is richer in scholarship than 'Marius' or the 'Studies in the Renaissance,' and as fascinating as either of them, will prove a delight and a generating power in the world of ideas."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW NOVELS.

Now Ready. By Mr. Henry James.

The Real Thing, and Other Tales.

By HENRY JAMES. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

By the Same Author. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 each.

The Lesson of the Master.
A London Life.
The Reverberator.
The Aspern Papers.

The Marplot.

By SIDNEY R. LYSAGHT. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.
Just Published.

The Story of John Trevennick.

By WALTER C. RHOADES. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"The charaters are varied and clearly drawn. The narrative is direct and free from trivialities, and the leading motive is worked out with genuine artistic skill."—*Boston Beacon.*

A Mere Cypher.

By MARY ANGELA DICKENS. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"The story is one of power."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

F. Marion Crawford's New Novel.

Children of the King.

A TALE OF SOUTHERN ITALY. Second Edition. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

New and Cheaper Edition of the Eversley Edition of CHARLES KINGSLEY'S NOVELS.
To be published monthly.

Westward Ho!

2 vols. 16mo, cloth, gilt, $2.50. *Just Ready.*

The Dryburgh Edition of the

Waverley Novels.

To be completed in 25 volumes. Illustrated with 250 wood engravings, specially drawn by eminent artists.

Subscribers' names are now being received by all booksellers and by the publishers. Each volume will be promptly delivered monthly as published.

Just published. Vol. 6. $1.25.
OLD MORTALITY.

Ready.
WAVERLEY. GUY MANNERING.
THE ANTIQUARY. ROB ROY.
MONTROSE and THE BLACK DWARF.

*** Large-Paper Limited Edition, on Hand-Made Paper. For prices apply to the booksellers.

Macmillan & Co.'s List of Books by American authors will be sent free, by mail, on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

The Week.

THE more important of the nominations for office sent to the Senate by President Cleveland on Monday leave no doubt of his independence in making them. They came as a complete surprise to the politicians and omniscient newspaper correspondents. The choice of ex-Senator Eustis as Minister to France is particularly eloquent of the President's independence, as it is also of his magnanimity. The Louisianian had no political backing, and his outspoken attack on Mr. Cleveland eight years ago would have made him distinctly ineligible to any office in the gift of the President, if the ordinary rules of the game had been followed. Inasmuch as he was bitterly opposed to Mr. Cleveland on the ground of the latter's independence and efforts to introduce decency into politics, and inasmuch as he more than once in his public life arrayed himself with the lewd fellows of the baser sort in his party, we think Mr. Cleveland's magnanimity has taken a wrong direction in his case. We suppose there is no doubt of his personal qualifications for the French mission, but he has identified himself with a type of politics which his party cannot too soon get rid of instead of honoring. Ex-Chancellor Runyon of New Jersey is of a wholly different stamp, and his choice as Minister to Germany is the restoration to public life of a man whom the Machine politicians of his State long since ceased to have any use for. Mr. Risley of New York, named for the Danish mission, is certified to by Senator Murphy as a man of whom he had never heard. This is an excellent recommendation, as far as it goes, on the principle of the man in the pit who, when a sad actor uttered the words, "Alas, poor Yorick, I knew him!" promptly called out, "That speaks ill for Yorick's acquaintances."

The *Tribune*, which is always a pretty good civil-service-reform paper when the other fellows are in office, said on Thursday, in discussing our consular service:

> "What is needed in order to raise the standard of the American consular service is a system of promotions. If President Cleveland, instead of appointing Gen. Collins to the lucrative office of Consul-General at London, had transferred to that post a veteran who had served the Government faithfully and honorably abroad under successive administrations, he would have made a new departure of real significance."

The only weakness in the proposition which the *Tribune* offers, to fill our consular offices by promoting men who have done good service for long years under other administrations, is that we have almost no such men in the consular service. An examination of the list of United States consuls in office at the close of President Cleveland's Administration (taking the names in the 'Congressional Directory' for December, 1888), shows that of 263 consuls-general and consuls only 66 remained in office—including one consul-general—when the 'Congressional Directory' for February, 1893, at the close of President Harrison's Administration, was printed. On its face this statement would seem to indicate that civil-service-reform ideas did make some impression on the State Department under Harrison and Blaine. But a little further investigation discloses the fact that of the 66 consuls continued in office 43 were men whom the Cleveland Administration found in their places when it came into power. Practically, therefore, the whole consular service under the last Administration was given over to the spoils system. We do not mean to infer from this that President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham are not under any obligation to improve on the methods of their predecessors.

Although a stringency in the New York money market is a familiar enough incident of the month of March, it is very rarely that the stringency is so protracted as it has been in the present month. Ordinarily, the large amounts of currency sent about the 1st of March to the interior centres of trade are returned by the 10th of the month, when merchants have settled their bills. This year the money has not even yet flowed back, and the uncertainty of our banks regarding their resources has led not only to exorbitant prices for call loans in Wall Street, but to a sharp restriction in the accommodation usually offered to local merchants. The situation is thus in many respects peculiar, and its cause is equally singular. We have not yet done with the history of the great grain crop of 1891. Enormous as were the exports of that and the succeeding year to famine-stricken Europe, there was yet left unconsumed in the grain market an exceptionally large supply. The visible supply of the three chief cereals was reported on March 13 as 100,000,000 bushels. This was nearly double the stock of a year ago, and not quite four times as large as that of 1891. An immense amount of this grain is held for sale by the Chicago speculators, most of whom, quite contrary to the assumptions of the anti-optionists, are refusing to sell at ruling prices. To "carry" such stocks, money in enormous amounts is needed at the centre of speculation, and the Chicago banks, as might be expected, have not only withdrawn from New York institutions their whole deposit account, but have been borrowing New York money on the best collateral their security-boxes can supply.

The orders which Judges Taft and Ricks of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio have issued in regard to the right of a labor union to order strikes and boycotts, and the right of employees of railways to quit work without due notice to their employers, are of great interest and importance. They bring these very weighty questions before the highest court of the country for final decision. Judge Ricks's orders of Saturday, following on the lines of a previous order by Judge Taft, were issued in an injunction case which was brought by the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company against Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The Railway Company asked for an injunction restraining Mr. Arthur from issuing an order to the members of his organization directing them to refuse to handle the cars of the company because of a difference of opinion about wages. In granting the injunction, Judge Ricks issued an order to Chief Arthur directing him to give notice in the usual way that the by-law or regulation of his Brotherhood which required members of the Brotherhood to refuse to handle the cars of the company in question was not in force or effect against said company. A similar order was issued against Joseph W. Watson, who is Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Railway Employees. Orders were also issued to Arthur and Watson to file with the Court a copy of the by-law, rule, or regulation of the Brotherhood under which directions to refuse to handle cars were usually issued.

In explaining these orders to some engineers and firemen who had quit work in aid of the boycott on the railway company and had been arrested for so doing, Judge Ricks read a statement which the Labor leaders throughout the country have taken to mean, if sustained, that henceforth railway employees will be compelled to continue to work against their will—that the decisions involve the right of a man to quit work when he chooses. This is a perversion both of the Judge's words and of the facts in the case. All that the Judge says on this point has been said many times before, so far as the abstract merits of the case are concerned. That no body of employees who perform a service involving public comfort and convenience ought to be allowed to quit work in such a manner as to cause great public inconvenience is a point that has frequently been raised. Whether they can do it, and not violate existing common-law rights, is a question about which opinions differ, some authorities believing that they cannot, and others that additional legislation is necessary to restrain them from such action. As for their moral

right to do so, there is nothing in Judge Ricks's opinion which has not been stated in many quarters, and in none with more clearness than in the reports of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Beginning with their report of 1887, this Board, which is composed of men who were appointed as friends of Labor, has repeatedly called attention to the need of legislation which should make it impossible for railway employees to quit work without giving notice according to contract. In its special report on the New York Central strike, the Board laid down some recommendations which are almost identical with the statement made by Judge Ricks as to the obligations which ought to be imposed upon railway employees. Judge Ricks holds that there exists legal authority to enforce such obligations, and his decisions will serve the useful purpose of having the question decided once for all. It is noticeable that Chief Arthur declares that he will comply at once with the Judge's orders, and will suspend the law of the Brotherhood under which boycotts are ordered.

One of the declarations which President Harrison made in his message transmitting the Hawaiian treaty, was that the possession of the Sandwich Islands by any other great Power "would not consist with our safety." This view of the importance of these islands to the safety of the United States as a nation is adopted in almost every argument made in favor of any form of annexation, and yet, in the light of facts, can anything be more ridiculous? These islands are distant from California about 2,000 miles. Compare their situation with that of the islands off the Atlantic Coast. New Providence, which may be called the centre of the Bahamas, situated only 160 miles from the Florida coast, is the possession of as great a Power as Great Britain. Bermuda, lying only 580 miles from Cape Hatteras, is a military station of the same great Power. Cuba, lying only 130 miles from Florida, is a possession of Spain; Martinique and Guadeloupe belong to France, and scores of other islands in the West Indies might be mentioned, lying only a few hundred miles from our coast, over which foreign Powers have exclusive control. If the government of an island lying between this country and Europe or Asia must be in the hands of the United States to secure our national "safety," certainly such control is more necessary over the neighboring islands in the Atlantic than it is over a far-distant island in the Pacific. We managed to maintain an efficient blockade of our Southern ports during the rebellion notwithstanding the nearness of sympathetic Englishmen at Bermuda and the Bahamas. We can imagine no conflict in which the United States might be engaged wherein the possession of the Sandwich Islands would add materially to our strength; nor can we conceive any condition of our navy which would render it easier for us to maintain our authority there against a foreign antagonist than it would be to seize the Islands from any foreign Power which might be in possession of them. Just at present no foreign Power wants them.

The latest budget of news from Hawaii contains some extraordinary utterances by the President of the Provisional Government. He was confident that annexation would be accomplished, as he thought the "United States cannot afford to let us go." But what sort of a people with what sort of capacity for self-government we cannot afford to let go, he naïvely revealed in saying what he thought would happen should the treaty be rejected:

"Of course, if the unexpected should happen, our only alternative would be a republic. We should find this form of government most difficult to carry on, owing to the mixture of races here and the preponderance of an uneducated vote. *It would necessarily be a government by force.* I have no doubt that resolute men could manage it, but we could hardly hope for public confidence and security under such conditions."

Yet President Dole thinks that Hawaii would make a beautiful American State, since, when asked what form of government he would advocate in case of annexation, he cheerfully replied, "Statehood, undoubtedly."

It was to have been expected that a more satisfactory solution of the Hawaiian troubles would be arrived at under a Democratic President than under a Republican Administration. Those troubles were the direct result of Republican legislation. The free-sugar clause of the McKinley Bill was what made the Americans in Hawaii discover that the monarchy was effete. There can be no doubt that it gave the planters just ground of complaint. Their reciprocity treaty was made on the tacit understanding that free entry of their sugar in this country would remain a special privilege granted to them—a privilege worth bargaining for and obtaining by the important concessions which they actually gave in exchange. All this was pointed out at the time the McKinley tariff was before Congress, and the Republicans were reminded by Mr. Carlisle and others that they were practically riding rough-shod over the treaty rights of the Hawaiians. But what difference did that make? As Commissioner Thurston remarks in his article in the *North American Review*:

"The fact that Hawaii admitted free entry of United States goods, in consideration of a protected market for her sugars, and that the opening of that market to the world practically cancelled the benefit of the treaty to Hawaii, cut no figure in the great game of politics. The fact that in the faith of the continuance of that protection upwards of $25,000,000 of American capital had been invested in the protected industry, and that the proposed law cut off all protection at one stroke, hindered the passage of the law no more than a fly on the rim of a wheel impedes the progress of the coach."

Now it is precisely the correcting of the evils wrought by the McKinley Bill in this way and others to which the Democratic party stands pledged, and for which it was put in power. It had no part in that "great game of politics" which played the mischief with the Hawaiians in the first place, and might naturally be looked to for the undoing of that mischief. McKinley was the chief oppressor of the islanders, and next to him is the Sugar Trust. We have before cited the evidence showing how it has taken them by the throat. But this enemy of theirs the Democratic party is also pledged to fight. Mr. Cleveland threw down the gage of battle to this and all other Trusts in his inaugural.

There is something connected with the Harris case more important than the fate of the prisoner, and that is the maintenance of popular respect for and appreciation of the orderly administration of justice. If this be true—and who will deny it?—the scenes enacted in court on Monday must have distressed if not alarmed everybody who believes the orderly administration of justice to be at the very foundation of civil society. Recorder Smyth, therefore, we are sure, will in his calmer moments regret the permission he gave Harris to deliver a speech an hour and a half long, abusing the witnesses and the public prosecutor, and analyzing the evidence against him. We are not too bold when we say that it was a scene without precedent in the history of criminal justice, if we except that great national scandal, the Guiteau trial. We speak as laymen, and under correction, when we ask the Recorder whether the question, "what he has to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him," is meant, or has ever been meant, in law or propriety, to enable the prisoner to review the entire case and dispute argumentatively the verdict of the jury, the rulings of the court, and the conduct of counsel—or, in other words, to make allegations which could by no possibility operate in arrest of judgment? Is it not true that the question is meant, and has always been meant historically, to enable the prisoner to introduce *new* matter, if he has any, in bar of his sentence or in extenuation of his crime—that is, something which has not been judicially passed on, or which in the forum of morals may constitute a claim to pity? It is true that a prisoner answering this question is always, in common humanity, allowed a certain latitude; but latitude running into irrelevancy an hour and a half long is calculated to bring justice into contempt, and this, we say with great respect, was what happened on Monday, for it converted the court-room into a mass-meeting, of which the crowd outside, with its cheers for the prisoner and groans for the Recorder, was simply an "overflow."

The latest "un-American" practice to suffer exposure is the rule of the Bar As-

sociation that one adverse vote out of five shall be sufficient to exclude a candidate for membership. The patriotic denouncer of the rule is the man who has just fallen a victim to it, the Tammany Senator, Mr. Roesch. He hails his blackballing as really a great personal victory, inasmuch as his exclusion from the Association was "only possible because of an un-American by-law which makes one vote in every five sufficient to blackball a candidate." But the Senator ought to point out what would be the genuine American way of intimating to a Tammany gentleman that other gentlemen did not care to associate with him. Would a clubbing or a ducking be necessary to convince him that his company was not desired? Senator Roesch ought to reflect that if, as he thinks should be the case, the rule of the mere majority were applied to matters of personal intercourse, the usages and safeguards of society would be broken down even in our fair land. According to his doctrine, he would have the right, as a good American, to push his way into a parlor despite the objections of the lady of the house and her daughter, provided he had the consent of the majority vote of the butler, the cook, and the family ashman.

At about the same time that Mr. Gladstone was puncturing the bimetallist windbag in the English Parliament, the German Chancellor was performing the same kindly office in the Reichstag. In Germany, as in England, the bimetallist strength is largely found among the farmers, and it was Count Mirbach and the other leaders of the agrarian Conservatives who asked Caprivi what he was going to do for silver. They had no more definite ideas themselves of what should be done, or even of what they wanted done, than had Mr. Goschen. But they were sure that something ought to be done, and asserted that it was the Ministry's business to find out what. Pressed for a definite proposition as a basis for discussion, they at last agreed to this one: "If Germany were to lead the way towards bimetallism, the other nations would soon follow." "Then you mean," said the Government, "that we ought to go over to bimetallism without waiting to see what other countries will do?" "Not at all," replied the German silver-men; "that is not our policy at all; that, we admit, would be very foolish." The retort was obvious that if, by "leading the way," they meant "following others," what they needed first of all was a course in logic, and with that the debate closed.

The furious crowds who fill the court-room in Paris during the Panama Canal trial and rage against the judge are probably in the main the metropolitan "petites gens," who have to listen to the way in which their savings, which were to build the canal, were divided among the politicians. The small farmers and little people of the provincial towns have still to be heard from, and which way they will turn nobody pretends to know. When, in 1871, they were disgusted with the ravings and contortions of the Radicals under Gambetta, they put the Royalists in power by great majorities, but since then a new generation of voters has arisen which has seen the Orleanists in collusion with Boulanger. Still, this will hardly weigh against the fact that the Conservatives, or "Right," in the Chambers are the only politicians who have not been touched by the Panama exposures; and the importance of this is indicated by the fact that one of the charges levelled at the Minister of Justice is of an attempt to extort from the wife of one of the culprits testimony implicating some of the Monarchical wing in the Chambers. So that we may witness after the election a violent swing of the political pendulum in the direction, not of monarchy, but of a republic managed by men who would convert it into a monarchy if they dared. The French people are really less prepared to tolerate political corruption than any other in Europe—less, too, than we are here, for the simple reason that they are less familiar with speculation, and rapid accumulation, and the whole apparatus of commissions and "divvies" which speculation brings with it. Very few Frenchmen go into any kind of business with the expectation of making a rapid fortune. Large ventures play comparatively little part in French trade and industry. Most Frenchmen rely on small savings and extreme frugality for independence and comfort; so that the Panama affair is an amazing novelty to the bulk of the population. That so much money could be got out of a corporation by "striking" politicians astonishes the provinces at least. That the crisis is not more serious is doubtless somewhat due to the complicity in the corruption of the great bulk of the rascally newspapers which usually flame and rage in revolutionary times. Their lying puffs and "reading notices" have sealed their founts of indignation.

The death of Jules Ferry is a very serious loss to the French Republicans, as he was almost the only man of real vigor of the old opportunist set who remained unscathed by recent events. His recent election to the Senate, after six years of retirement and of unpopularity such as rarely overtakes a public man, shows to what straits the Republic has been reduced by the Panama scandal. He was hated by the Radicals because of his known readiness to meet disorder with grape and canister, and by the religious world for the truculence with which he pursued the Jesuits and other religious orders, and by the provinces for annexing Tonquin and sending the army to perish in distant rice swamps and jungles. The day he left office he was pursued by a mob to his home, and for a good while afterwards he hardly dared to show himself in the streets. There is no doubt that the annexation of Tonquin was a terrible mistake, but it was due to the necessity which nearly all Republicans felt, after the overthrow of the MacMahon régime, of doing something to connect the Republic with national glory and expansion, and especially with the glory and expansion of the old colonizing days of the monarchy. But he did not take into account the great change in the national manners which has occurred since the Revolution, and made Frenchmen the most stay-at-home and least enterprising of modern nations. When France sent out her swarms of adventurers to America and India, the population was wretchedly poor, and nearly as prolific as the Canadians. Since then it has become stationary or declining, has got possession of its own soil, and has contracted a passion for small savings and for small certainty rather than for large speculative profits, which has made competition with Germany, Great Britain, and even Italy in fields of foreign venture impossible. It was Jules Ferry's ill luck to be the first to find this out by actual experiment, and it is, perhaps, not too much to say that it killed him. The strain of the last ten years must have been frightful, and probably left either brain or heart unable to bear the excitement of his sudden restoration to power and fame by his election to the Presidency of the Senate. But it will be a good while before France produces his like, for his type of statesman was one in which modern democracies show no tendency to abound—the austere, independent, imperious type, which was represented in England in the last century by the Old Whigs, who were willing to do everything *for* the people, but not *by* or *through* the people.

The informal vote in the city of Brussels on the question of putting universal suffrage in the revised constitution—a vote which resulted in a large majority in favor of the project—did not seem to carry much weight with the Prime Minister. The very day after the vote was taken, he made a speech on revision before the Chamber, in which he said that universal suffrage was only "a dream," so far as Belgium was concerned, and that the vote of Brussels in favor of it, "however important it might appear, had not changed his settled convictions on that subject." He made a rather neat point against one of the apostles of the universal-suffrage gospel by citing a speech of the latter's, made no longer ago than 1884, in which it was maintained that, "to make head against the influence and pretensions of the Clerical party, there is but one force—democracy; but it must be an intelligent democracy. Before the suffrage, education is essential." The question is by no means settled, and Monday's despatches reported the intention of the Brussels workingmen to go on a general strike if universal suffrage is not granted.

"GOOD CHARACTER AND COMPETENCY."

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S announcement, in an answer to an office-seeker, that, in the light-house service, it is and has been the policy of his Department "to encourage and insure a high standard among the light-keepers by retaining them in the service during competency and good behavior, and by promoting and transferring them to better stations as a reward for good service," and that "no light-keeper will be disturbed by him in his official position merely because of his political opinions," is a very valuable and suggestive utterance. If the State Department could say the same thing with regard to the consular service, we venture to assert that it would be worth more to the safety, honor, and welfare of the United States than six ironclads of the latest pattern and containing all the modern improvements. In fact, we doubt if any number of ironclads would remove the discredit and distrust brought on the American name in foreign countries by the character of our present consular service. We say nothing about the damage done to our commercial relations by it, because, so long as we pass McKinley bills, and make hatred by foreigners a crown of glory to our statesmen, there is no use in blaming our consuls for not pushing our trade abroad. The reason Secretary Carlisle gives for permanence in the light-house service is applicable almost literally to the consular service. He says:

> "The great number of light-keepers employed, and their isolated situations, prevent anything like constant overseeing of their work; and a faithful performance of their responsible duties, involving the safety of a vast amount of property and the number of lives entrusted to their care, depends upon the good character and the competency of the keepers themselves."

It is true that no lives are lost by consular incompetency, and perhaps it might be said no property; but the good name and fame of the United States people and Government, political, commercial, and social, is largely dependent on the character and competency of the consuls, and, like the light-house-keepers, their work is done in isolated situations, remote from the observation of the American public. But in truth the reasons for keeping good light-keepers and good consuls in office are applicable to all branches of the public service. Business is business, whether it be public or private business. Any distinction between subordinate offices on the score of politics is as absurd in the public as it would be in private service. If a railroad corporation were to treat conductors' places as "spoils" and brakemen's as permanent, it would excite general merriment.

The notion, too, that there is something "practical" in using the offices to reward party service received a great shock in 1884 and in 1888, and ought to have received its deathblow last year. Politicians might in 1880 have wagged their wise heads over the folly of the "theorists" in supposing that party organization could be maintained without spoils, but since Mr. Cleveland won the Presidency in 1884 without having a single office-holder working for him, and Mr. Blaine lost it when every office-holder was working for him, and since a similar thing occurred in 1888 and in 1892, it is time that we heard no more of this folly. Office-holding competency, secured by the ordinary business methods, is the winning card for every party, as now plainly appears.

The importance attached to offices as a means of rewarding "workers" by politicians relates, in truth, rather to the nomination than the election, for it is the former rather than the latter which mainly occupies their minds. To "get the delegates," as Hill said, is the chief object of their ambition, and, in their estimation, the thing which best proves their power or talent. About winning the election they concern themselves only in a minor degree, as something which no one State can wholly control. It is in securing the delegates that office or the prospect of office is most useful. It is usually in order to get delegates that offices are promised, and as a reward for getting them that offices are generally bestowed, for the contributions of the office-seeking class to the victories at the polls are comparatively small. As Mr. Cleveland has won the election without "getting the delegates," having left that sweet triumph to glorious "Dave" Hill, he can now go on and break up nearly all the great traditions of the spoils system without fear of consequences. The announcement that tenure in any branch of the non-classified service will depend on "good character and competency," breaks up one of them, and the worst.

But there remains another which he can now attack, and, if the news from Washington be correct, is attacking—that, namely, which treats office-seeking as *public* business. This notion, which President Harrison encouraged by a sort of manifesto after his inauguration, has probably done more to produce the quadrennial rush at Washington than any other one thing. Every office-seeker goes to Washington now with the idea that he has a right to be heard about his application, or, in other words, that the President, under his oath of office, owes him, the office-seeker, a portion of his time and attention. This is a pure hallucination, and if Mr. Cleveland can dissipate it, he will not only clear the administrative machine of a great encumbrance, but save thousands of poor men from expense they cannot afford, as well as from torturing anxiety. An application for an office, and especially for an office which is not vacant, is not in any sense public business. It is the private business of the applicant, and he has no more right to claim the President's attention for it in a personal interview than for a patent potato-peeler or incubator.

Another hallucination, almost equally mischievous, is the notion that the body of office-seekers who go to Washington about this time are, or in any sense represent, the American people. They have been taught to think that each of them has the same claim to the Presidential ear as the 5,500,000 Democratic voters would have could they collect in the White House in reception hours; and that, if they are snubbed or denied a hearing, some sort of violence is done to the democratic principle. The truth is, that the whole of the President's time and ability is due to the millions who do not go to Washington, and that the thousand office-seekers who do go and take up the President's attention are committing a fraud on the rest of the community, at which he in listening to them in a certain sense connives. Their need of office and desire for it are no more a public concern than their need of or desire for a new suit of clothes. If these elementary distinctions could be put on paper by some competent officer and distributed among visitors to the White House, it would do the best work of political evangelization that this generation has seen.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION.

THE report of the Joint Committee of the New York Legislature on the subject of taxation is a very thoughtful and well-considered treatise. We have had Tax Commissions before now composed of experts, not members of the Legislature, who have made reports as intelligent as this, but we cannot recall any committee, resting under the responsibility of legislation as well as of investigation, which has done nearly so well. The Commissions always recommend an abandonment of the attempt to tax invisible and intangible things and personal property which has the power of flight and escape. Legislative committees have always heretofore recommended more drastic measures to find the invisible things, and severer penalties for the concealment of them. In other words, the economists have always advised against the general property tax, while the lawmakers have until now always insisted upon it in the strongest terms. It would seem that the long chase after a will-o'-the-wisp in the matter of taxation had been abandoned. To speak more properly, it would seem as though the Legislature was willing at last to make the laws conform to the facts of the case, for the general property tax, although theoretically in force in this State, is not so in practice, and has not been for many years. The Committee does not in terms recommend the exemption of personal property, but it proposes a new system which, if adopted, will almost certainly bring about that reform. The language of the report on this subject is as follows:

> "We confess a considerable change of heart from the opinions at first entertained by us when we say that the proposition to relieve personal property from taxation presents a

problem which we are well satisfied is worthy of careful study, but to which we do not feel fully warranted in giving our present assent further than in the direction recommended."

Such language would never have been employed by a legislative committee unless public opinion had undergone a radical change. Undoubtedly new conditions have helped to bring about this change. The payment of the State debt and the completion of most of the costly public edifices have brought us near to the possibility of carrying on the State Government without any levy on the counties. Prior to 1880 all the State revenue, except a small sum derived from invested funds, was obtained by assessment on the counties. The State passed a law prescribing how the valuations of property should be made for purposes of taxation. Then it fixed the percentage necessary to meet the State's expenses, and directed the county officers to pay the sums named to the State Treasurer. In 1880 the Legislature took a leaf out of the Pennsylvania system and gained a certain amount of revenue independently, by taxes upon the dividends of corporations, upon collateral inheritances and some other things, which could be easily collected without the intervention of county officers. The law of 1880 has been amended from time to time until now it produces about one-half of the sum required for State purposes. The aim of the Committee is to establish a system which shall yield the whole of the State revenue without any property tax. The Committee say that so large a gain is not to be expected in a single year. They propose certain changes looking to the ultimate realization of this project which they think will yield an additional $4,000,000 at once and eventually the whole amount required for State purposes.

Whenever the State revenue shall be derived entirely from sources other than the counties, the Board of Equalization will be abolished and there will be no obstacle to what is called "local option." It cannot make any difference to Erie County how Albany County raises money for local purposes. It cannot make any difference to the State at large how New York county raises money for her own use. Whatever she obtains she must get in pursuance of law, but she and all the other counties should be allowed a choice among certain prescribed methods, and will be if this system takes root. The Committee say that local option means the exemption of personal property, first by one county and then by another, each one striving to attract such property or to prevent others from drawing its own away. This is a fair supposition. Hence, if the Legislature adopts the Committee's recommendation, we shall know that it has given its sanction indirectly to the principle of the exemption of personal property.

Looking for new sources of State revenue, the Committee has suggested, among other things, a tax on mortgages, coupled with a proviso that such mortgages shall be exempted from local taxation. This plan seems to us unobjectionable. Theoretically, mortgages are taxable now for both State and local purposes. The maker of the mortgage (the one who owes the money) has the right to deduct the amount from his personal property liable to taxation; but this is a barren right in most cases because personal property is not listed for taxation. The change proposed by the Committee is rather as to the means of collecting the mortgage tax. It offers a commission of one per cent. to the local tax officers on all moneys so collected. This will stimulate them to search the records and see that no one who ought to pay the tax escapes from it. The tax proposed is very moderate, being only one-half of one per cent. In order to make this provision effective, the present exemption of mortgages held by savings-banks and life-insurance companies ought to be repealed. There is no good ground for this exemption. All these people (the depositors and the insured) are forehanded, and they ought to pay some part of the public expenses. Any class who can get rid of a tax by using a catch-word will do so, naturally, and it happens that an abundance of catch-words is handy for this purpose. What the savings-banks need is not exemption from the taxes which other people pay, but a relaxation of the stubborn rules enacted by the State which restrict their investments. The mortgage tax always brings up the question whether the burden of it falls on the borrower or on the lender. This point has never been satisfactorily determined by economists, although the weight of authority seems to favor the opinion that it falls on the borrower. If this is the correct opinion, there is no reason for exempting either savings-bank mortgages or life-insurance mortgages from a tax to which other mortgages are subject.

The Committee recommends also the taxing of the capital stock of foreign corporations doing business in this State on that portion of their capital employed here. This is entirely just. Corporations which pay taxes directly to the State ought, however, to be exempt from local taxation except on their real estate—this by way of simplification of the tax system. It is possible, of course, to make the State tax high enough to equalize the burden. The present double-barrelled system of taxing corporations ought to be swept from the statute book whatever else is done or not done. The recommendation that manufacturing corporations, which are now exempt from tax on their *capital stock*, shall be taxed in that way, is open to more serious question. The principle upon which this exemption was originally made was the same as that which applies to other personal property of a flighty character. If it can get away and establish itself in another State where it is exempt from taxation (Pennsylvania, for example), it is best not to offer it that inducement to move.

"A POINT IN JOURNALISM."

THE Boston *Herald* discusses at some length, under the above heading, in answer to a correspondent, the question whether a "great newspaper" ought to print accounts of prize-fights. The correspondent objects to such reports because their influence is "demoralizing," and "stimulates young men to cultivate the brutal instincts," because prize-fights are immoral and illegal, and, finally, because he dislikes to let his family see the reports of such contests. The *Herald* exposes itself to such criticisms more than most other newspapers in the country, mainly, paradoxical as it may seem, owing to the goodness of its editorial articles. That is to say, the observations of the editor on the questions of the day, moral, social, political, and religious, are for the most part so sensible, well informed, and so elevated in tone and temper, that people of taste and cultivation are seduced into subscribing for it as a good family paper, and are then disappointed and even shocked to find that its news columns are very much like those of the Boston *Globe* and New York *World*—that is, contain, for the most part, elaborate and embellished records of contemporaneous crime and folly. As a general rule, the newspapers which most carefully explore the sewers and garbage-boxes of society adapt their editorial homiletics to the "finds" served up by their reporters. The leading articles are addressed, frankly and without disguise, to readers to whom life is largely made up of rapes, suicides, murders, adulteries, fights, swindles, forgeries, elopements, parricides, and falls of pastors. The writers speak not in the character of moralists or philosophers or economists, but of jolly good fellows who are themselves out on a spree, and sympathize keenly with those whose opportunities of seeing the seamy side of human nature have been scantier than their own.

The defence of the *Herald* contains nothing new. It has been made before by the same paper, but it is a defence which can never become stale and will always repay examination. It says, in the first place, that although reports of prize-fights may be unfit reading for the "children of tender years," or for "ladies," or for the "refined classes generally," and although such fights have been made illegal because they are immoral and brutalizing, and are, in short, "evil and wrong," yet a "great newspaper"—meaning a newspaper with a large circulation—cannot avoid printing them. Why not? Because "life is made up of contests," "in politics, in the bar, and in the forum," and because contests are what most interests people of all classes, and because it is a matter of careful observation that when a paper con-

tains a report of a prize-fight, it is the first thing that passengers of all classes read as they come to town to their business in the morning—"the middle and the more wealthy and cultured classes" as well as the others. "The newspaper," says the editor, "in treating of this topic, starts with this as a fact. Why does it exist? It exists because of an element inherent in human nature."

The trouble with this argument is that it proves too much. If it has any force at all, it covers all obscene literature as well as reports of prize-fights. A report of an indecent divorce case would be read in the cars in the morning by probably twice the number of people who read the reports of a prize-fight, for the women would read it as well as men, and, if they did not read it on the train, would very likely carry it home with them for private perusal. "The element in human nature," too, which demands obscene literature, is about twice as strong as the interest in "contests" of all kinds, physical and mental. Why, then, do the law and public opinion condemn and prohibit the publication and sale of indecent literature? Simply because its influence on young and old is unhealthy, degrading, and brutalizing, "the element in human nature" notwithstanding. What the influence of reports of prize-fights is may be readily inferred from the character of prize-fighters and of the company which witnesses their contests. It consists almost always of the offscourings of human society—gamblers, thieves, drunkards, and bullies. The sprinkling of betting men who have lawful occupations which is sometimes found among them, does not change their complexion. The pugilists themselves, too, are generally persons whose manners and morals are a disgrace to our civilization; but as they retain the human form, seeing them pummel each other out of shape, amid the yells and oaths of a band of surrounding ruffians, must to any man, young or old, make human nature seem a cheaper, viler thing than he had previously considered it.

It is for these and half-a-dozen other similar reasons that the law of most civilized communities has prohibited prize-fights. But the law is everywhere imperfect in not also prohibiting newspaper reports of them, for it is these reports, more than anything else, which keep them going. It is the notoriety given by the newspapers to the pugilists and their doings which produces each successive crop of them, and keeps alive the depraved interest in their contests. The silence of the press about them would do more in one year to suppress these contests than the Sheriff and police can do in ten. It is the newspapers which make popular heroes of such brutes as Sullivan and Corbett and "Squire Abingdon," the poor creature who has just ended his career of vice and extravagance as a general "bottle-holder" of all the leading ruffians of the ring.

The plea set up by the Boston *Herald*, that there is some sort of obligation resting on "a great newspaper"—that is, a newspaper of large circulation—to publish pugilistic reports, which does not rest on newspapers of small or restricted circulation, is a *reductio ad absurdum* of the claim of complete freedom from moral responsibility to the community, which has long been the bane and disgrace of the press. If this responsibility exists at all, of course the larger the circulation the greater the responsibility is. If a publication have an evil influence, the wrong of it is in the direct ratio of the number of people it reaches. There is nothing in the modern world more curious than the attempt, and in some degree successful attempt, of newspaper proprietors to claim for their business an exemption from the moral jurisdiction under which every other business is carried on. A doctor who defended his practice of abortion by alleging the large demand for it; the lawyer who gloried in chicane and pettifogging by pointing to the large number of his clients; the bookseller who excused his obscene-literature department by proving that its sales brought in more money than all the others; the landlord who declined to eject his brothel-keepers, showing that they paid higher rents than any other class of tenants—would be greeted with mingled merriment and execration. But a newspaper proprietor, whose trade always includes the maintenance of a chair of moral and social philosophy, when charged with fostering a debased and debasing curiosity among all classes, with diffusing vile tastes among the young, and with discouraging good literature and intellectual interests, puts in the brothel-keeper's and faro-banker's defence—that he is meeting a widely felt want—and then rests his case.

THE PROBLEM OF SMALL LIBRARIES.

THE seal of the newly fledged city of Quincy, Mass., bears the motto "Manet," as if in pleasantry, for the charter was a distinct and even noteworthy innovation. Nor has the innovating spirit exhausted itself in the direction of municipal reform. Quincy has a public library, a memorial foundation, of which the twenty-second annual report is before us, with Mr. Charles Francis Adams's name at the head of the undersigned trustees. The building was calculated for the accommodation of 20,000 volumes, and last year it gave shelter to 19,000. The trustees dismissed the idea of an enlargement of the building, and resolved upon the only other possible solution of the problem, a diminution of the books. They considered the fact of Quincy being a suburb of Boston, some eight miles distant and easily accessible, and resolved that their Thomas Crane Public Library should not attempt to compete, for the sake of the scholarly few, with the great collections in the metropolitan centre. They would therefore discard such works as would not naturally be looked for in a suburban library; such as experience showed to be but seldom or never consulted; such as required too much space in proportion to the frequency of consultation — like public documents; and "all duplicates and books of ephemeral interest." They fixed the normal size of the library at 15,000 volumes, and contemplate a perpetual winnowing and renewal within this figure, constituting the collection of "all the standard works in the language, and a good assortment of practical treatises and of the best works of reference."

The choice of 15,000 as a maximum was determined by the belief of the trustees that this number is "within the limit of reasonable catalogue work"—in other words, as we infer, within the resources of the Crane Library. The necessity of frequent renewals of the printed catalogue in consequence of the disappearance of books in the reducing process is obvious; but this is not the only expense. The trustees aim to sell the catalogue, "irrespective of cost, at a price so low as to put it within the easy reach of any one wishing to use the library." Their idea appears to be that the library, being thus introduced into the family, will be more used than upon the ordinary condition of going to the library to consult the catalogue, and that "a people's working and educational institution" will result.

Whatever may be said in support of this policy, we do not expect it to find favor with librarians, and it seems to us not a solution but a postponement of the problem. In carrying it out, the trustees will have a greater responsibility and a greater care than they imagine. It is easy to put away, by a broad rule, duplicates and whole classes like public documents; but when it comes to passing upon works of ephemeral interest and works not often called for, one needs to be a very broad-minded and a very well-informed trustee, with plenty of leisure. There are degrees of value even in what is ephemeral, and minds capable of comparison and reflection will often gain as much by studying the taste and mode of thought of a previous generation as by familiarizing themselves with those of their own. Such a comparison ought not to be confined to "standard works." And again, the mass of readers and the thoughtful and studious few in any given community cannot fairly be offset in a numerical equation. Fifty-six per cent. of the books taken out of the Crane Library in 1892 were fiction, adult and juvenile. Who can doubt that the greatest service to the public was rendered by supplying the borrowers of the nineteen per cent. in the categories of history, general literature, arts and sciences, travels, biography, poetry, religion, and education? And who knows whether the well-thumbed or the dusty and uncut volume contributed more to the formation of individual character

or to the ultimate welfare of Quincy or of mankind?

We leave it to experts to pass upon the Quincy policy on the score of economy, and to contrast it with that governing the expansion of the branches of the Boston Public Library, among which the Crane Library may before many years be enrolled by annexation. We think it self-evident that to fix an arbitrary limit to the library and to make room for the new books by getting rid of the old is to put a damper on public spirit. People will not offer to give books which may be rejected at once or after a few years, and the motive for additional benefactions to the building or the sustentation-fund supplied by the sight of vigorous growth and cramped accommodations and insufficient service will be destroyed. This is the most serious objection to the policy initiated by the trustees. Furthermore, if the giving of books such as the library would not be justified in buying is discountenanced, there will be a general falling off in the quality of such gifts; and, finally, the library will be denied its share in the custody of the rarer works accumulated in the neighborhood of Boston. A catastrophe might any day overtake any one of the metropolitan libraries in which the trustees would concentrate these treasures. Such risks of total destruction should be distributed.

But there are practical difficulties in the way of the trustees. To prescribe the number of *volumes* is to entail a constantly diminishing number of works and authors Twenty-three per cent. of the volumes called for in 1892 were periodicals, and we presume the Library binds its current sets. The yearly addition from this source alone must be considerable, and will tend more and more to restrict the tract open to winnowing and renewal, unless the heroic remedy is applied of emptying the shelves of the early volumes of *Harper*, the *Atlantic*, the *Century*, *Littell*, the *Nation*, etc., etc. Moreover, the question arises, Are editions in one volume or in many to be preferred in the case of prolific writers or the larger books of reference? Clearly, by total limitation and by the removal of duplicates, a premium is put on multiplying the volumes in the interest of the greatest number of readers. In the case of fifty standard authors in fiction, poetry, history, science, politics, and economics, with a good proportion of American writers, we have easily reckoned up an average of fifteen volumes apiece. There is an edition of Browning, for example, in fifteen. Would the trustees reject the gift of it because they have the same matter in fewer volumes? Would they discard the latter in favor of the former, and in general would they take the ground that a variety of editions differing in completeness, in critical value and mechanical accuracy and attractiveness is not to be tolerated? Must one read of Lincoln in Herndon's two and not in Hay and Nicolay's ten volumes? May one not have the benefit of both? If they have not all of a set—of Dickens's 56 and G. P. R. James's 61, for instance—will they decline voluntary accessions to it; in other words, will they hold that the public need do no more than *sample* an author?

In their reference department, will they insist on Webster in one volume, or will they keep it together with the 'Century Dictionary' in six and the 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' in fourteen volumes? In the contest between this and the circulating department, which shall have the preference? Shall the fifty to sixty volumes of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' be gratefully accepted from Citizen X, or be declined with thanks because it would debar as many one-volume authors? So with the increasing "series"—of epochs, heroes, men of letters, rulers, reformers, and the like. So with the uncurrent volumes of the Quincy Directory, 'Whitaker's Almanac,' the 'Statesman's Year Book.' All these must crowd out a large number of works of the most diversified and many of a superior kind, and help along to a condition in which nothing more can be given away by the trustees and nothing more taken in, or else their magic 15,000 must perforce be exceeded. When that time comes, their duties will certainly not be onerous, and the cost of cataloguing will be reduced to a minimum, but meanwhile their labors are likely to be severe. The process will be hastened if books not in the English language are to be admitted; but, for aught we can discover to the contrary, the Quincy public is expected to go to Boston not less for its foreign literature than for its public documents.

We make these criticisms without denying that, as a library of 15,000 volumes may be founded at one stroke by a judicious selection that will practically exclude rubbish, so an old library may and ought to be protected against the intrusion of poor stuff not worth housing. But it is better, we believe, to overrate rather than underrate the intelligence of the local public, to consult its convenience upon the spot to the fullest possible extent, in purveying for it to err on the side of freedom and "natural selection," and to make the library a means not only for the diffusion of knowledge, but for the promotion of public spirit.

THE JUBILEE MASS AT ST. PETER'S.

ROME, February 20, 1893.

LONG before daylight yesterday the steady rumble of carriages going towards St. Peter's could be distinguished; and those who arrived at this early hour on the great Piazza, found it already invested by the municipal guard and the bersaglieri, who formed a cordon on the outer side of the obelisk, permitting only those to pass who were provided with tickets for the church ceremony. The presence of the King's troops to keep order at the very door of the Vatican is not the protest against Papal pretensions one might at first suppose it, for one of the first articles of the Statuto proclaims the Roman Catholic religion that of the State, and as such to be protected and assisted by King and Government.

The doors of St. Peter's remained closed till seven, so the earliest arrivals (at 4:30) remained on the steps of the church, pressing as near as possible to the doors, so as to have easy access to the tribunes of reserved seats, or (for those who had only tickets) for standing room near the altar. It was an unusually motley crowd for a religious function. One is usually notified to wear black, and the women are required to cover their heads with veils, according to St. Paul's injunction; but only those distinguished by admission to the reserved seats were kept to this rule; so one saw pilgrims in every variety of national costume, where such still existed, ladies from the hotels in travelling garb of different fashions and colors, ambassadors to the Holy See in full uniform with all their decorations, and country people from the Castelli Romani in Sunday finery of brightest hues. An immense number of tickets had been distributed, besides which four thousand have since been declared to have been forged. Between the opening of the doors at 7 A. M. and 8:30, the immense space in St. Peter's was filled to every corner; every point of vantage on the side of the Papal monuments and the corners of the bases of the columns had been occupied. The guards at the pilgrims' door, to which an immense green ticket directed them, seeing still a great concourse of pilgrims pressing towards them, and fearing the Pope's procession from the Vatican to St. Peter's might be impeded by this continuous flow of people, had the unfortunate idea of closing this door and posting a placard on it inviting pilgrims to enter at the one to the left destined for the public. This caused much confusion by the hurried rushing from left to right by the crowd on the steps, and many fell and were trampled on and hurt; besides which, the church being as full as safety permitted, this door was also soon closed, and it was then that among the pilgrims who had come from afar there was "weeping and gnashing of teeth." A master of the ceremonies came out and arranged that some might enter by a private door further on, but as many as 25,000 ticket-holders remained shut out, and may count themselves as those foolish virgins who slept late instead of trimming their lamps.

We congratulated ourselves on having been more provident. The sun was rising in all its glory in a luminous, cloudless sky as we left our dwelling at a little past seven, and hailed one of the string of returning cabs which, in two rows of going and coming, reached from the Piazza di Spagna to the Vatican. There was a hum of voices everywhere on our way. One could not fail to perceive that the day was full of significance—those who care for quiet ardently hoped that it might end peacefully. The civil authorities had evidently taken every precaution that there should be no cause of provocation on their side, and had rigorously suppressed all counter-demonstrations and processions with banners or inscriptions. It was feared that the pastoral letters of the new cardinals dwelling on the spoliations of the Holy See, which had been telegraphed in part to the Italian newspapers from England, might lead to provocation. It is certain that an immense circulation of pilgrims in Rome is always a source of danger to the peace; for as they are people who bring little into the revenues of the country, they are not favorably regarded either by the shopkeepers, who complain of having done little or no business this winter, or by the hotel-keepers, who, if they lodge them, have to do so on special terms. Moreover,

there is a class here only too glad of rows, hoping that some good may come of any change.

It was easy to pass through the ranks of bersaglieri and to mount the steps, but even to get into the peristyle of St. Peter's there was some difficulty and much pushing. An Italian crowd is always a good-humored one, and there is generally a great regard for good manners and very little rough hustling. Our tickets taken and the doors passed, the church seemed already very full—fuller than we deemed it possible it ever could be. A deep line of people crowded the central aisle through which the *guardia nobile* kept a passage clear for the procession and for people of distinction to get to their tribunes. We determined to see the ceremony of the mass itself, rather than the procession, and pressed forward beside the side chapels past the sacristy till we arrived at the wing to the left of Bernini's bronze canopy above the high altar; and here we decided to remain, if possible. Among the tribunes erected for reserved seats was one especially labelled for the Pecci family—the family of the Pope. The stalls for the ambassadors were behind the high altar; before them were stationed the principal pilgrimages, with their respective banners. The balcony opposite was occupied by the nuns, too high above the crowd to be separately distinguishable; even the narrow passage within round the dome was full of spectators, who must have seen as through the wrong end of a telescope. The choristers occupied another gallery. We let ourselves go with the current, and were soon carried as near as we were likely to get to the ceremony. We found ourselves among priests, nuns, divinity students, and Italians from the provinces, all very determined to see all they could and to make their best of this opportunity to receive a papal blessing. There was still an hour and a half to wait, and every one hoped by pressing forward to get as near as possible to the vacant space kept open for the procession.

At the sound of the first cannon at half-past eight, the multitude knew that the Holy Father was on his way, and every one tried to get his neighbor's place in front. Some of the English ladies came provided with little stools to stand on, much to the discomfiture of those behind them; but the general determination to see, and the utter indifference to the courtesy which is such a characteristic of the Italian nation, made it impossible for them to make use of this rather unfair advantage. Already the surging of the crowd filled many with alarm; the priests and nuns were evidently used to it on such occasions, and the divinity students were enjoying it, and were making jokes all the while, while their father directors were inciting them to fresh efforts to get in front, and gave them the example by a very adroit use of their elbows. The people from the provinces, however, were frightened, never having been in such a wedge; and one short, stout Venetian gentleman lost his temper and his courage, and, abusing all around in strong language, he advised his wife to go ahead by any means. His son, a square-built boy of fourteen, was fighting and butting with his head, which seemed as hard and round as a cannon-ball. One young peasant girl began weeping with terror at the roughness of her neighbors; we tried to protect her, but she soon went away altogether. I saw one energetic countrywoman fighting her way into our midst, talking and apologizing as she went. She got beside me at last, and gave me the benefit of her confidences. She had come on foot into Rome that morning, a walk of two hours, and had been on the steps of St. Peter's when the doors opened, so she had been lucky enough to get an excellent place quite in front beside an English lady, who, after a time, pulled out a little bottle of strong-smelling stuff—phenic acid, she supposed; the strong odor made her faint, and so she had to go out and relinquish her excellent place, but she was determined to see the Pope and receive his blessing. Pio Nono had blessed her, Leo XIII. should bless her, and then she should live and die content.

We envied the possessor of the smelling salts. The heat became excessive, the pushing almost unendurable, while people were getting angry and rude to each other, regardless of the place. At last a shout, which spread through the crowd and continued for some minutes, greeted the entrance of the Holy Father into St. Peter's. The enthusiasm was extreme: arms were raised, handkerchiefs, caps, and hats waved, and every one shouted; "Long live Leo XIII.! long live the Pope! long live Pope Pecci!" (the country people seem to call him by his family name). The procession took three-quarters of an hour to arrive at the high altar. Expectation had been strained to the utmost in our portion of the crowd before the *flabelli* appeared round the corner of the great pilasters supporting the dome. The acclamations sounded again, excitement was at its highest pitch as the pale, emaciated figure of Leo XIII. was borne along in the *sedia gestatoria*, blessing the multitude as he passed. He seemed even more transparent than usual in his shining white and gold robes, and his movements betrayed great weakness and fatigue. The acclamations continued until he had taken his place at the high altar and the silver trumpets from above had commanded attention to the mass. We could just see the Pope and his cardinals and the ceremony of putting on and taking off vestments and the change of the mitre, but we could hear nothing. The Pope's voice, which is unexpectedly sonorous considering his frail appearance, was entirely lost under Michael Angelo's great dome. We were told that the new cardinals had been permitted to wear their red robes for this special occasion; the others were in violet, as is usual in Lent. Cardinal Vaughan's erect figure and imposing presence was very observable.

After the first words of the mass my neighbors continued to talk quite loud again, and a priest behind me, putting his two hands on my shoulders and using me as a wedge, tried to get forward, calling to the students under his care to follow. I turned upon him in anger, with reproaches for his forgetting the holiness of the place and the solemnity of the occasion, not to speak of the example to his young men. He looked pained and embarrassed at being thus lectured in comprehensible Italian in the presence of his flock, and at once desisted from making free with my shoulders, after excusing himself by a "You will understand that we want to see, and you are taller." The students had not even brought their breviaries; they evidently regarded this mass as a sight to enjoy, and assumed that they would easily be absolved for any carelessness on such a day. The most solemnly impressive moment was the elevation of the Host. As the Holy Father knelt before the altar with raised hands, the sun was pouring down upon him in two columns of brilliant light from the windows in the apse, making the light beyond seem almost gloom. Bernini's bronze twisted columns framed in the picture of the brilliant altar, the white Pope, and the red and violet cardinals standing around him. He was evidently much moved and with difficulty rose from his knees. Then, after the usual change of mitre, the Te Deum began, being chanted by the choristers above, whose fresh young voices contrasted with the responses, in which, for the first time during the service, every one joined. The chanting throughout the service was really impressive, although they had not chosen any of their early church music, but had preferred later compositions. One could not but feel that the whole service was a splendid ceremonial, perfectly adapted to its surroundings, and that St. Peter's, notwithstanding all that has been written and said about the decadence of its sixteenth-century decorations and its utter want of religious mysticism, is, in its large lines and showy decorations, very well fitted for the great pomp of a function like the present one.

We left during the Te Deum, in order to be in time to see the crowd of pilgrims coming out at the doors. We made our way slowly and with difficulty through the crowd. It seems that some Benedictine monks had ambulances and were reviving fainting ladies during the service. The air felt delightfully fresh and bracing after the great heat inside the church. The tall Papal policemen were guarding the doors, and from the peristyle the Swiss guards, in their showy Michelangelo liveries, could be seen waiting for his Holiness's return to the Vatican. Soon we heard the sound of many voices again acclaiming the Pope and wishing him long life. The shouts continued during his passage to his palace through a doorway inside the church to the right-hand side, after which the sixty thousand people, pilgrims and spectators, came pouring through the doors, which had been thrown open after the Pope's passage, into the brilliant sunshine of the Piazza. It was a sight worth seeing. These people came together from every part of the world as a token that the Catholic faith is still very much alive, and that its votaries are ready to assemble to do honor to its supreme head; and the day was such a glorious one, so full of sunlight, with a feeling of coming spring in the air, that Rome must have seemed indeed a blessed place to those visitors. S. S.

A BOURGEOIS NAPOLEON.

PARIS, March 3, 1893.

'NAPOLÉON INTIME'; my eyes were attracted lately by this title, though I knew absolutely nothing of the author of the book, M. Arthur Lévy. On inquiry, I learned that M. Lévy had been long engaged in buying books about Napoleon. There is a vast Napoleon literature, and at the beginning of his huge volume M. Lévy gives the list of the works which he will have occasion to cite. This list fills nearly four pages. He belongs, as you see, to the historical school, which deals with what are called original documents. "You will find in this work," he says in his preface, "no opinion concerning Napoleon which is not founded on information procured from the most varied sources, or official texts of which the originals are easily accessible, either in our National Archives or in collections which I can fully indicate." With extreme scrupulousness, the author has been careful not to use the 'Mémorial de Saint-Hélène,' though it would often have confirmed his views. He has thought with some reason that you must not take the definition which a man gives of himself.

M. Lévy has certainly been very painstaking; he has read much, he has consulted many documents, but it is not necessary to read far

in his pages to see that he is wanting in the qualifications of an historian. His work might be adduced as the most characteristic proof that the modern documentary school, though it professes to have nothing in view but the truth, is often misled and errs for want of criticism. Take this example of Napoleon. Here are two men, Taine and Arthur Lévy: I don't compare them for talent, but both are systematic devotees of what we call the documentary school. Taine brings forward a thousand little facts in succession before drawing his final conclusion, and so does M. Lévy. Their notes, their citations are so numerous that they become fatiguing. How is it that, having used the same works, the same letters, the same collections, they come to totally different conclusions?

We have all read the portrait of Napoleon drawn by Taine. It is very severe, and you feel at once that the author always meant to be severe. He read his documents with the intention of finding out all he could against Napoleon, and made the most of it. He worked like the man who washes sand in the placer in order to pick up the little gold that can be found. Human nature is very complex: if you analyze a man and a life, you can present the result of the analysis in many ways. It is evident that Taine had unconsciously formed in his own mind a certain image of this great enigmatic figure of Napoleon, which will for all ages to come fill the beginning of the nineteenth century; and when afterwards he came to work out his chapter on Napoleon with the aid of documents, he took from those documents what best suited his preconceived idea. Napoleon was to him from the beginning an Italian tyrant of the Renaissance, a man of the Cæsar Borgia type, thrown by events on the great stage of France and of Europe; he was a mixture of Machiavelli's Prince and the Corsican brigand. There is an evident *parti-pris* in M. Taine's development of the character and work of Napoleon, but the impression he leaves on the mind is probably nearer the truth, at least on many points, than that left by the ponderous work of M. Lévy.

It was hardly necessary to accumulate a mountain of original documents to come to a conclusion like this: "The work of this man, born a bourgeois, is essentially a bourgeois work; thanks to him, the middle classes have gained a foothold in affairs of state." The Napoleon of M. Lévy is a Napoleon bourgeois, *bonhomme*, as we say. Would you have believed it?—he was weakness itself in his family, with his brothers and sisters; he forgave his enemies; he was hardworking, painstaking, generous to a fault, economical for himself; if he made war, war was always forced upon him; he was always betrayed, he betrayed nobody; he was conciliating, and not quarrelsome. "Napoleon," says M. Lévy, "in whom were personified the virtues of the middle classes, has shown what the sons of the emancipated nineteenth century ought to be—candidates by right to all employments. He has shown . . . how the generalissimo of innumerable armies can remain a soldier; how, at the top of the social hierarchy, it is possible to be, like a common auditor of accounts, active, strict, punctual, economical, and honest."

A bourgeois Napoleon—this is surely the most paradoxical view that could be taken of a man who remains in the popular imagination a demigod, made of some other stuff than the rest of mankind. A commonplace Napoleon is a sort of outrage against that truth, deeper than the common truth, which turns history into a legend. We cannot judge Napoleon as M. Lévy does, and put him, as he does, on the level of the merchant, the shopkeeper, "who devotes himself, body and soul, to the prosperity of his work, who lives for it alone." There is in Bonaparte a poetical element which we cannot and ought not to ignore: the man who moulded revolutionary France into its actual form, who organized its disorganized forces, who stirred Europe to its foundations and prepared the development of our modern nationalities, was not a mere bourgeois, a good man longing only for a quiet home and the pleasures of family life.

The details of M. Lévy's book are all interesting, the conclusions which he draws from them are all wrong. He makes an exact picture and covers it with a dull gray color. He is pursued with the idea of whitewashing Napoleon, of proving that he had no defects; but, as the French say, people have the defects of their qualities and the qualities of their defects. A perfect Napoleon would probably have lived and died in obscurity. There was in him a force which could not be arrested and was comparable to a natural force. The day after the 18th Brumaire, going back to Paris, he says: "Now we must reconstruct and reconstruct solidly." And he did go to work at once, with Roederer, Dumas, and others. His powers of organization were marvellous, and nothing is more true than what Taine says of the solidity of the mould in which he fixed administrative France.

The most interesting parts of 'Napoléon Intime' are the chapters on his early years, his life in Corsica, his family, his school-days, his difficult début in Paris, his life in the capital when he was young, unknown and poor, his first relations with Barras and the members of the Republican Government. You will find condensed in these chapters a number of details, taken from a quantity of books and pamphlets; there is sometimes a melancholy note in the letters written during that period by Napoleon which is surprising in so active a man. One day, for instance, he writes to his brother Joseph: "Life is a light dream which evaporates." He is often ill, he makes a hundred plans. In a moment he rises from obscurity when the Directory employs him in Paris, and when he puts down a Royalist insurrection. He writes to Joseph after this event, which is a turning-point in his destiny: "You will have heard by the papers all that concerns me. I have been appointed by decree Lieutenant-General of the Army of the Interior. Barras has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. We have conquered, and all is forgotten."

M. Lévy does not throw enough light on the first relations of Napoleon with Barras and with Josephine Beauharnais; but he gives *in extenso* the letters which Napoleon wrote to Josephine after she had become his wife. These letters are of the most ardent lover; there is no doubt that Napoleon was almost madly in love with the charming, thoughtless, childish Creole whom the French people still call *la bonne Joséphine*. If Napoleon loved Josephine, Josephine did not return his love. She wrote to one of her friends, a short time before her marriage: "You have seen at my house General Bonaparte. Well, he is to become the father of the orphans of Alexandre de Beauharnais, the husband of his wife. Do you love him? you will ask me. Well, . . . no. Do you feel any antipathy towards him? No; but I find myself in a tepid state which displeases me, and which, in religious matters, the devout find the worst state of all."

Mme. de Beauharnais was the friend of Mme. Tallien; the marriage had been arranged by the famous mistress of Barras. It was said at the time that Barras had enjoyed the favors of Josephine. Two days after the celebration of the marriage, Bonaparte left for Italy; he was Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army, and during his first memorable campaign, which was a succession of victories, he found time to write to Josephine letters which were extraordinary effusions of the most violent love, and which made Josephine simply say, with a shrug of her shoulders: "Est-il drôle, ce Bonaparte!" Immediately after her marriage, during the Italian campaign, and afterwards, during the campaign of Egypt, Josephine led a life of gayety in Paris, incurred debts, allowed young officers to court her. Things became so bad during the Egyptian campaign that Napoleon returned to Paris with the firm intention of asking for a divorce; he was disarmed at the first meeting, and Josephine again took full possession of him.

When political considerations induced him afterwards to divorce her and to marry an Austrian archduchess, he provided for Josephine with the greatest generosity, and he always continued to see her from time to time. His passion for Josephine was probably a protection against the many women whom he knew afterwards, but whom he always treated with a mixture of contempt and almost of anger. We should have much to say on the chapter devoted by M. Lévy to Napoleon's relations with his sisters, especially with Pauline, whom he married first to Gen. Leclerc and afterwards to Prince Borghese. M. Lévy does not seem to us to have completely cleared Bonaparte or his sister of the imputations directed from many sides against them. The question of the murder of the Duc d'Enghien falls strangely enough in his book in a chapter which has for its heading "Sa générosité." M. Lévy speaks very lightly of this political crime. Here, and in everything, he is determined to minimize all the faults of Napoleon. In our time of severe criticism, his 'Napoléon Intime' will not be admitted as a lasting historical document.

Correspondence.

THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In my report as Dean of the Harvard Divinity School for the last academic year I suggested that the experiment of an undenominational divinity school would not be fairly tried until there were one or two additional chairs of theology to be filled by representatives of different denominations. In his report President Eliot referred to this suggestion with approval. I have noticed in the *Nation* and in some other papers the assumption that this was a confession of the failure of the plan of an undenominational theological seminary—a cry of distress, as it were, and a reaching out after some means to repair the failing fortunes of the school. In regard to this assumption, will you allow me to say two things?

In the first place, speaking for myself alone, I will say that, from the beginning of what may be called the new movement, such a duplication or triplication of teachers of theology entered into my ideal of the school. In my report for the year 1883-'84, I urged it more strongly, and discussed it at greater length, than in my report for 1891-'92. I may add that, with some difference of detail, it was a favorite idea with James Freeman Clarke.

In the second place, the school was never so prosperous as now, and never in so little need of a change of policy. In the year 1880–'81 the number of students was 23, which was higher than the average. In the last three years the number has been 40 and 41. The number is small, but the proportional increase is considerable. The increase has been largely in the direction of the higher theological education. This year, for instance, the school contains 14 graduates of other theological schools, and one of our own.

If the plan under consideration were carried out, I believe that the school would be larger; but it would be so because, in my view at least, it would be better fulfilling the ideal of an undenominational school. I am well aware that to those theologians whose idea of a theological seminary is that it shall fit students for the service of one denomination, and that therefore they should be raised, so to speak, under glass, the plan will seem as ridiculous as that of an unpartisan civil service seems to an old-time politician. It will seem absurd, also, to those whose idea of an undenominational school is that it shall be conducted wholly by Unitarians. To those who believe that the office of a theological school is to help men to independent thought and to advance theological science, I think that the plan will commend itself as the one best suited to the circumstances of our time. C. C. EVERETT.

THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL, March 18, 1893.

A PEST OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Cannot something be done to suppress a nuisance like that of which I enclose herewith a circular? The fourth batch of these within the past year has just been received. Remembering the effective service the *Nation* did in suppressing the great Literary Bureau in Yellow Springs, O., in 1875, my thoughts naturally turn again to you.

Very truly yours, W.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 17, 1893.

[The circular in question is sent out from Tiffin, Ohio, by "Yours Confidentially, Colchester, Roberts & Co.," "being Alumni of first-class colleges ourselves," and recognizing "the fact that the student of the present day, as well as he of the past generation, has duties to perform and work to do for which time and fitness are wholly wanting," and that "there are those who are obliged by a tyrannical college faculty to waste both mortal time and parental money in gorging a brain with knowledge as useless to its owner as was Greek to the Montezumas." "Our prices are as follows: High School Orations and Essays, $3 to $8. . . . Special attention paid to Law, mathematical and medical theses. . . . No money required in advance."—ED. NATION.]

SIR THOMAS BROWNE ANTICIPATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the *Nation* of March 16, a letter by J. Shipley Newlin is headed "De Lesseps Anticipated," and a quotation is introduced from an essay of Sir Thomas Browne, to prove that he was before De Lesseps in the conception of piercing the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Newlin informs us that Sir Thomas Browne was born in 1605, and probably published the aforesaid essay about 1650. The great explorer Samuel de Champlain was at the Isthmus of Panama in 1599, and in a work written by him that year he refers to a ship-canal in the following words:

"One might judge, if the territory four leagues in extent lying between Panama and the river [referring to the Rio Chagres] were cut through, he could pass from the South Sea to that on the other side, and thus shorten the route by more than fifteen hundred leagues. From Panama to the Straits of Magellan would constitute an island, and from Panama to New Foundland another, so that the whole of America would be in two islands."

(*Vide* 'Brief Discovrs des Choses plvs Remarqvables,' par Sammvel Champlain de Brovage, 1599, Quebec edition, vol. i., p. 41. See also 'Champlain's Voyages,' Prince Society's edition, vol. i., p. 25.)

EDMUND F. SLAFTER.

BOSTON, March 17, 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The suggestion of a Panama canal was made very soon after the Spanish Government became convinced, about 1525, that there was no natural waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific save at the extremities of the continent. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to determine who first proposed such a canal. In 1527 the route of a carriage-road from the head of navigation on the Chagres River to the Pacific was explored. A further survey was ordered in 1532. On February 20, 1534, the Emperor Charles V. ordered a special survey of this region to find out the most convenient way to establish communication between the South Sea and the head of navigation of the Chagres, to set forth the difficulties of carrying out the project presented by the difference in the height of the tides and of the divergence in level of the shores, and to compute the probable cost in men and money as well as the time necessary to bring the enterprise to completion. In October of the same year Andagoya reported that such a project was entirely impracticable, that there was no prince in the world, however powerful, capable of uniting the two seas (Navarrete, 'Viajes y Descubrimientos,' vol. iv., pp. ix–xi). During the sixteenth century many surveys were made, and the question aroused much interest. Gomara, in chap. 104 of his 'History of the Indies,' published in 1551, strongly urged the construction of an interoceanic canal and suggested four routes. Three of them were the familiar ones to which modern attention has been varyingly attracted, viz.: the Chagres, the Nicaragua, and the Huasacualco, or Tehuantepec routes. Gomara realized the difficulties, but hopefully declared that where there is a will there is a way (Guillemard, 'Magellan,' 198; Bancroft, 'Central America,' iii., 738). Acosta, however, in his 'History of the Indies,' published in 1590, referred to this project, and pronounced it futile to attempt to divide the mighty barrier of mountains established by God to sustain the fury of the seas (Navarrete, *ibid.*, p. xii). Again, in December, 1616, the King of Spain requested the Governor of Castilla del Oro to investigate the feasibility of a canal (Bancroft, 'Central America,' ii., 471). Navarrete says that Bolivar had great hopes that the Panama Congress of 1825 would devote serious attention to the canal question. Navarrete adds that no doubt the future advance of the sciences and the arts will enable man to overcome obstacles then apparently insuperable.

Bancroft's 'Central America' contains various references to the proposed canal, while the appendix to the third volume gives a full account of the various projects of the present century. Bancroft is inclined to give the credit of the first proposal to Charles V.

EDWARD G. BOURNE.

ADELBERT COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, March 18, 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The communication published in your issue of March 16, under the heading "De Lesseps Anticipated," suggests the following passage from Eckermann's 'Gespräche mit Goethe':

"WEDNESDAY, Feb'y 21, 1827.

"Dined with Goethe. He expressed much admiration for Alexander von Humboldt, whose work on Cuba and Colombia he had begun to read. The opinions expressed by Humboldt on the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama seemed to have a special interest for him. 'Humboldt,' said Goethe, 'from his intimate acquaintance with the topography of that region, has been able to indicate other points along the coast where, by utilizing some of the streams which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, the same object might, perhaps, be more easily attained. All this, to be sure, has been reserved for the enterprising spirit of the future. It is certain, however, that if a canal should be constructed which would allow the largest vessels to pass from the Gulf of Mexico into the Pacific Ocean, the consequences to the whole world would be quite incalculable. I should be surprised if the United States allowed such a work to escape from their hands. It is to be foreseen that within the next twenty or thirty years this young and vigorous nation, with its pronounced tendency towards the west, will occupy the vast territory beyond the Rocky Mountains. It is further to be foreseen that along this whole coast of the Pacific Ocean, where nature has already formed the largest and safest harbors, there will spring up important commercial centres as the medium of an extensive trade between China, the East Indies, and the United States. In this event it would be not only desirable, but almost necessary, that there should be for merchant-vessels and ships-of-war some speedier means of communication between the eastern and western coasts of North America than has hitherto been possible by the tedious, unpleasant, and expensive voyage around Cape Horn. Therefore, I repeat, the United States will find it absolutely necessary to construct a passage from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and I am sure that this is an undertaking which they will one day accomplish.

"'I should like to live to see it, but I shall not. Secondly, I should like to see a canal connecting the Danube with the Rhine; but I fear this is a project too vast for the Germans to execute with the means at their command. Finally, I should like to see the English in possession of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. These three great things I should like to see, and it would, perhaps, be worth the while to hold out some fifty years longer for that purpose.'"

Sixty-five years have passed since Goethe spoke these words, and we, at least, have lived "to see the English in possession of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez." As for the Panama Canal, if not a *fait accompli*, it is just now, as some one has said, "decidedly in the air," and that, too, in more senses than one.

M. D.

ROXBURY, March 18, 1893.

WIDOW BEWITCHED AND *GRASS-WIDOW.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: For the first of these expressions one will explore in vain the pages of Johnson, Richardson, Webster, and Worcester. Whether any of these lexicographers knew it, but thought it unworthy of record, may well be doubted. Yet it was by no means uncommon in the last century; and an exhaustive search

among my papers would, I dare say, enable me to produce twice as many quotations for it as those which follow:

"My condition was very odd; for . . . I was a *widow bewitched:* I had a husband and no husband; and I could not pretend to marry again, though I knew well enough my husband [who, a felon, had fled the country] would never see England any more, if he lived fifty years." De Foe, *Moll Flanders* (1721), p. 63 (ed. 1840).

"What can you be able to do, that would be more grateful to them, than if they should see you divorc'd from your Husband; a Widow, nay, to live (a *Widow bewitcht*) worse than a Widow; for Widows may marry again." Nathaniel Bailey, *All the Familiar Colloquies of Desiderius Erasmus* (1725), p. 171.

"As to the lady herself, she has e'en as good a Chance of being happy as the String of *Widows bewitched* who have lately taken the same Route before her." Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith, *A Series of Genuine Letters between Henry and Frances*, Vol. iv., p. 7 (1766).

"It would, perhaps, have been natural, if Sir Solomon, in his zeal to remove the licence of the old White Horse to his own premises, had offered to put the poor *bewitched widow* [a woman whose husband had disappeared mysteriously] into it." "Lord Lowder abroad, Lord Denningcourt in the country, and Sir Jacob so engaged between consoling the *bewitched widow* and betting, there could be no danger from him." Mrs. A. M. Bennett, *The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors* (1797). Vol. i., p. 249; Vol. iv., p. 149 (ed. 1813).

"In a letter from Major Wight to Dr. Bell, dated July 11, 1798, we find the following passage, which would seem to intimate that, at that time, some fair lady had attracted his notice: 'What shall you make of your *widow-bewitched?* My guess is, that she is not what she seems. You have not raised her in my estimation by mentioning that Dr. Darwin is her most intimate correspondent, and Lady Audley her acquaintance and friend. I don't like learned ladies. They are, most generally, deficient in that delicacy and correctness which render a woman most truly amiable.'" Southey's *Life of Dr. Andrew Bell* (1844), Vol. ii., p. 75, foot-note.

"I [Lady Randann, who had divorced her husband] became, in the eyes of your half-formed bucks, the most attractive of all objects, a *widow bewitched.*" *Morning Chronicle* (1798), in *Spirit of the Public Journals*, Vol. ii., p. 259 (1799).

"The other, a Mrs. Waldo, a *widow bewitched.*" "But his rakery had been considerably subdued by this country retreat, where his attentions were confined to one woman, a widow, or a *widow bewitched*, of a lieutenant in the navy." Jeremy Bentham (about 1827), in his *Works* (1838-1843), Vol. x., pp. 14, 24. So Sir John Bowring reports what was said to him by Bentham, who was born in 1748.

See also the quotation from Mrs. Gaskell's *Sylvia's Lovers*, given by the Rev. T. Lewis O. Davies, in his *Supplementary English Glossary* (1881).

A *widow bewitched* is, then, "a woman who is living in divorce, practical, if not actual."

The expression, as I am told by a gentleman and a lady who lived many years in Devonshire, is often used there, but, they think, in the sense of "a widow eager to remarry." It rarely occurs, nowadays, in books; and I suspect that it is found in very few of the English dialects.

For the following curious quotation, earlier than my earliest for *widow bewitched*, I have to thank Dr. Murray, of the *New English Dictionary:*

"If my marrying a fortune has made me a scoundrel, . . . it is but while I continue a *Widower bewitched.*" John Dunton, *Life and Errors*, etc. (1705), Vol. i., p. 405 (ed. 1818).

In Mr. Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms* we read:

"*Grass Widow.* A wife who has been separated from her husband; called also a 'widow *bewitched.*' In England, the term *grass widow* signifies an unmarried woman who has had a child."

Dr. Worcester defines *grass widow*, as ordinarily current, "a wife whose husband is absent from her for a length of time," and despises the locution as "cant or vulgar," which it is not in England, but only humorous. Dr. Webster's Editors, apparently quoting a later edition of Bartlett than that of 1859, while giving much the same definition, add, "or who has been deserted by her husband," and characterize the phrase as a colloquialism peculiar to the United States. But is it employed there at all in its second alleged sense?

Goldsmith, whatever he intended, wrote, in 1760:

"I have made more matches in my time than a *grass-widow.*" *Miscellaneous Works* (ed. Prior, 1837), Vol. i, essay xxvi.

In Halliwell and Wright's edition of Nares's *Glossary* are these verses, from Taylor, the Water-poet, destined, perhaps, to afford an explanatory clue to the expression in a sense from which that now usually borne by it has been perverted:

"Licurgus did a law in Sparta make,
That all men might their barren wives forsake;
And by the same law it ordained was,
Wives might unable husbands *turne to grasse.*"

But these verses are, even now, suggestive. With allusion to a horse at grass, and therefore out of service, a wife living for a considerable period away from her husband might, by a bold metaphor, be spoken of as a *grass-wife.* A wife so circumstanced is, however, for the time being, virtually a widow. May she not thence have come by the designation of *grass-widow?* But I do not hug myself for this speculation.

Bartlett's second meaning of *grass-widow* is known, I believe, only hereabouts and for some way north from here. In the *Vocabulary of East Anglia* it is said to signify "a forsaken fair one, whose nuptials, not celebrated in a church, were consummated, in all pastoral simplicity, on the green turf." Pretty well, for one of your cloth, Rev. Robert Forby, defunct Rector of Fincham, Norfolk! But the Rev. W. T. Spurdens, dissatisfied with the elucidation of his brother-cleric, dogmatizes, touching *grass-widow*, in this wise: "This should be *grace-widow;* one who has the favour or *grace* shown her of being allowed to hide her shame under the pretence of widowhood. F[orby], [p.] 140, is merely fanciful." And what are you, sir? The question why an unmarried mother is called, by rustic euphemism, a *grass-widow* is still to be answered. Was the other import of the epithet originally misapprehended by the illiterate? F. H.

MARLESFORD, ENGLAND, February 8, 1893.

Notes.

T. Y. CROWELL & Co. have nearly ready the first volume in the "Library of Economics and Politics," edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely, viz., 'The Independent Treasury System of the United States,' by Prof. David Kinley of the University of Michigan; and 'Philanthropy and Social Progress,' seven essays delivered before the School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass.

Harper & Brothers will soon publish Mr. Howells's new novel, 'The World of Chance'; 'The Philosophy of Singing,' by Mrs. Clara K. Rogers; 'Primary Convictions,' by the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe; Horatio Bridge's 'Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne,' with portraits; and Justin McCarthy's new novel, 'The Dictator.' They will also add to their series of "The Queen's Prime Ministers" a biography of the Earl of Aberdeen by his son, Sir Arthur Gordon.

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, announce for early publication 'Persian Literature, Ancient and Modern,' by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed. A facsimile of the illuminated title-page of a Persian manuscript will enrich the volume, together with a facsimile of a portion of one of the oldest known Zend manuscripts, now in possession of the University of Oxford.

A collection of papers on 'Methods of Teaching Modern Languages' is in the press of D. C. Heath & Co.

Von Sybel's 'Erhebung Europas gegen Napoleon I.,' edited as a text-book by A. B. Nichols, instructor in German at Harvard University, will be published by Ginn & Co.

'Through Colonial Doorways,' by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, and 'Outlines of Forestry,' by Prof. Edwin J. Houston, are among the forthcoming publications of J. B. Lippincott Co.

Zola's latest story, 'Modern Marriages,' will be published directly by Benj. R. Tucker.

'Homer and the Epic' is the title of Mr. Andrew Lang's new book, in which he maintains the unity of the 'Iliad,' and discusses Wolf's attack by the light of the history of other epics, the 'Song of Roland,' for example, and the 'Kalevala.' It will be published at once by Longmans, Green & Co. The same house has in preparation a treatise on 'Telephone Lines and their Properties,' by Prof. W. J. Hopkins of the Drexel Institute.

The second series of Mr. C. R. B. Barrett's 'Essex: Highways, Byways, and Waterways' (London: Lawrence & Bullen) deals with villages and manor-houses. The author starts from the village of Newport, and, circling the county from west to east, finishes his wanderings at Harlow. The praise that we gave the first series, which treats of boroughs and small towns, may also be extended to the second. This volume is embellished with nine etchings and many other excellent illustrations; the accompanying text is pleasantly written, with no display of learning or research, and the general make-up of the work does credit to the publishers.

Prof. N. Perini of King's College, London, has edited Dante's 'Vita Nuova' (London: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof) for the use of average students of Italian. His notes are not too numerous nor too recondite, and he gives further help by printing the modern form of archaic words in brackets beside the original in the text, thus, "etade (età)," "avvegnachè (quantunque)." The substance of the notes is eminently sensible, free alike from pedantic quibbles and from critical fads. The book is so well printed, and is in shape so convenient, that it ought to be popular even with readers who do not need its notes.

M. de Vogüé, the leading French popularizer of the Russian novelists, is also an industrious contributor to the periodical press, and most, if not all, of the books he has published are reprints of his magazine articles. Such a reprint is his 'Heures d'Histoire,' a duodecimo of 364 pages just published in Paris by Armand Colin & Co. The title of the collection is a misnomer, as the articles are nearly all book reviews, more or less worthy of reproduction. The concluding one, however, written last December, treats of the Panama scandal in a lachrymose sort of way, and especially deplores the corruption of the press revealed anew by the Panama investigation.

We have received from B. Westermann & Co. the first instalment of the fifth edition of

'Meyers Konversations-Lexikon,' after an interval which, as our readers are aware, has been filled by the issue of two annual supplements. Everything will now be freshly rewrought: the type is larger and clearer, particularly the black letter of the titles, and the longer articles are usefully divided by appropriate sub-headings; the paper is, as being free from wood, guaranteed against growing yellow. But the greatest difference will lie in the number of illustrations, of one kind and another, some ten thousand being promised. The part before us contains, besides cuts in the text, colored plates of European artillerymen, and of an aquarium; colored maps of equatorial Africa and of American history, and a colored plan of Amsterdam; and an architectural sheet in black and white, giving examples of Renaissance buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The barrenness of the contents of this tract of the alphabet forbids further comment, and the solid worth and accuracy of this self-renewing dictionary are too well known to be dwelt upon.

'The Published Writings of George N. Lawrence, 1844-1891,' by L. S. Foster, forms Bulletin No. 40 of the United States National Museum, and is No. iv. of the series of "Biographies of American Naturalists." Besides a striking portrait and a short sketch of the career of Mr. Lawrence, there are about 125 pages concerning his publications, especially interesting to ornithologists.

The great value of the collections made by expeditions sent out by the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History of New York city, in their efforts to secure representations from the various geological horizons, is becoming manifest through the published bulletins. Their importance is thus far most apparent in the light they throw on the forms, characters, and relationships of many species hitherto known only by fragments. One of the articles to which we refer is a sixty-six-page illustrated pamphlet, by Prof. Henry F. Osborn and Dr. J. L. Wortman, on the 'Fossil Mammals of the Wahsatch and Wind River Beds.' Another, by the same authors, relates to the 'Characters of Protoceras (Marsh), the New Artiodactyl from the Lower Miocene.' It is decided that this genus represents a distinct family which may not consistently be referred to either the Pecora or the Tragulina, as now characterized, and of which neither ancestors nor descendants have yet been recognized.

No. 3 of vol. ii. of the Bulletin from the Laboratories of Natural History of the State University of Iowa contains several entomological papers by H. F. Wickham, one of them on Alaskan forms, and a "Report on Zoölogical Explorations on the Lower Saskatchewan River" by C. C. Nutting. The last is rich in ornithological data, the list of birds being lengthy and accompanied by many field notes. Some of the names are introduced on slender evidence, as, description by natives. *Bonasa umbellus*, the ruffed grouse, is recorded from a headless body "with the characteristic reddish brown tail"; but Brewster, one of the best authorities, states that individuals of *B. togata*, the common form of the region, also have this mark. In respect to the white color on the under surfaces of so many sea birds, the author remarks that it may be directive, serving to flash a signal to others when the bird dives for prey. "Thus we can see a possible utility to the species in the possession of white under parts, this utility being at the same time no disadvantage to the individual who unconsciously gives the signal." The act of darting upon prey, whatever the color of the bird, is a signal not likely to escape notice or be misunderstood by any of the keen-eyed creatures in sight bent upon a similar mission. The whiteness of the lower parts accords with the theory advanced by Garman of a bleaching effect of the light reflected from broken surfaces, crystals of sand, ice, etc. The author's treatment of the matter suggests that, like so many others, he inclines to look upon present utility as sufficient proof of origin by natural selection.

In the form of pamphlet extras, Prof. E. D. Cope publishes a couple of papers of importance to herpetologists. The first and larger, on "The Osteology of the Lacertilia" (Proceedings Am. Philos. Society, 1892) treats of North American genera of lizards; and the second, "On Degenerate Types of Scapular and Pelvic Arches in the Lacertilia," from the *Journal of Morphology*, vol. vii., relates to genera of lizards from which the limbs have partially or entirely disappeared.

The latest issue in the Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science is a readable pamphlet of some fifty pages on 'The World's Representative Assemblies of To-day.' In the table at the end may be found a compact summary of the leading facts regarding not merely the well-known national assemblies, but even such bodies of minor importance as the Council of Andorra or the Parliament of Finland. The qualifications of members, their number, and the character of the electorate, are presented in a form convenient for reference or comparison. In the essay which precedes, the compiler, Mr. E. K. Alden, has combined a series of notes on the more important questions to which a comparative study of this sort gives rise. Of course, no attempt is made to treat any of them fully in such narrow limits; but many interesting points of view are suggested on such subjects as the size of the chambers, reëlection, committees, the referendum. One who plans to undertake a more extended consideration of the subject or any of its parts will find this careful outline an admirable guide. From the skill with which the facts are grouped and their tedium relieved by apt allusions, even non-professional readers will enjoy reading it.

We have already noticed Mrs. Zelia Nuttall's discovery of a Hispano-Mexican manuscript of the sixteenth century in the Biblioteca Nazionale of Florence, and called attention to its importance as a contribution to our knowledge of the civilization and especially of the religious conceptions of the ancient Aztecs. In making a critical study of this interesting document, Mrs. Nuttall came upon a passage which placed in her hands the key to the old Mexican system of dividing time into days, weeks, months, years, etc., and enabled her to reconstruct the calendar of the ancient Aztecs. She embodied the results of her researches in a series of tables, which she laid before the Congress of Americanists at Huelva on the 11th of last October, showing that the Mexican cycle consisted of 13,515 days, comprising fifty-two ritual years of 260 days each (less five days at the end of the cycle), or fifty-one lunar years of 265 days each (based on nine moons), or thirty-seven solar years of 365 days each. In order to equalize the lunar and solar years and to bring them into harmony with each other, ten days were intercalated at the end of the fifty-first lunar year, so that each new cycle began in the same lunar and solar positions as the first. Each period commenced with a day bearing one of the four names acatl, tecpatl, calli, tochtli. This calendar, which is by no means so complicated as it seems to be at first sight, was submitted to Prof. Norman Lockyer, who found it to be in perfect accordance with astronomical observations, and expressed the opinion that it must have been used by the aborigines of Mexico for nearly 4,000 years. At the request of the Queen Regent of Spain, Mrs. Nuttall was presented to her Majesty, who complimented her on her scholarly investigations and showed the liveliest interest in them.

In accordance with a ministerial resolution, a careful examination and description of rare MSS. lodged in the different libraries and archives of the Prussian provinces is now being made. One of the most interesting finds so far is a history of the Incas, written by Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboas in 1572. It is supposed that this is the original copy sent by the author to King Philip, of which all traces had been lost for many years. Before coming into the possession in 1785 of the Göttingen library, where it now is, it had belonged to Abraham Granov of Leyden.

The British Labor Commission has been at the pains to collate the reports of all the Bureaus of Labor in the United States—a vast labor, and extremely well performed. Whether it was worth doing at all is perhaps questionable, when it is recollected that a New York functionary named Peck, whose methods were exposed to the light of publicity during the last political campaign, was a typical Labor Commissioner. The contradictory character of the results furnished by these authorities almost passes belief. We should have been glad to have the British Commission compute the cost to this country of the maintenance of these bureaus; it is probable that the income of several thousand farmers would be required to meet the expense. The United States Commission cost $25,000 in 1885 and $175,000 in 1892. As to the practical results, they are indicated with scientific precision by the Commissioner, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who states that "the statistical illustrations of the various features . . . are the results of original inquiry, and these statistical illustrations, taken in connection with others, which are all from most trustworthy sources and from highest authorities, constitute a grouping of facts relative to conditions claiming the fullest attention."

The March *Pedagogical Seminary* makes the interesting announcement of a purpose on the part of its conductors, provided the necessary funds can be obtained, to establish "an ideal school for young children." The intention is to embody in an actual object-lesson as many as possible of the results arrived at by the scientific study of pedagogy, beginning with grounds, building and school furniture, and ending with applied child-study in its higher forms. Such an experiment ought by all means to be tried.

There is nothing in the *New World* for March more noticeable than Mr. J. W. Chadwick's paper on "Whittier's Spiritual Career," which, after all that has been written about the poet, contains much both of criticism and insight that will repay perusal. He recurs to the late Samuel Longfellow's services to Whittier in making him a popular hymn-writer by dint of free handling, curtailing, and patching, for which the poet's gratitude may perhaps be inferred, and was probably deserved at least from the pecuniary point of view as extending Whittier's fame and increasing the demand for his works.

Petermann's Mitteilungen for 1893 opens with a paper on the ethnography of Guatemala by Dr. K. Sapper, which is accompanied by a map so colored as to show the distribution of

the nineteen different languages and dialects spoken in the republic. These are briefly described, and some information is given as to the distinguishing characteristics of the various native tribes. The author ascribes the meagreness of his knowledge to the extraordinary distrust of the Indian for the European, making it very difficult for the latter even to enter an Indian's hut. In some few districts inhabited by Indians of pure blood, there are still to be found the remnants of the old civilization, shown particularly in their methods of government and healing, and in their love for music and poetry. Improvisations, he adds, can sometimes be heard at their dances. Both music and poetry, however, are fast disappearing before the increasing influence of the Spanish, and the Indian is distinctly deteriorating. In a supplemental number Dr. S. Ruge treats of the development of the cartography of America up to 1570. After a general survey of the sources of information, he gives a descriptive list of ninety-one voyages, beginning with that of Columbus and ending with Pedro Marquez, who explored the southern coast of North America in 1573. This is followed by a similar list of about two hundred and fifty maps, charts, and globes, which were published or drawn between the years 1492 and 1570. The paper is illustrated by thirty-two of the most interesting maps.

Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Peary have found a rival in Mr. Fred. G. Jackson, F.R.G.S., who announces that he is about to make the attempt to reach the Pole from Franz Josef Land. His expedition, consisting of ten men, with sledges and dogs, will probably start this summer, and he hopes to go into his winter quarters some distance to the northward of Eira Harbor. On the supposition that land exists to within a comparatively short distance of the Pole, he proposes to spend the next summer in establishing a second and possibly a third depot of supplies still farther to the north. If he should succeed in getting within two hundred miles of the Pole, he will winter at that point, and devote the following summer to an attempt to reach his goal.

An official report states that the Pinsk marshes, represented on most maps as covering an enormous area on either bank of the Pripet River in West Russia, have been in great part reclaimed. Within the last fifteen years canals, aggregating 2,196 miles in length, have been dug, draining nearly one-half of the 16,000,000 acres of which they consist. Eight hundred thousand acres have been transformed into meadow land, immense tracts of forest have been dried and brought within reach of a market, and the river is lined with prosperous farms. Fevers have been reduced, and the terrible disease of the hair, the *plica polonica*, is said to have entirely disappeared. It is proposed to bring immigrants from Great Russia to occupy the new lands.

The late Bishop Brooks was unquestionably a bad subject for portraiture, difficult to be caught by camera or by the artist's hand. The extant likenesses of him vary not a little and are seldom satisfactory. Ticknor & Co., Boston, have just put out an etching, by Charles A. Walker, which we must take leave to think hard and unsympathetic, though the publishers vouch for its resemblance to the "Bishop," as if his appearance underwent some change on his promotion.

An erratum of more than ordinary consequence should be pointed out in our review of 'The Nationalisation of Health,' in No. 1445, in line 26 (p. 183), where "typhus" crept in for "typhoid," which is communicable through the water supply, whereas typhus is distinctly infectious, like smallpox.

—In the March *Atlantic* Sir Edward Strachey writes, in the pleasant, somewhat old-fashioned manner which we have before described, a paper on "Persian Poetry," graphic and touched with sentiment, and instinct with good taste. The subject is, at the same time, remote and much worn by the pens of critics, but he discloses such poetical charm in his brief review as to make the matter treasure-trove equally with his unusually refined literary treatment. Style is so much a lost art of the modern magazine as to make a single instance notable, though it comes in this particular case in a curiously antiquated form. The paper belongs to the period of Fitzgerald's Oxford conversations, and suggests a similarly refined culture in the taste of its author. Dr. Furness's reminiscences of Emerson, delightful in their colloquial and random character, also remind the reader of a time when writers had leisure to attend to their words and found their account in it. His anecdotes of the spirit of Harvard youths in his day, their enthusiasm for the well-turned phrase and the purely rhetorical in style, are significant of the sources of that literary success which makes the brightest spot in our book-history; and with them may be joined Dr. Hale's anecdotes of Harvard in his college days, illustrative of Edward Channing's teaching. In those times there were no Reports on the English Department of such an unenviable sort as the late half-humorous disclosures of the ability of the young students to express themselves; and possibly such records of the past may be as useful a commentary as any for the reading of those who have the training of the future Harvard authors in charge. Mr. Havelock Ellis gives some interesting statistics of the genealogy of a dozen contemporary English authors, with the view of showing that they are not of pure English blood, and makes the somewhat sweeping correlative assertion that "genius" does not exist except as a resultant of the fusion of the long-headed and the broad-headed primitive races of Europe.

—Returning for a moment to Dr. Furness's article, we remark that he says: "Our national motto, 'E pluribus unum,' does not mean, as I imagine it is generally understood, one made up of many, but one out of many." This is a very old criticism, but is as baseless as it is old, and was exploded years and years ago. But, as some young persons may be misled by Dr. Furness's doctrine, it may be as well to quote once more the familiar verses from the pseudo-Virgilian 'Moretum,' 104-6, which settles the matter so far as the Latinity is concerned:

> "*color est e pluribus unus,*
> nec totus viridis, quia lactea frusta repugnant,
> nec de lacte nitens, quia tot variatur ab herbis."

Southern scholars were rather fond of citing these verses in secession days, and no wonder. "Lactea frusta repugnant" represented their side of the irrepressible conflict, and it suited them to regard the Union as a salad and not as a growth. Those who are old enough to have read Cowper will recall his translation of the passage and the lines so distasteful to the States'-rights people:

> "He grinds, and by degrees his herbs below,
> *Lost in each other, their own powers forego.*"

—*Scribner's* brings forward a very full and detailed review of the French Symbolists, but the subject itself forbids a very clear presentation of their notion or methods. The names are given and some analysis of their mostly obscure works; the language, however, is too essential a part of the scheme of these reformers to permit the reader to feel their originality or eccentricity very accurately in the dress of a translation. Such attempts at a new mode of literature depend much on delicacies of phrase and cadence, and we should do wrong to judge of anything except their matter from this account. Their matter is at best a tale for a midsummer madness, so far as it appears here. The school has value as a sign and illustration of the *fin de siècle*, independently of its intrinsic worth. The autobiography of Audubon is a charming piece of self-revelation and of description of intimate home surroundings; it is a pity there is not more of such a simple and direct story of reality. The philanthropic papers of the magazine are continued in an account of the Andover House in Boston. The article is mainly confined to the description of the organization and its methods, and discloses almost nothing of the life of the poor in Boston. This renders it less effective in leavening public opinion, but it will be useful to the organizers of work among the poor in other cities.

—*Harper's*, besides the usual grist of travel, is distinguished by a careful summary account of the slave-trade and the man-hunt in Africa from the pen of Stanley. The cuts are very shocking, both in physiognomy and in incident, but they illustrate the text; and the measures suggested by the author, though they involve great expense and something of speculative motive, are made plausible. The element of duty in the problem is much emphasized, and the need of action in the interest of the material future of Africa as well as of humanity is set forth with the clear and precise eloquence of facts. The continuous attention which the subject has received is possibly the most promising sign that some line of action must finally be taken by civilized nations. The topic of official society in Washington is well developed by Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, who shows how truly the social life of the nation in all its prosperous varieties is reflected in the daily round of the gatherings of people in Washington for acquaintance or private diversion. Several distinct types are cleverly drawn, and the conventional rule to which all who stay succumb is presented in all its barrenness, ennui, and routine. The more interesting part, by far, is that floating and shifting element which, though always there, does not suffer the social change, but remains in its untaught, ungoverned, and picturesque rudeness of natural good-will and lively curiosity. Mrs. Deland's tale of "The Face on the Wall" is also worthy of attention by students of morals in literature and the tendency of the popular story even in our best-reputed magazines.

—The *Century's pièce de résistance* is "Napoleon's Deportation to Elba," by Admiral Ussher, who was in charge. The account is practically unknown, and it is of great historical and personal interest in relation to Napoleon. Westminster Abbey is elaborately described and illustrated, and is the second main article of the number. The greater portion of the magazine is taken up with the lighter sort of painter-travel sketches, in which picturesqueness and distance are equal attractions to the reader. For the musical public there is a notice of Saint-Saëns; for the religious, a paper on the criticism of the Old Testament writings; and the usual serials, including the interesting correspondence of General and Senator Sherman, continue.

—On February 9 the lecture-room of the Indian Institute at Oxford was crowded by many of the Orientalists, some of them Orientals, in residence at Oxford, to hear the well-known American Zend scholar, Dr. L. H. Mills, on "Immortality in the Gâthas." The word immortality as it occurs in the Gâthas was one of those poetical personifications which in later use soon sank to the lower level of theological abstractions. Was there room for doubting its reference in the Gâthas to a spiritual and future state? As used in the Vedas, it commonly designated a supernatural eternity attached to the life of gods. Did the same word necessarily mean a life after death in the Old and New Avesta? Suppose it does not, then in several passages the Gâthic immortality, being described as this present life indefinitely prolonged, would suggest rather the "hundred autumns" of the sister book than the eternal life of Indra. It was at all events plain that the hope of immortality, as it presented itself in both books, grew out of the desire of a life prolonged on earth beyond ordinary limits. However, in the typical chapter of the Gâthas it is the soul of a *youthful* Gâthic saint which progresses towards heaven. This heaven was a life filled with holiness "in thought, word, and deed," but still it was life, and excluded death as of the evil spirit. Here we may detect the difference between the Vedic hundred years of life and Gâthic immortality, which was a banishment of death. If we were to stop at this, and insist upon excluding the notion of a future and spiritual immortality, what could we do with those Gâthic passages where this very state of "death banishment" in the present life is wrought out to a climax by appeals to an immortality vouchsafed by Mazda Ahura with the fulness of grace from himself as the head of Dominion? What of the graphic glimpses given of its inverted counterpart in store "for those believing ill, false men, evil minded"? "In falsehood's home," we read, "at last their forms abide." Moreover, there is the apostrophe to Mazda Ahura—"when, as rewarding deeds and words, thou shalt establish evil for the evil, and happy blessings for the good, by thy just discernment in the creation's final change." Gâthic immortality, though often conceived of as a deathlessness in the present life to be completed in a future state after the still sacred body should have paid the debt of nature, involved a future existence. This teaching made the Avesta the book of the other life to the pre-Christian world.

—In a college pamphlet recently printed in England for private circulation among Cambridge women students, past and present, there is given, by a leading member of the Women's University Settlement at Southwark, a statement of the aims and policy of the Settlement which invites comparison with the annual report (lately referred to in these columns) of the College Settlement Association nearer home. As an independent body, it is stated, the Southwark Settlement could not undertake a third of what it does; only by holding to the principle of coöperation with others, rather than of origination by themselves, are its members able to attempt the work they do. In accordance with this admirable principle, the Settlement provides a secretary, treasurer, and other members for the local committee of the Charity Organization Society; it also lends its helping hand to the Children's Country Holiday Fund, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, and the London Pupil Teachers' Association. The Women's Benefit Society for Southwark finds its headquarters at the Settlement, while the Nursing Association for the same area has lately come into close connection with it. District visiting, board school work, rent collecting, or "house-management," claim the energies of other workers. In addition to its federated interests, the Settlement has for its newest independent venture a Junior Club for Girls who have just left school and are under sixteen. This club, which is thus far very popular with the children, meets four nights a week and has classes in various subjects. Finally, the writer gives a highly suggestive paragraph to what she calls the "somewhat new aspect of the Settlement as a training ground for workers." Although in most fields of work, she goes on to say, the value of training is now clearly recognized, its value for the workers among the poor has not been sufficiently considered. At the Settlement, on the side of practice, the worker may acquire business-like habits and "that power of dealing readily with people of all kinds which comes from much personal contact"; while on the side of theory she may attend the lectures given from time to time, and the monthly instructions in the technical side of work, "though perhaps she will learn most from the informal talk that goes on constantly around her." Like the annual report already referred to, this informal paper has no statistics or tabulated records to offer, nor, it is stated, has the Settlement much to show in the way of buildings, or class-rooms, or apparatus of any kind. But in merely standing for the idea of the value and necessity of accurate and prolonged training for work hitherto too often recommended and taken up as an outlet for the otherwise unoccupied energies of women without the requisite qualifications, the Settlement is performing a needed service to society; while in its singleness of aim and its ideal of immediate practical helpfulness to the poor and unfortunate, it sets a standard that cannot be too closely followed by all later foundations of a similar character.

—The French journals now contain constant reports and descriptions of the "envois" to the French exposition at Chicago. The *Temps*, a fortnight ago, noticed at some length the works of art sent from the national establishments—the porcelain of Sèvres and the tapestries of Beauvais and the Gobelins. From Sèvres, besides important decorated pieces, vases, amphoræ, plates and dishes, cups, etc., painted by the best-known Sèvres artists, there are coming several busts and figures in biscuit of extreme delicacy and exquisite execution—among others, a reproduction of the (official) bust of the President of the Republic by Chapu (distinguished chiefly, perhaps, for his beautiful monumental tombs); a bust of the Republic herself, by Injalbert, whose works follow the best traditions of French sculpture; a reduced reproduction of the statue of François Boucher by Aubé—one of the most characteristic of his many portrait statues; by Suchetet, still a comparatively young man, a Leda; a Judith by Aizelin, whose female figures excel in fineness and elegance; and by Barrias, who fifteen years ago became famous through "Les Premières Funérailles," the figure of Mozart as a child. This work dates from ten years ago. The little virtuoso is represented as tuning his violin, which rests on his slightly raised knee, and his head is bent in attention; the mingling of childishness and genius in the expression is admirable. From Beauvais we are to see ten great pieces of tapestry, and six from the Gobelins, of which the most noteworthy is "La Filleule des Fées," designed by Mazerolle, the border by Galland. Other pieces of decorative art are also on their way—an Amphitrite by Mercié, a figure of ivory and gold on a pedestal of gold-work; a dish in faience decorated by Mme. Moreau-Nélaton, and cups in the marvellous gold-cloisonné translucent enamel of Thesmar. This list, which might be much lengthened, indicates that the visitors to the exhibition will have the opportunity of seeing not only beautiful reproductions, but also some specimens of the new forms of plastic art that have attracted attention in the recent Salons.

—The vigor with which study in the varied field of economics has been prosecuted in the last fifteen years is strikingly illustrated in the new edition of Cossa's well-known 'Guide to the Study of Political Economy.' The earlier work has, in fact, been entirely rewritten as well as greatly enlarged, and so appropriately bears a new name: 'Introduzione allo Studio dell' Economia Politica' (Milan: Hoepli). The extent of the general part, on methods, etc., is more than doubled, while in the historical part we have 430 pages instead of 150. The number of authors mentioned is increased from about 700 to over 2,000. Apart from this marked enrichment of material, there are noticeable improvements in classification. In the 'Guide' all the historical matter preceding the chapter on the Physiocrats was massed, with merely chronological subdivisions, in two chapters entitled Ancient Political Economy and Modern Political Economy. In the 'Introduzione,' in their place, are chapters on The Epoch of Fragmentary Work, Monographs, Empirical Systems, The Liberal Reaction and Eclecticism, The Precursors of the Science. In reading these chapters one is vividly impressed with the tentative, groping process which characterizes the progress of human thought. The survey of the modern development of economic science is very full and interesting. The chapter on the United States appeared last year in the *Giornale degl' Economisti*, and was noticed in these columns. The last chapter deals with contemporary Theoretic Socialism. We shall seem captious, but we should have been pleased to learn something of the condition of economic studies in Spanish and Portuguese America. A subject-index, in addition to the index of names, would render more accessible to the reader the wealth of special studies mentioned. Prof. Cossa has placed all students under the greatest obligation by this truly masterly work. The thoughtful reader cannot rise from a perusal of it without being profoundly impressed with the instructive past, the present vigor, and the splendid future of economic science.

MILNER'S ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

England in Egypt. By Alfred Milner, Late Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt. London: Edward Arnold; New York: Macmillan.

THE time at which this work appears is curiously opportune, and the circumstances under which it has been given to the public are almost unique. Our readers have been kept informed of England's remarkable endeavors for the regeneration of Egypt since, in 1882, she decided, against her own inclination, to undertake single-handed the task of saving that country from the anarchy with which it was threatened. Mr. Milner's book has been

written to explain fully to all the world the extraordinary conditions under which that work has been done; the hindrances which have been met with and their origin; the degree of success attained; the national duty, as he conceives it, which devolves upon England to stick courageously to the thankless but necessary task to which she has put her hand; the duty of other nations to give her at least moral support and sympathy in her efforts to solve the Egyptian problem.

A distinctive character and special interest is given to the book by the author's official position. After serving a long apprenticeship in finance under Mr. Goschen, to whom he was private secretary, Mr. Milner was sent to Egypt to fill the important post which he has held for some years in the Department of Finance. Last year he returned to England to assume the duties of Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, one of the highest English departmental appointments. In his Egyptian post he must have had an opportunity to see from the inside the secret working of the whole machine of government; in his English post he must still write under a deep sense of official responsibility. Noting these facts, we observe, almost with surprise, the absolute frankness and fulness with which English methods of dealing with Egypt are discussed. It is quite impossible to conceive a man of Mr. Milner's standing writing this book without having the expressed or tacit consent of his colleagues and of the superiors who are responsible for the position of affairs in Egypt. It is not every day that the public are thus invited to look at and pass judgment upon the inner processes of diplomacy and statecraft in a sphere which is peculiarly a centre of international contention and intrigue. For this is the case in Egypt. Everybody has known in a vague way that for the last few years the political situation in that country has been one of the most anomalous in the world. Events have constantly suggested the probability that the Egyptian question might become the pivot of European politics at any moment. The irritability and sensitiveness of France touching all Egyptian matters has been exceeded only by her depth of feeling in respect of Alsace and Lorraine. For the moment of diplomatic advantage in the one case she watches as sedulously as for the moment of military advantage in the other. Turkey, too, with less power, has equal willingness to cause embarrassment, while almost every European nation has rights or interests in Egypt which tend to complicate the situation. England, meanwhile, has assumed the main responsibility for the good government of the country. It is through this political tangle that Mr. Milner undertakes to guide his readers.

Primarily his book commends itself by perfect simplicity, directness, and manifest sincerity of statement. The keynote of every effective book is in the present case unmistakable. In a recent address Lord Rosebery said that the British Empire was "the greatest secular agency for good now known to mankind. It would be nothing," he continued, "were it a symbol of violence and rapine, or even conquest; it is what it is. It represents everywhere peace and civilization and commerce, the negation of violence." This is a large claim and a large faith, but it is precisely that which, applied to the particular case of Egypt, Mr. Milner preaches in this book. He does not base his doctrine on mere assertion, but expounds and illustrates it with a fulness of knowledge and a variety of proof drawn from industrial and financial statistics, and no less from moral considerations, which must put the critics upon their mettle. As to his accuracy:

"I have spared no pains," he says, "to verify every statement, either by reference to published records or by careful consultation of men intimately acquainted with the work of the several departments of government. Mistakes there may be, but they are assuredly not due to a desire to twist or conceal facts in favor of any particular view, however strongly I may hold it. If the facts will not support it, perish the view."

This pledge of fair statement and reliance upon open argument is, we think, fulfilled throughout the book. Mr. Milner devotes his earlier chapters to a rapid review of the circumstances which forced England against her will into the occupation of Egypt, threatened, as it was, by

"a reign of blank barbarism. . . . European property was no longer safe; European blood, including that of a number of our own countrymen, had already been shed. There was every symptom of further violence, not only to all Europeans, but to all Christians. Face to face with this frightful emergency, the English Government looked to the European concert; it looked to Turkey; it looked in the last resort to combined action with France, to avert the otherwise inevitable duty of independent interference."

Forced to act alone, she threw herself resolutely into the breach. "Let it always be remembered that Great Britain did save Egypt from anarchy, and all European nations interested in Egypt from incalculable losses in blood and treasure, to say nothing of the deep dishonor which those losses, foreseen and yet unhindered, would have brought on civilized mankind." To obviate anarchy and put down a rebellion was the work of a few weeks; to establish "an order of things which should have the elements of stability and progress," was a far longer and more trying task. At the end of ten years England finds the work only fairly begun. The slowness of progress will cease to be a matter of wonder to any one who reads the chapters of this book, almost as interesting as the pages of a romance, which present a picture of the international fetters by which Egypt was bound, and the slough of native incapacity and official corruption from which she had to be drawn when English influence first began to make itself felt. Still less will the reader wonder when he traces, as he may do here, the hesitancy with which England took up any defined position or exercised any definite authority; the doubt which long existed whether her influence might not be at any moment withdrawn. What has been the net result of these ten years—for after all it is by results that the English occupation of Egypt must finally be judged? This truth Mr. Milner has fully grasped, since it is with results that he principally deals.

"If there is one thing absolutely certain, it is that the great majority of the Egyptian natives, and especially the peasantry, have benefited enormously by our presence in the country. For the few, the new system has meant loss as well as gain; for the many, it is all pure gain. At no previous period of his history has the fellah lived under a government so careful to promote his interests or to protect his rights."

This main proposition is proved by an array of facts and figures which, unless they can be controverted, leave no room for questioning. The extravagance of Ismail had left the country burdened with a debt which had risen from three millions in 1863 to eighty-nine millions in 1876. "There is nothing in the financial history of any country, from the remotest ages to the present time, to equal this carnival of extravagance and oppression." How Egypt has been saved from absolute bankruptcy, how her credit has been restored, how taxes have been reduced, how at the same time money has been found for necessary public improvements, Mr. Milner explains with the natural satisfaction of one who has taken a considerable share in the work. But in the valley of the Nile there can be no financial equilibrium without agricultural prosperity, and no agricultural prosperity without abundant irrigation plus conditions of government which leave the peasant free to employ his industry to the best advantage. The steps by which was made possible the abolition, at least in its worst aspects, of the corvée, or system of forced labor, are themselves of profound interest. For the mechanical problems of irrigation England had the advantage of being able to call in the aid of experts trained by long experience in India; for the more difficult problem of distributing the water impartially among the whole agricultural population she had to create what Egypt had apparently never before known, an honest administration. Mr. Milner's explanation of the vast improvement in the system of irrigation is crowned by a noble suggestion. An immense reservoir, costing possibly £5,000,000 sterling, is yet required to give the fullest development and the most complete security to Egyptian agriculture. Mr. Milner proposes that some portion of the enormous profit which in a year or two England will realize from the purchase of the Suez Canal shares (the original interest of £4,000,000 has increased in value to almost £20,000,000) should be applied to the construction of this reservoir. Most people will agree with him when he says: "I can think of no act which would commend itself more promptly to the equitable judgment of mankind, or which would do more to render Great Britain beloved in Egypt."

Limits of space forbid us to follow our author in his exposition of the change which has been effected in the administration of justice, perhaps the most useful of all, the reorganization of the army, or into those odds and ends of reform to which he devotes an interesting chapter. Not least frank and full is the dissection of the "policy of spite" pursued in Egyptian affairs by France. The recent crisis in Egypt gives a peculiar timeliness to the present volume, and furnishes a curious and unexpected proof of the author's accuracy and insight. Travel, study, or connection with missionary effort has given many Americans a permanent interest in Egypt. Others delight in the intricate problems connected with the application of Western civilization to Oriental conditions. To all such 'England in Egypt' may be recommended as a conscientious study of an extremely complicated question.

CARPENTER'S INDIA AND CEYLON.

From Adam's Peak to Elephanta: Sketches in Ceylon and India. By Edward Carpenter. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 1892.

THIS book, of fewer pages than the days in the year, is more instructive and withal entertaining than many a more voluminous and pretentious work. Its author brought knowledge home because he carried knowledge out. His sketches, also, were largely pencillings by the way, such as only those travellers make who feel that half a word fixed on the spot is worth a cartload of recollections. Then, his physique was admirable. After shivering through a sleepless night on a mountain, he walked twenty miles the next day in equatorial heat.

He did not mind joltings in bullock-carts so long drawn out that they would have made most men stage-crazy. He had a quick eye to catch salient points in nature, art, and each change of many-colored life. More than all, he came into familiar and confidential intercourse with natives to a degree quite exceptional for an Englishman. Everywhere he secured friends among the native proletariat.

One of the earliest of this class was a rice-raising peasant near Candy in whose cabin he lodged, and who became his guide, philosopher, and friend up Adam's Peak, across the country from it to the River Kaluganga, and down stream in a native bark. In this tramp and others like it the Englishman was immersed in a flood of Orientalism, and took it in as by absorption at every pore. To every Socialist he became as a twin brother. He also made himself at home with schoolmasters, barbers, opium-sellers, railroad clerks, and even Brahmans, all of whom could speak broken English, and no one of whom could fail incidentally and unawares to teach him much he would not otherwise have learned. He thus had an inside view of coolie slavery. His estimation of the palm was heightened when, on his remarking that palms could not grow in England, a native cried out: "How can you live there?" He was admitted to esoteric midnight mysteries, seldom witnessed by strangers, and has filled a chapter with realistic details concerning a nocturnal procession and voyage of the gods, concerning Nautch girls, offerings, music, etc. On the last topic Mr. Carpenter, being himself a musician, expatiates for more than half-a-dozen pages, which, though Greek to outsiders, must be full of significance to the initiated. When he first came to Ceylon, he was criticised by his first Tamil friend about his way of calling him and the rest of the population, whether Tamil, or Mohammedan, or Cingalese, all indiscriminately *natives*, "as if we were so many *oysters*." The rebuke seemed so just that he henceforth, to the end of his book, gave the name "oysters" to all non-Europeans. Thus frequent contact with Hindu life at many points exercised his senses to discern lights and shades where otherwise all would have been of one color.

Mr. Carpenter went to the Orient in search for a religion. He encountered one sage of India who might have been a descendant from the Gymnosophist of whom Alexander inquired how a man might become a god. At all events, this Guru, or Illuminated Master, so impressed the traveller that he sat for weeks at his feet, though he had found nothing to reverence in Christendom. The seer was as affable as the archangel to Adam, "only requiring a question to launch off into a long discourse—fluent and even rapt for an hour or two." This was the more remarkable because his speech was an unknown tongue to his English disciple, who could not even count in Tamil. Thanks, however, to an interpreter, Mr. Carpenter gathered enough of the hidden manna to fill several chapters of his book. The aspiration of the Gnanis, or Theosophists, is to a new order of consciousness—cosmic-universal—passing into ecstasy. Among the methods of attaining to this exaltation of one *vere adeptus*, who "swims into identity with the universe," are self-torture, Pythagorean silence for years, repeating the same word for days together, fixing attention for as long a period on his own breathing, effacement of all thought and at last of every desire. These austerities gave the English inquirer no great shock. But hearing that the fault is in the stars and not in ourselves if we are underlings, that copper may be turned into gold, and that the earth is flat, the sun at night hiding behind Mount Meru, he could not repress some sceptical doubts. The only answer he got was, "These things are so, such has been the tradition from a time beyond all memory. They cannot be spoken against." Mr. Carpenter had a similar experience at the temple of Tanjore. When a priest told him that the temple never cast any shadow, he said: "Why, we are now walking in its shadow, and would be sunstruck if we did not." The answer in substance was, "We must never trust to our senses when they run counter to tradition. They may delude; it cannot." On the whole, the religious pilgrimage of Mr. Carpenter was less successful than that of the Magi. He was, indeed, deeply impressed by the sincerity, earnestness, and whole personality of his great master, the Guru Ramaswamy, yet was not ready to do him homage with gold, frankincense, and myrrh. The only missionaries he notices were the Salvationists, and these he admired greatly.

Regarding the permanence of English dominion over India Mr. Carpenter is quite in accord with the writer of the present notice, who travelled there at the same time. The fewness of the English—not one in a thousand—made a cumulative impression, growing with the growth of the journey. Their inability to live in the country without an annual flight to the mountains, their sending wives home for health and children for education, their pervading passion to leave India themselves—if not with a competence accumulated, then to return to England on a scanty pension—these things were ominous. Still darker was the prospect arising from the fact that there is a great gulf fixed between English officials and commercials, and one still greater between them both and missionaries as well as Eurasians, the children of native mothers and European fathers. But these sections of the ruling race are not severed from each other so sharply or so hopelessly as all of them are from those who figure in Mr. Carpenter's pages as "oysters." At only one place could he discover anything like a cordial feeling between the rulers and the ruled. He compares the aloofness of the English from natives to that of whites from blacks in our South. Yet English and Hindus are of the same Aryan stock. Sepoy gunners in 1857 were so superior to English that they have ever since been excluded from the artillery. In the Bombay court, English barristers showed up feebly against native pleaders, and Mr. Carpenter thinks the educated oysters, if anything, superior to the Englishman in matters of pure intellect. For some years a congress of delegates from all India at its annual sessions has demanded some share in the Government. Not a month before Mr. Carpenter landed in India, Mr. W. S. Caine, late a member of Parliament—an agitator strangely unmentioned by Mr. Carpenter—was holding mass-meetings in India and demanding a mild form of home rule. At more than one of them the present writer was at a loss whether to wonder more at the throng of natives or at the utter absence of English. Each fact was full of meaning. The first Ceylonese with whom Mr. Carpenter companied was always asking him about Europe. As it was in the beginning, so to the end he found men's ideals Western. They longed for Western culture, Western arts, and Western institutions. Dreams of these things seemed already leavening the whole lump. Such dreams he held to be a long step, and perhaps the most important one, towards their realization. Such dreams, disturbing the slumbers of three hundred millions, cannot leave long intact "the enormous faith of many made for one" which is the chief corner-stone of the English empire in India.

Mr. Carpenter's readers will enjoy many racy anecdotes of a piece with the following: An English maiden, in the afternoon of her best days, was pleading with a rajah against child-marriage. He admitted that it was bad, but thought it also an evil that there was no English association to provide husbands for ladies like her before their hair grew gray.

Le Rêve. Par Émile Zola. Illustrations de Carloz Schwabe et L. Métivet. Paris: Flammarion; New York: J. W. Bouton.

Among the few men who, last year, gave distinction to the Champ-de-Mars Salon, Carloz Schwabe was conspicuous. He had up to that time been known chiefly as one of Sar Péladan's flock, not the strongest recommendation. But if the drawings for the illustration of Zola's 'Rêve,' which he then exhibited, contained mysticism, or symbolism, enough to please ardent followers of the Rosy Cross, in them also were sounder qualities to attract the artist. These drawings, with the text, were afterwards (throughout the summer and early winter) published by Flammarion in separate numbers, which have now been gathered together and issued in one volume.

To those who saw the originals, the reproductions lose greatly by being printed in black and white; for nothing was lovelier in the drawings themselves than what might be called the color designing. With a few tints, Schwabe had produced a harmony to which tone and modelling were so well subordinated that his work charmed because of his supremacy, not as a mystic, not as a draughtsman, but as a designer in color. This was the capacity in which he excelled; and, therefore, it seems to us that even the many who do not know the originals must in the reproductions be conscious of a certain incompleteness, in some cases of a certain barrenness, which irritates and puzzles. Another drawback is the very indifferent printing. Illustration after illustration is marred by an effect of weakness for which the printer, and not the artist, is responsible. It is unfortunate, since first impressions are not easily set aside, that this feebleness is most apparent on the first page, where the border of passion flowers is forlornly faint, and what was meant to be the black mass of the cathedral, for the bringing out of the figure in stronger relief, is but a dirty gray smudge.

It is only fair to Schwabe to point out these defects at once; we are too apt to take the illustrator to task for the faults of the various craftsmen through whose hands his work must pass before it is presented to the public. And when it comes to Schwabe's actual designs, while they may prove a problem to the layman who seeks for meaning in a painting or a drawing, they are a delight to the artist who cares alone for treatment and method. The aim of the illustrator of novel or tale, as we understand it, is not to borrow and repeat at different angles a face, or type, that happens to please the author, not to suggest merely the main incidents of the plot, but to express in drawing the pervading feeling of the story he illustrates, or, in other words, to show himself in sympathy with it, and, at the same time, to make his subjects little more than an excuse for a beautiful arrangement of lines, or of figures, or of landscape, or of architecture that will fitly decorate the page. Judged by this standard, Schwabe must be counted a master of illustration. His tendency to that

mysticism which is the latest Parisian fad makes Zola's 'Rêve' a book especially adapted to his purpose. Angélique, living almost within the sanctuary of the old mediæval church, spending her days in embroidering mystic symbols and strange flowers on priestly garments, spending her nights in dreams of saints and angels—Angélique, whose love was born of her dreaming, and in its birth and growth had for background spring, full of sweet blossoms and sweeter perfumes—Angélique is the heroine to provide Schwabe in endless variety with the motives he loves best. From her broidery frame, the annunciation lilies and passion-flowers and roses stray into his drawings to surround one page with lovely arabesques; her visions fill another with heavenly figures which, like haloed saints and virgins of old, are a decoration in themselves; and Spring trails her blossoms in exquisite scrolls and diapering over his paper, as through the seclusion of Clos-Marie. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that Schwabe's realization of Angélique's mystic reveries gives a clue to the 'Rêve' which many may not have found in the text; while his maddest flights of symbolism, instead of seeming foolish affectation, are, to the appropriate illustration of Zola's story, absolutely indispensable.

But it is when we consider the methods by which he has expressed this mysticism that his drawings are most interesting. We know the way in which this would be managed by the symbolist—the name answers for want of a better—of the English school: excess of symbolism and primitiveness of treatment would emphasize the soulfulness of the draughtsman and justify indifferent draughtsmanship; decorative effect would be sought, if sought at all, through archaic means. And if the artist endeavored to explain wherein the merit of the result lay, he would tell you it was entirely in the meaning, for too often, if shorn of meaning, the picture or drawing, on the face of it, would be worthless. But it is a very different matter with Schwabe. It is not because of his symbolism, but despite it, that his drawings achieve distinction. As illustrations to Zola's novel, their curious mysticism has its value. But if we saw them apart from the book, knowing nothing of it, we should never stop to ask their meaning, so great would still be our pleasure in their beauty and his accomplishment. Not by aggressiveness of symbol, but by simplicity and sobriety of line, does he command attention. Nor does he rely upon Greek drapery or Dürer-esque handling for success as book decorator. His people wear every-day dress, his men coats and trousers, his women commonplace skirts and blouses; his technique is that of the modern man who has been trained to work for process reproduction. But the dignity of his well-balanced compositions, the grace and almost solemnity of his well-drawn figures, produce a far more decorative result than the strained archaism of a Burne-Jones or the exaggerated morbidness of a Rossetti. It is easy to see that the subject has appealed to him only when it has afforded the chance to carry out his decorative fancies. If he has made the dream of Félicien as St. George, accompanied by troops of virgins, a motive, it is because he has realized beforehand the marvellous contrast to be had between the glory of the heavenly hosts and the starry skies and shadowy woodland of night; if, with Angélique, he has personified Spring and her attendants, it is because of his appreciation of the lines of figures to which, nude or draped, he can appropriately lend the slimness and yet voluptuousness that fascinate in Botticelli's Venus. If, in a word, the young girl's visions appeal to him above all else, it is because, like Blake, he feels keenly the beauty to be had in spirit forms sweeping through space, the majesty of winged Death, the force of impossible grotesques.

While there is so much that is fine in his drawings, we must also admit that, at times, his flowery borders strike a discordant note in the otherwise austere and stately composition. This is especially the case in the cover, where the row of passion-flowers at the base of the design seems to belong rather to South Kensington than to the art that produced the climbing houses, surmounted by the buttressed church, the dove, or Holy Ghost, as you will, encompassing the town with his feathered wings. The flowers, however, are always beautifully drawn, and we are less disposed to discover blemishes in Schwabe's drawings, when we turn from them to the illustrations of L. Métivet, who, for one reason or another, illustrates the concluding chapters. The latter has modelled his style on Schwabe's, but, with him, angels degenerate into the sugar ornaments of the wedding cake, Angélique is transformed into a second-rate model for a fashion-plate, decoration offends by its pretension and banality. It needed but these drawings to convince one more fully of the truth to be learnt from Schwabe: in the designer's work meaning counts for nothing; it fails or succeeds according to the measure of his artistic achievement.

The story itself is too well known to call now for further criticism. But its reappearance in Flammarion's edition is a noteworthy event, even in these days, when illustrated books are the rule and not the exception.

Faith-Healing, Christian Science, and Kindred Phenomena. By J. M. Buckley, LL.D. The Century Co. 1892.

Among the magazine papers of which this book has been composed, those on "kindred phenomena"—astrology, dreams, presentiments, witchcraft—have small claim to be reprinted. The others, too, seem to us to derive their chief value from the copious extracts made from the bedlamitish writings of expositors of faith-healing, Christian science, and mind cure. This jargon ought to warn off any sane and disciplined mind; and it probably would always do so if not preceded by reports of extraordinary cures. Within limits, Dr. Buckley concedes the reality of some of the alleged cures, but, like the medical faculty, he can come no nearer to an explanation of them and of well-known instances of the effect of imagination on bodily conditions than to say (p. 25): "In all the foregoing cases, the cure or relief was a natural result of mental or emotional states." In other words (p. 38), "the 'mind cure' . . . has a basis in the laws of nature." And again (p. 42): "A formula can be constructed out of the elements of the human mind which will give as high average results as their [the faith-healers'] prayers or anointings. That formula in its lowest form is '*concentrated attention*.' . . . Passes, magnets, anointings with oil are useful only as they produce concentration of attention, reverence, and confident expectancy."

If this "formula" were invariably or generally effective, there would appear to be a useful field for professors of it, and Dr. Buckley would have little ground of quarrel with the faith-healers, especially if they dispensed with prayer. His chief concern is to confute the notion that prayer has anything to do with the cures he finds it necessary to admit, and his chief argument is derived from the restricted field of operation—the nervous system. To cure deafness or lameness is one thing; to restore an amputated ear or limb is another. If Dr. Newton had performed a surgical or evolutionary miracle of this sort, his pretensions to have procured the intercession of God would stagger our author, for the Bible record of the marvellous works of Christ and his apostles would be paralleled. They (p. 41) "made no distinction in cases." Indeed, Dr. Buckley would be unable to credit the New Testament miracles of this sort if they were unsupported by doctrines which, "applied to men's own needs and lives, . . . prove their divine origin by the radical and permanent changes which they make in character." He is also comforted by the reflection (p. 42) that "no account of failure on the part of Christ, or of the apostles after his ascension, to cure *any* case can be found. Neither is there a syllable concerning any *relapse*, or the danger of such a thing, . . . in the New Testament." But, as he affirms (p. 61) that "the credibility of the record concerning Christ's works is a question which cannot be raised by Christians, whether they hold the superstitions of the faith-healers or not," it is useless to discuss with him the imperfections of that record.

It would be equally futile to dispute the incontestable proposition (p. 43) that "none can demonstrate that God cannot work through second causes, bringing about results which, when they come, appear to be entirely natural, but which could not have come except through special providence, or in answer to prayer." This is advanced in the interest of "the Christian doctrine of answer to prayer" for the sick, "one of the most consoling privileges." "It would be a strange omission," continues Dr. Buckley, "if we were not entitled to pray for comfort, for spiritual help, for such graces as will render continued chastening unnecessary, and for recovery, when that which is desired is in harmony with the will of God." And it appears to us strange ratiocination by which (p. 44) "the Christian, in his personal religious experience, may believe that his prayer was the element that induced God to interfere with the course of nature and prolong life," and the Christian faith-healer may do no such thing; by which belief in faith-healing has a tendency (p. 45) "to produce an effeminate type of character which shrinks from pain," and "sets up false grounds for determining whether a person is or is not in the favor of God," and "opens the door to every superstition," while belief in answer to prayer for the sick is attended by none of these evils.

Dr. Buckley can hardly expect that all his readers will overlook his "strange omission" to discuss the efficacy and moral tendency of prayers to avert or interrupt droughts, floods, tempests, earthquakes, pestilence, and shipwrecks; whether, for example, the evangelist Moody "may, in his personal religious experience, believe that his prayer was the element that induced God" to keep the *Spree* from sinking, and is justified in citing this instance of answer to prayer in his revival meetings (as we understand he does). To some not irreverent minds these practices and pretensions seem as superstitious as that which Dr. Buckley so brands, viz. (p. 45), "opening the Bible at random, expecting the Lord so to influence their thoughts and minds that they can gather His will from the first passage they see"; or as his own making sickness the result of God's "chastening," in order to find a reasonable ground for begging Him to be merciful to the invalid. Neither more nor less superstitious

was the Rev. Cotton Mather's "Burnings bewailed: in a sermon, occasioned by the lamentable fire which was in Boston, October 2, 1711. In which the sins which provoke the Lord to kindle fires, are inquired into"; or the Rev. Thomas Prince's thanksgiving sermon at the South Church in Boston, August 24, 1749, on "The natural and moral government and agency of God in causing droughts and rains"; or the Rev. James Allen's several sermons, in 1679, of "Serious advice to delivered ones from sickness or any other dangers threatning death, how they ought to carry it, that their mercyes may be continued, and after misery prevented." Indeed, we are very much of the opinion that Dr. Buckley's *argument* in this volume will do more to awaken scepticism among the orthodox than to rout the faith-healers. It would, we are sure, make very little impression on the Rev. A. S. Orne of Haverhill, Mass., formerly the city missionary, who heals by anointing with oil, laying on of hands, and prayer, and who, on the 17th of January last, lost an infant by pneumonia which did not prove amenable to this treatment. He obtained a diagnosis from a physician, but asked for no prescription, saying (as the Associated Press reported): "I am not of this world, and I try to follow the orders of the Scriptures; and as God did not heal my child, I believe He has another object in taking her away."

Russia under Alexander III., and in the Preceding Period. By H. von Samson-Himmelstierna. Translated by J. Morrison, M.A. Edited, with explanatory notes and introduction, by Felix Volkhovsky. Macmillan.

THE average reader is likely to derive more bewilderment than profit from the curiously mixed contents of this volume, whose peculiarities begin on the title-page, adorned with the name of the translator in large type, that of the editor and introducer in still larger type, and that of the author in letters which would justify the public in demanding that a pocket-microscope be thrown in with each copy. To begin with the introduction, out of respect to the prominence given to the name of the editor, we gather from it that Mr. Volkhovsky either wholly rejects, or three-quarters discredits, the greater part of the work he patronizes in such flaunting style. We notice two misstatements of fact, the first unimportant, the second calculated to mislead grossly as to the Russian Government's motives and methods. Ivanoff's great picture of "Christ Coming to be Baptized," which every visitor to Russia should make a point of seeing because of the innumerable references to it, must be looked for in the Rumyantzoff Museum at Moscow, not, as stated, in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. The statement that "the Russian people are allowed to be informed now and then, *post factum*, . . . at what reviews the Tsar has made his appearance," is intended to strengthen the erroneous notion, which already prevails abroad, that the public does not know when and where to see the Emperor, that secrecy is preserved as to his movements, out of fear, and the like. As a matter of fact, not only is the Emperor's presence frequently announced in the newspapers beforehand, in cases where the occurrence is isolated, not of periodical recurrence, but public notice is given of the regular court festivities, in the form of orders as to uniforms, entrances to the Palace, and so forth, for the guidance of courtiers; and the annual repetition of the reviews mentioned is so thoroughly well understood as taking place on fixed days that no notice of any sort is needed to post the public as to particulars, since even the dress required is known.

The bulk of the introduction is too long and complicated, with its truths and half-truths produced by one-sided views, to permit of detailed examination here. Something of the same elements pervades the notes in the appendix furnished by the editor. For example, the note about the "May fires" of 1862 would seem to deny that there was arson, or that revolutionists had a hand in them. It should have been stated, in justice, that all the persons who lived at points visited by these fires believe in arson to this day, and that if, out of the two hypotheses upheld by different persons nearly concerned, that which attributes them to the action of Poles sent into residence in the distant Russian towns thus afflicted, be rejected, the other hypothesis, that Russians set the fires, must be accepted—which is equivalent to proving that revolutionists or abnormal citizens, however called, were the authors.

The chapters of the main work which purport to describe the characters of the Emperor, Empress, and other members of the Imperial family are interesting. In their general outlines there is much justice and truth, mingled with various misapprehensions and prejudices such as we might expect from a German like Von Samson-Himmelstierna, of the ultra-patriotic type. It is positively comical, however, to find him coupling Count L. N. Tolstoi with Pobyedonostseff and Countess Antoinette Bludoff in religion. The author should have notified us, by the way, that Countess A. Bludoff is dead, and he might have furnished some spicy details of her fanatical power had he been perfectly acquainted with his subject. His greatest departure from accepted standards is when he explains the position of the Grand Duke Vladimir's wife, Marie Pavlovna. Naturally, he takes up the cudgels for her, on account of her German birth and sympathies. But when he goes so far as to say that "she is persecuted and slandered because she is a Lutheran, and has remained so," and so on, he fires absurdly wide of the mark, not only as to the fiction of her persecution and slander, but also as to the reason for her unpopularity. His praise of another Grand Duchess of German birth is also somewhat amazing to the initiated.

All this part of the book is, nevertheless, very interesting, though hardly important. We may take exceptions to such statements as that Russia "is a country which has already become effete," and so forth (p. 85), in face of the undeveloped vigor of mind and morals of the masses; and it is hardly permissible to leave uncorrected the assertion, in support of Pobyedonostseff's intolerance, that "in the summer of 1888 he celebrated the twenty-fifth year of jubilee of the conversion of the Uniats (the Orthodox Christians who recognize the headship of the Pope), with all the pomp of Church and State." What was celebrated at the time mentioned was the conversion of the Russians to Christianity in the tenth century. These few instances will serve to show what measure of confidence we may place in the author's statements of fact, and his freedom from, or permeation with, national prejudice. The chapter on Finland is valuable only as a concise historical account. If it proves anything, it proves that Finland has no reason to yearn for a renewal of the old relations with Sweden. It affords no help in understanding the present situation or problems.

The remainder of the book is the most authoritative, interesting, and valuable portion, being derived from Russian sources, with but few interpolations in the translation by the German author. Nevertheless, it is likely to seem heavy, remote, incomprehensible to the general public, which will with difficulty follow the careers of the prominent Russians therein treated, unless considerable preliminary knowledge is taken for granted. For the special, careful, well-prepared reader, however, there is much to interest and instruct in the chapters on the Aksakoff family, Kosheleff, Krayeevsky, and Byelinsky, and they afford sufficient excuse for the publication of this rather unpleasantly fragmentary selection from Von Samson-Himmelstierna's work. It is a pity that, with such handsome paper, type, and binding, more pains had not been taken with the proof-reading, not only of the Russian and other foreign names, but with the English, which now annoys with such mistakes as "abrogated to himself the right," "alumini" (for *alumni*), and the like.

First Days amongst the Contrabands. By Elizabeth Hyde Botume. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1893.

WE have here a very interesting book, and one almost unique in its intimate reproduction of one of the most significant and pathetic aspects of the civil war. Mr. Higginson's account of his experience with his black regiment is more akin to it than any other writing, but whereas that dealt principally with the men who had just escaped from slavery, this deals principally with the women and children, and with the first attempts to educate them. The book is very different, again, from Mr. Higginson's in its lack of literary form. But this defect has its excellence: without art or artifice we are brought as close as possible to the circumstances of the shifting time; the incoherency and scrappiness of the narrative give the impression that we are reading extracts from a contemporary journal, and not the uncertain recollections of another generation. That the arrangement of the matter is topical and not chronological has much to do with the incoherency and the frequent repetition. But it is the narrative of a lady who was one of the first teachers on the South Carolina coast, who has been for many years at her post, who is a keen observer and a good reporter, and who, best of all, brought to her task a quick and noble sympathy with the people she was trying to befriend. She had been in the South before the war, and had made herself acquainted with the true character of slavery. She does not believe that the slaves were so contented with their slavery as do some others who are not so well acquainted with the facts. She has several stories illustrating the intense interest of the slaves in the fortunes of the war—one of a waiting-maid whose master used to spell the war-news to his wife so that the girl might not understand; but she remembered the letters, and hastened to spell them to an uncle who could interpret them. Asked by Miss Botume if she could still do this, she said, "Try me, missis; try me an' see," and Miss Botume spelled a long sentence as rapidly as possible, and the girl repeated the letters without a mistake. In her first chapter our author speaks of receiving 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in Central Georgia in 1850—the completed book. But it was not published till March 20, 1852.

Nothing could have been more grotesque than the appearance of the negro refugees as they came flocking into the Union lines. A huge negress was seen striding along with her homi-

ny-pot, in which was a live chicken, poised on her head; one child on her back, under each arm a smaller one, her apron tucked up and full of clothing, a little dog running by her side, and a pig trotting on before. But the humors of the contrabands' speech were those which had for Miss Botume the greatest fascination. The use of the nominative for the accusative, and the accusative for the nominative, was the most common trick: "Her b'longs to us now, and us b'longs to she," said one of the girls, describing her relation and that of her companions to the new teacher. "Him's feminine, Miss Ellen! Him's a gal!" said another, trying to parse *sister*. Then, too, there were the humors of ignorance and of the delight in knowledge. To the question, "Who wrote the Commandments?" one answer was, "Uncle Sam," another "Gen. Saxby" (*i. e.*, Saxton), and a third, "Columbus." The question, "Who is Jesus Christ?" brought similar replies: "Gen. Saxby, sar," and "Him's Massa Linkum." After Lincoln's death one of the leaders of the prayer-meeting, whose prayer in its perfect rhythmical flow was like a solemn chant, after calling the dead President by every tender and endearing name, ended with, "Massa Linkum! our 'dored Redeemer an' Saviour an' Frien'! Amen!"

There are more tears in these things than there is laughter, though there is much of that. There is much comfort in them for aged abolitionists, now getting few upon the earth. If they have ever doubted that the people for whom they fought the good fight were worthy of their labor and fidelity, they would here be reassured. The desire of the slaves to learn, their feeling that the alphabet was a talisman that would open for them every door, has often been reported, and it has various illustrations here. None were too old to try to learn, though some tried in vain. One charming instance is of a father and mother, "great, stalwart creatures, black as ink," in one class and their three children in the next higher, these scandalized by their parents' ignorance, and the parents delighted with their children's marvellous attainments. One little fellow had been with Jefferson Davis; Mrs. Davis had made much of him and he had been her children's playfellow. She herself gave him into Gen. Saxton's care when the bad cause was lost. He was always loyal to her and her husband. He apologized for his scanty outfit: "Her couldn't do any better"; and when the little contrabands were singing their resolve to "hang Jeff Davis to a sour-apple tree," he dashed in among them with the cry, "Three cheers for Jefferson Davis!" Miss Botume has several stories of the devotion of the women to their erring sisters, which are deeply affecting. She had refused to help one of these, and, insisting that she must keep her word, was met with, "That's so, ma'am. You knows best. You *mus'* be right, fur you'na kin read the Bible, and so you must know best. But I has now to go to the gal, poor creeter!" She went, but not without the necessaries for which she came. One picture will be apt to haunt the reader's memory—that of three women sitting side by side upon the floor making their laps a bed for a dying girl. The patience in sickness was so remarkable that it seemed like apathy.

The general impression of the colored people given by Miss Botume is most interesting and engaging. Those of the islands about Hilton Head were of the lowest grade in point of civilization; hence a more absolute simplicity, which the friction of the reconstruction period did much to wear away. But whatever has been lost, the gains have been incalculably great. The statistics of Miss Botume's last page are almost too good to believe. They are those of Dr. Beard, the Secretary of the American Missionary Association. Where, twenty-seven years ago, no colored child was legally permitted to read, now there are 25,530 schools in which 2,250,000 have learned to read and most of them to write; there are 238,000 pupils in the colored schools and 20,000 colored teachers. There are 150 schools for advanced education, and 7 colleges administered by colored presidents and faculties; and of the presidents 3 were formerly slaves. There are 154 colored editors, 250 lawyers, 740 physicians, and there are 247 colored students now educating themselves in European universities. Still more remarkable is the industrial development. Here are the elements which are very gradually, but surely, solving the race problem of the South. In the perspective of another century the wonder may possibly be that so much was accomplished in so short a time.

Carriage Driving in and near unto Western Massachusetts. By Clark W. Bryan. Springfield, Mass.: C. W. Bryan & Co.

THE cover of this little volume is too dainty for its proper use, which is to fit the pocket of the author's imitators. We do not mean that his chapters, originally letters to the Springfield *Republican*, cannot be read with pleasure in and for themselves; they can be, they have been by thousands, especially those in exile from the home of their childhood. Still, Mr. Bryan makes no pretension to literary art or gift of graphic description, and in his homely and racy way simply aims to report the drives which he and his wife have undertaken from Springfield as a centre, and in the space of four or five days. Brattleboro, Vt., on the north, and Hudson, N. Y., on the west, mark the longest radii of these excursions, while Worcester is all but reached on the east. From the "heart of the Commonwealth," then, to the New York border, there is very little of Massachusetts which Mr. Bryan has not driven over or seen from near or far: and while the Berkshire Hills and the valley of the Connecticut receive the most attention, a glimpse is afforded of the rare scenic beauty of Worcester County, which yet awaits its *sacer vates*. Bashpish Falls, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, is almost the only significant natural feature of this tract which Mr. Bryan leaves unvisited and even unmentioned; but since he now and again crosses the border, we marvel that he has never essayed the incomparable drive from Williamstown to Bennington, Vt., especially in the height of the autumn coloring, with a return trip over Florida Mountain and down the Deerfield Valley. He has, indeed, driven up this valley, proceeding from Greenfield through the little wilderness of the divide to Shelburne Falls, and so on to North Adams, and has felt the charm of the route without being able to convey a vivid impression of it. He ought to fit himself, by taking it in reverse, to give an opinion as to which is the more delightful—the eastward or the westward journey. We remark that this kind of observation is conspicuously absent from his diaries, though he frequently retraces his course. So far as our own wanderings have coincided with his, we find him going into raptures at the proper places, as, for example, over the romantic drive along the Farmington River from Otis to New Boston.

It is pleasant to see the unconscious testimony of these pages to the native love of New England—not that New England (the Puritan nursling) which Increase Mather, Judge Sewall, and their colleagues in the overthrow of Andros so revered as time's noblest offspring among human governments; but first the face of the land, its mountains and its streams, and the very air which stimulates the mind to independence and invention, and then the people, kindly and helpful—the "folks." Mr. Bryan is such a lover, and it hurts him to view the deserted towns only too abundant along the road, victims of "the logic of events," he concludes, meaning for the most part the logic of the locomotive. "The railway up and down the Connecticut River valley," he says on p. 157, "has siphoned the life blood of the village over the hills and far away to the eastward"; and he quotes the rustic who thought it queer he could get only $150 for a hillside pasturage when "a picture painter down in Springfield got $275 for a picture of two or three old beech trees which have been there ever since Becket was first discovered." He devotes a whole chapter to Washington, the once prosperous birthplace of the late Governor Morgan of New York, who left in his will $5,000 for the care of a church already a prey to the elements, while no remnant of the congregation is to be found capable of undertaking the trust. The example shows that men should not leave such benefactions to their wills. The library and the academy are the stakes which well-to-do absentees, turning fondly homewards in thought or in person, can effectively drive to stay the land-slide of emigration, as Mr. Bryan shows at more than one point. Even without these, one town at least contrives to hold its own. "There would seem to be here [in Hawley]," says our tourist, "an honorable exception to the old rule of country life, when all the young people leave home to go out West and grow up with the country, or to seek New England city life, if the evidence to the contrary which the well-filled church on Sabbath morning presented, may be relied upon."

No thoughtful observer can doubt that New England's decays are in time destined to be repaired, if only by the summer resident, and Mr. Bryan's book is a practical guide to the seeker after "abandoned farms" and sites glorious in their prospect and enviable for their healthfulness. It is not necessary, in fact, to go so far as Vermont or New Hampshire. For this reason we regret that Mr. Bryan, over and above or in place of the capricious illustrations, did not furnish route-maps for each of his jaunts. But it is evident that he does not yet appreciate the maps of the new survey of Massachusetts, which, cut up in sections for folding in the pocket, show all the roads and relieve the traveller from the necessity of inquiring his way. He might, as he is his own publisher, offer three or four of these sheets thus prepared in connection with his little volume. In conclusion, it need hardly be said that he has written as much for the benefit of the pedestrian or the wheelman as of the carriage-driver.

Materials for the Study of Private Law in Old Japan. Part I., Introduction. Part II., Contract; Civil Customs. Part III., Contract; Legal Precedents; section i., Money Loans; Letting and Hiring. Part V., Property; Civil Customs. By John Henry Wigmore. Tokyo. 1892.

New Codes and Old Customs. By J. H. W. Reprinted from the *Japan Mail*.

THIS contribution by Prof. Wigmore to the study of Japanese institutions is highly inte-

resting and important. The value to comparative legal science of a careful investigation of the customary law of such a country as Japan, with its ancient and isolated civilization, is beyond question. And the volumes before us, the subject of which, hitherto almost wholly unexplored, is the private laws and customs of Old Japan, give ample evidence of the laborious and scholarly completeness with which the work has been done. These volumes, which include nearly a thousand pages of the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Japan, are to be supplemented by two others now in preparation by the same author, dealing with the law of contract (commercial customs), of persons (civil customs), and four additional volumes of legal precedents. The sources are original documents in the Japanese Department of Justice, discovered by Prof. Wigmore himself, almost by accident. Some of these are official records of actual decisions of the judges. Translations of many of these decisions, which in their cautious regard for precedent are worthy of an English court of common law, make up the volume of Precedents. The indifference of native scholars, in this era of imported codes and European ideas, to the study of their inherited institutions, made it doubly important that the work should be done before the materials became still more inaccessible. We are told that a well-known Japanese law lecturer is in the habit of dismissing the whole subject of the customary law as a "laughing-stock." And this in a country which, from the end of the sixteenth century, had a registry of land titles; where bills of exchange were known from the thirteenth century, and banks, with deposits, checks, and even a clearing-house, from the middle of the seventeenth; where regular bankruptcy proceedings have long been provided by law; and where a rice-exchange, with dealings in "futures" carried on in the face of an impotent "anti-option" law, has for two hundred years anticipated some of our modern methods of business, and legislation as well.

"New Codes and Old Customs" is an interesting paper aimed to disprove the supposed conflict between the new Japanese codes and the existing customs of the country.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Bangs, J. K. Coffee and Repartee. Harpers. 50 cents.
Ballou, M. M. The Story of Malta. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Barr, Mrs. A. E. The Mate of the *Easter Bell*, and Other Stories. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
Barrie, J. M. An Auld Licht Manse, and Other Sketches. John Knox & Co. $1.
Bedell, F., and Crehore, A. C. Alternating Currents: An Analytical and Graphical Treatment for Students and Engineers. London: Whittaker; New York: W. J. Johnston Co. $2.50.
Beresford-Webb, H. S. Schiller's Der Neffe als Onkel. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.
Bidgood, John. A Course of Practical Elementary Biology. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
Black, W. Sunrise: A Story of These Times. New and revised ed. Harpers. 90 cents.
Black, W. The Beautiful Wretch. New and revised ed. Harpers. 90 cents.
Black, W. White Wings: A Yachting Romance. New and revised ed. Harpers. 90 cents.
Booth, Charles. Life and Labor of the People in London. Vol. IV. Macmillan. $1.50.
Eliot, Annie. White Birches: A Novel. Harpers. $1.25.
Eminent Persons. Reprinted from the London *Times*. Vol. III. Macmillan. $1.25.
Everett, Prof. C. C. The Gospel of Paul. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Fawcett, Edgar. Loaded Dice. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.25.
Glazebrook, R. T., and Shaw, W. N. Practical Physics. 4th ed., revised. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Goumy, Edouard. Les Latins. Paris: Hachette.
Hall, Prof. W. S. Mensuration. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.
Holden, Rev. H. A. Plutarch's Life of Demosthenes. Cambridge, Eng.: University Press; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Lytton, E. B. The Caxtons. 2 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.
Marsden, Kate. On Sledge and Horseback to the Outcast Siberian Lepers. Cassell. $2.
Mathers, Helen. Wrostella's Wierd. Tait, Sons & Co. 25 cents.
Morris, Rev. T. M. A Winter in North China. F. H. Revell Co. $1.50.
Norman, J. H. Coin of the Realm: What is it? London: Waterlow & Sons.
Palmberg, Albert. A Treatise on Public Health and its Applications in Different European Countries. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. $5.
Roberts, R. D. The Earth's History: An Introduction to Modern Geology. [University Extension Manuals.] Scribners. $1.50.
Robinson's New Rudiments of Arithmetic. American Book Co. 30 cents.
Sergeant, Adeline. Christine. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.
Service in Memory of Phillips Brooks in Music Hall, New York. Whittaker. 25 cents.
The Annual American Catalogue, 1892. *Publisher's Weekly.*
Walpole, Spencer. The Land of Home Rule: An Essay on the History and Constitution of the Isle of Man. Longmans, Green & Co.
Wilkins, Miss. Mary E. Giles Corey, Yeoman: A Play. Harpers. 50 cents.

The Works of H. A. TAINE.

Uniform Library Edition, in English. 12mo. Green Cloth.

Italy (Rome and Naples),	**$2 50**
Italy (Florence and Venice),	**2 50**
Notes on England. With Portrait,	**2 50**
A Tour Through the Pyrenees,	**2 50**
Notes on Paris,	**2 50**
History of English Literature. 2 vols.,	**5 00**
On Intelligence. 2 vols.,	**5 00**
Lectures on Art. *First Series.*	**2 50**
Lectures on Art. *Second Series.*	**2 50**
The Ancient Regime,	**2 50**
The French Revolution. 3 vols.,	**7 50**
The Modern Regime. Vol. I.,	**2 50**

SEPARATE EDITIONS.

English Literature. Large 12mo,	**1 25**
English Literature condensed by Fiske, One vol. Large 12mo,	**1 75**

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

FOX ISLANDS.

TO LET—for the summer—Two very charmingly situated cottages, directly upon the water; grounds occupying exclusively a peninsula of 50 acres on Fox Island Thoroughfare, Maine, in the large island township of Vinal Haven. Each house is fully furnished; has a boat harbor, barn, etc., and boat houses, half-a-mile from village and steamboat landing; houses contain 7 and 10 rooms; rents $175 and $225; exceptional chance for two families wishing to be near together; will be let together or separately.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ISLESBORO, ME.

TO LET—for the summer—A cottage of 10 rooms fully furnished; stable, boat-house, and ample grounds; most beautiful views of bays, islands, and mountains; within a short distance of Islesboro Inn and Steamboat Landing; rent $375.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ASHFIELD, MASS.

TO LET—Furnished, for the summer, a very attractive old-fashioned house in the beautiful hill township of Ashfield, Mass., near the summer home of the late George William Curtis. House contains 12 rooms; ample land, stable, etc.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.

YALE MIXTURE.

Made by MARBURG BROS.

A Delightful Blend of

St. James Parish, Louisiana Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand, "Pickings."

MAINE COAST.

LANDS at and around CAPE ROSIER and Castine, Me., on this boldest and most beautiful section of Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Mt. Desert—southwesterly exposures, fine harbor fronts, bold rocks, beaches, and fine trees, broad views of mountains and islands, extended drives along the shore and among the hills, new wharves, and good daily connection by boat and rail. These lands are offered at low prices to persons intending to build and occupy. A very few hundred dollars will buy a fine high shore lot of several acres. Several tracts of from 20 to 50 acres are offered at low prices. Send for descriptive pamphlet and further details to

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

TO LET—Furnished, the new cottage of the late Mrs. Harrison O. Apthorp; contains nine rooms, is fully and tastefully furnished and beautifully situated on high land, with broad view of the Connecticut Valley and Mts. Tom and Holyoke; has all modern conveniences and is within a short distance of railroad station; rent low to a careful tenant for two or three years. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

BEVERLY SHORE, MASS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—An estate of 20 acres of very high land, directly on the water. Large house, fully furnished, stable, gardener's cottage, gardens, and beautiful trees. Will be sold at a low price to settle an estate. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

HOMŒOPATHY. If you know, or don't know, what you want, write to us—we can supply the goods or the information. Our DESCRIPTIVE BOOK CATALOGUE gives the fullest information of the books of Homœopathy; CONDENSED PRICE LIST gives prices of medicines, etc., and the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY (25 cents a year) gives reasons monthly why you should be a Homœopath.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Homœopathic Pharmacists and Publishers,
Established in 1835. 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BANGS & CO.,

739 and 741 Broadway, New York,

AUCTIONEERS OF

Books, Literary Property, Etc.,

ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES:

April 3 and 4.

Books from the well-known collection of

CHAS. W. FREDERICKSON,

including works relating to the Drama, Shakespeariana, Poetry, original Shelleys, etc.

April 10 and following days.

The large and well selected stock of

MITCHELL'S,

830 Broadway, in various departments of Literature, including many rare books in handsome bindings, Autographs, Prints, etc.

IN PREPARATION, CATALOGUES OF

the extensive Library of the late

HENRY WARD POOLE,

for 30 years Professor in the National College, City of Mexico, and Commissioner in the National Schools of the Mexican Republic, consisting chiefly of MEXICAN AND SPANISH BOOKS AND RARE AMERICANA, Etc.

The Valuable Library of the late

GEORGE H. MOORE, LL.D.,

for many years Superintendent of the Lenox Library, N. Y.; containing many Extremely Rare Books in AMERICAN HISTORY, IMPORTANT HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS, AUTOGRAPHS, MAPS, Etc., and the dates of sales will be announced later.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York, Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Send for my Price-Lists.

WALTER R. BENJAMIN,

28 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

SET OF THE NATION FOR SALE.— For particulars and price, address A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

How to Know the Wild Flowers.

A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. WILLIAM STARR DANA. With 100 Illustrations, by Marion Satterlee. Sq. 12mo, $1.50 *net*.

Mrs. Dana describes more than 400 varieties of wild flowers, making them easily recognizable. The romantic, literary, legendary, and other associations of each are referred to, giving the book a value for the library as well as for the field. The illustrations are drawn with great delicacy and beauty.

Present Day Theology.

By Prof. LEWIS F. STEARNS, D.D. With Biographical Sketch by Dr. George L. Prentiss, and Introductory Letter by Prof. G. P. Fisher. 8vo, $2.50.

"There is a need of works that shall present in a clear and orderly manner the doctrines of the Christian system, and the grounds that justify belief in them. This benefit, I am persuaded, the proposed volume will confer."—*From Prof. Fisher's Introductory Letter.*

Straight Sermons

To Young Men and Other Human Beings. By HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D. 12mo, $1.25.

Strong, simple, direct, these sermons make their appeal to the heart of humanity.

Second Book of Verse.

By EUGENE FIELD. 16mo, $1.25.

"All of them readable, with a trick of nature in every line."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Recollections of Middle Life.

By FRANCISQUE SARCEY. With Portrait. 12mo, $1.50.

"A very entertaining volume. It is written with much sparkle and cleverness, and will be read with eagerness."—*New York Tribune.*

The People's Money.

By W. L. TRENHOLM, ex-Comptroller of the Currency. 12mo, $1.50.

"Mr. Trenholm's book is beyond all praise as a wise and readily intelligible exposition of the principles that control the finances of the nation."—*Boston Beacon.*

*** *Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton's "**Etchings and Etchers,**" the first three editions, all out of print and scarce, 1868, 1876, 1880. $125.00. The 95 beautiful etchings are alone worth more money.

Hamerton's "**Landscape,**" a large-paper copy, with 50 engravings, proof impressions, bound in vellum, published at $70 [No. 323 of 500 copies]. $40.00.

Benvenuto Cellini, Orfevre, Medailleur, Sculpteur. Recherches sur sa vie, sur son Oeuvre, et sur les pièces qui lui sont attribuées; par Eugene Plon. Eaux Fortes de Paul Le Rat. Paris, 1883. Large 4to, half morocco, a charming art work. $15.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,

Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, the City of Washington, D. C. Books Bought.

Bishop Phillips Brooks. George Wm. Curtis.

Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17. Price, $3.00 each. For sale by

THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.— American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. Brentano's Sample Book of Fine Stationery sent free upon request. BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

Rousseau's 'Emile,' Renan's 'Israel,' 'Religious History,' 'Future of Science,' Bancroft's 'History of the Constitution.' PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

Cassell Publishing Co.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

BY KATE MARSDEN.

ON SLEDGE AND HORSEBACK

To the Outcast Siberian Lepers. By KATE MARSDEN, Member (Special Badge) of the Royal British Nurses' Association, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, etc., etc. Illustrated from photographs and drawings. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

Ever since Miss Marsden began her devoted work among the outcast lepers of Siberia the world has been eager to read her own story of her adventures and experiences. That story is given in the present volume and will be found as thrilling as the wildest romance. No one can read it without thoroughly appreciating the devotion and heroism of the author, who alone faced the rigors of two Siberian winters, in a work so completely and so nobly philanthropic.

BY FRANK BARRETT.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH.

By FRANK BARRETT, author of "The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane," etc. 12mo, extra cloth, $1.00; paper, *Cassell's Sunshine Series*, 50 cents.

"His masterpiece thus far."—*Boston Daily Traveller.*

"One of those novels which it is nowadays refreshing to lay one's hands on."—*Chicago Times.*

"Interesting to the last page."—*Washington Public Opinion.*

By GILBERT AUGUSTIN THIERRY.

THE PALIMPSEST.

By GILBERT AUGUSTIN THIERRY. 1 vol., 16mo, unique cloth binding, 50 cents. *The "Unknown" Library.*

BY FRANK FRANKFORT MOORE.

"I FORBID THE BANNS."

The story of a comedy which was played seriously. By FRANK FRANKFORT MOORE. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

This is a story that is bound to attract more than passing notice. Opinions of the book may be as wide apart as the poles, except as to its interest. On this point the verdict will be unanimous in its favor.

BY W. CLARK RUSSELL.

LIST, YE LANDSMEN!

A Romance of Incident. By W. CLARK RUSSELL, author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, nautical cover design, $1.00.

W. Clark Russell's sea stories need no "*bush*"—the present one least of all; for here we certainly have him at his very best.

CASSELL'S

COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE

TO EUROPE FOR 1893.

Planned and edited by EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. Compiled by EDWARD KING. Full morocco, flexible, $1.50.

This highly popular work has been for more than ten years before the public and is thoroughly tested by increasing use among travellers. For the present season a special revision has been made, with much care and outlay, bringing the book up to the latest possible date.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Cassell Publishing Company,

104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Arnold Constable & Co.

New Spring Dress Fabrics

Glacé and Jacquard Figures, Figured and Glacé Epinglines, Silk and Wool Mixtures, Fancy Plaid Materials.

SERGES,
CAMEL'S HAIR,
DIAGONALS,

NEW AND STYLISH COLORINGS.

FANCY PRINTED CHALLIES.
Embroidered Robes.

Broadway & 19th st.
NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

LIBRARIAN.

Assistant Librarian (male) in large library, having a wide knowledge of literature, and six years' experience in library work, desires position as Head Librarian. Correspondence invited. Address

LIBRARIAN, care *Nation*.

WORLD'S FAIR.

First-class accommodations for individuals and large parties. House in perfect sanitary condition. For further particulars, address

P. C. HAY,
2535 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

To Rent—For the Exposition Period,

Furnished flats of seven rooms and bath in **THE GROSVENOR, 6217 Sheridan Ave., Chicago,** Within eight minutes' walk of three entrances to the Fair. Cafe in basement. Rent, $3,500 for the six months.
Send for Prospectus to Room 537, 79 Dearborn St.

FRENCH.

'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools. One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

Paint—An opaque, glossy coloring intended to *cover* and *conceal* the wood; a coating.

Stain—A transparent, soft coloring, intended to *color, without covering*, the wood.

Creosote—The best wood-preservative known.—*Trautwein.*

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain—The only exterior coloring that does not blacken.

Send 6c. postage for wood samples and Sheaf of Sketches (25) of houses.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Mfr.,
71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

SARGENT'S

BALL BEARING ROTARY BOOKCASES.

The above are two of many styles. We cover every demand for home or office use. Special styles for the CENTURY DICTIONARY and Encyclopædias. Illustrated catalogues free. Address SARGENT MFG. CO., either 814 Broadway, New York, or factory, Muskegon, Mich. Quote the *Nation*.

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.
EMERSON PIANO CO.
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St
Washington, 817 Market Space.

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans
Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

WATER CLOSETS

Don't be thoughtless about important matters. The Nautilus closet is sweet, cleanly, and noiseless. Some closets are hotbeds for breeding disease-germs. Write for Catalogue.
WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS

Educational.

[*Educational continued from page ii.*]

THE SAUVEUR
Summer College of Languages.

The EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the School will be held at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., to begin July 3. This location has been selected because of its PROXIMITY TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.
For board and rooms, address the Manager, Miss E. L. HERRICK, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.
For information and circulars, address
Dr. L. SAUVEUR,
6 Copley Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.
Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.
For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.

CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

The cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries. The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by THE AMERICAN ANNEXE OF MR. HALFORD L. MILLS,
Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

The Principles of Education

By Malcolm Mac Vicar, Ph.D., LL.D., First Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto, Ont. 12mo. Cloth, 178 pages, By mail, postpaid, 70 cents.

GINN & CO., PUBLISHERS.
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

HEATH'S MODERN LANGUAGE SERIES.

LATEST ADDITIONS:

SCHILLER'S DER NEFFE ALS ONKEL. With Notes and Vocabulary. 30 cents.

JULES VERNE'S L'EXPÉDITION DE LA JEUNE HARDIE. With Notes, Vocabulary, List of Irregular Verbs, and an Appendix. 25 cents.
This is the first in a series of eight little French texts for very early reading.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

FRENCH BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES, 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation*.

Scribner's for April

CONTAINS:

An Artist in Japan. By ROBERT BLUM. Illustrations by the author.

Unpublished Letters of Carlyle.

A New England Farm. By FRANK FRENCH. Illustrations drawn and engraved by the author.

The One I Knew the Best of All: A MEMORY OF THE MIND OF A CHILD. By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

The Restoration House. By STEPHEN T. AVELING, Illustrations by Harry Fenn and V. Pérard.

In Rented Rooms. By GEORGE I. PUTNAM.

The Cities That Were Forgotten. By CHARLES F. LUMMIS. Illustrations by J. H. Twachtman and V. Pérard.

A Glimpse of an Artist. By VIOLA ROSEBORO'.

Anne of Brittany's Chateaux in the Valley of the Loire. By THEODORE ANDREA COOK. Illustrated.

The Arts Relating to Women, AND THEIR EXHIBITION IN PARIS. By OCTAVE UZANNE. Illustrations by W. L. Metcalf.

Historic Moments: The Crisis of the Schipka Pass. By ARCHIBALD FORBES.

Poems. By G. R. TOMSON, LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY, E. S. MARTIN.

The Point of View. OUTRAGEOUS FORTUNE—A QUESTION OF DEFINITION—THE OLD AND THE YOUNG.

Price, 25 cents. $3.00 *a Year.*

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

School Trustees,

Principals,

Teachers,

And others interested, are invited to consider the advantages offered by the *Nation* as an advertising medium. School advertisements are printed in a uniform typography, with the address in the first line, classification being made by States, alphabetically, unless especialy ordered displayed on other pages.

The *Nation*, in its special field of political and literary criticism, is unlike any other periodical, American or foreign. At least 10,000 copies are circulated weekly, but these figures do not accurately represent the number of its readers. It is taken by reading clubs and literary associations in a large number of places, and may be found on file in every library of importance in the country. There are probably few weekly periodicals whose columns offer so favorable an opportunity for reaching an audience interested in educational matters.

Advertising rates, 15 cents a line each insertion, with the following discounts: 5 per cent. on 4 insertions, 10 per cent. on 8 insertions, 12½ per cent. on 13 insertions, 15 per cent. on 26 insertions, 20 per cent. on 39 insertions, 25 per cent. on 52 insertions.

The *Nation* is sent free while advertisement continues.

Orders may be forwarded through any responsible advertising agency, or directly to

THE NATION, 208 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

POST-OFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

Statement of Business for 1892.

Net Ledger Assets, Jan. 1, 1892..$20,702,344 87

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums	$3,021,100 08	
For Interest, Rents, and Profit and Loss	1,145,584 99	
	$4,166,685 07	
Less Taxes	50,013 43	4,116,671 64
		$24,819,016 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death-Claims	$1,290,554 50	
Matured and Discounted Endowments	243,332 00	
Cancelled and Surrendered Policies	399,290 19	
Distribution of Surplus	581,053 62	
Total paid to Policy Holders	$2,514,230 31	
Amount paid for Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Fees, Advertising, Printing, Stationery, and all other incidental expenses at the Home Office and at Agencies	566,590 17	
Amount paid for Accrued Interest on Investments purchased during the year	8,165 39	3,088,985 87
Net Ledger Assets, Dec. 31, 1892		**$21,730,030 64**
Market value of Securities over Ledger Cost	$897,685 47	
Interest and Rents accrued Dec. 31, 1892	234,075 52	
Net Premiums in course of collection	164,208 98	1,295,969 97
Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1892		**$23,026,000 61**

LIABILITIES.

Reserve at Massachusetts Standard 4 per cent.	$20,471,091 43	
Balance of Distributions unpaid	107,428 24	
Death and Endowment Claims approved	118,712 00	20,697,231 67
		$2,328,768 94

Every Policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid-up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute.—LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT Policies are issued at the old life rate premium—ANNUAL CASH distributions are paid upon ALL Policies.

Pamphlets, rates, and values for any age sent on application to the Company's office, or to

KENNY & RATCLIFFE, General Agents,
208 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President; ALFRED D. FOSTER, Vice-President; S. F. TRULL, Secretary; WM. B. TURNER, Ass't Secretary.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South 9th Street,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

RARE BOOKS | **AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.** Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. **WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,** 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just issued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

G. P. Putnam's Sons

HAVE NOW READY:

VENICE: An Historical Sketch of THE REPUBLIC. By HORATIO F. BROWN, author of "The Venetian Printing-Press," "Life on the Lagoons," etc. With maps and plan. 8vo, $4.50.

HEROIC HAPPENINGS. Told in VERSE AND STORY. By E. S. BROOKS. (Being No. IV. in the series, "Tales of Heroism.") Large 8vo, fully illustrated, $2.00.

PRISONERS AND PAUPERS. A study of the Abnormal Increase of Criminals and the Public Burden of Pauperism in the United States; with a Consideration of the Causes and the Remedies. By HENRY M. BOIES, M.A. 8vo, illustrated, $1.50.

"The writer of this book has had much and long experience in the administration of penal laws—he has carefully studied the statistics of crime in the country at large, and none who read his book can doubt either his earnestness or the general fulness of his information."—*New York Tribune.*

THE GENESIS OF ART-FORM. An Essay in Comparative Æsthetics. Showing the Identity of the Sources, Methods, and Effects of Composition in Music, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. By GEORGE L. RAYMOND, Professor of Oratory and Æsthetic Criticism, Princeton College. Fully illustrated. 12mo, $2.25.

"This book is the result of an endeavor to trace to their sources in mind or matter the methods employed in the composition of the art-forms."—*Extract from Preface.*

RUMINATIONS; The Ideal American Lady and Other Essays. By PAUL SIEGVOLK, author of "A Bundle of Papers," etc. 12mo, gilt tops, $1.50.

THE STORY OF THE TUSCAN REPUBLICS. By BELLA DUFFY. (No. XXXV. in the Story of the Nations Series) 12mo, illustrated, cloth, $1.50; half leather, gilt top, $1.75.

"The history herewith presented by Miss Duffy is exceedingly complex, and in many portions difficult. Miss Duffy knows Florence well, and has given thorough study to other parts of Italy. Her narrative is one that gives real pleasure to the reader and affords the requisite guidance through the mazes of mediæval Italian history. The volume is packed with information, and is thoroughly deserving of commendation."—*London Athenæum.*

*** Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Story of the Nations and Knickerbocker Nuggets Series sent on application.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

NEW YORK: 27 and 29 W. 23d St. LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

Golden Sceptre

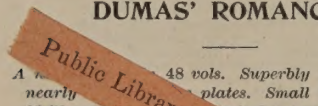
All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

DUMAS' ROMANCES.



A [illegible] *48 vols. Superbly illustrated with nearly* [illegible] *plates. Small 8vo, cloth extra, $2.50 per vo*[illegible] *limited to 1,000 numbered sets.*

More complete an[illegible]tiful than any edition in the English language.

The text *unabridged*, and [illegible]slation the best.

"The man or woman who shall read all of Dumas in this set, will know the history of France for three hundred of its most dramatic years better than by any historian's help."—*Boston Transcript.*

Send postal for full prospectus to

RICHMOND, CROSCUP & CO., 9 East 17th St., N. Y.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

National and State Banks.

A Plan for Continuing the National Bank-Note System Without Bond Security.

By Horace White.

An Address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, January 12, 1893. 8vo, paper covers, 5 cents a copy. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

The Evening Post Publishing Company,
206-210 Broadway, New York City.

Now Ready—Zola's Latest Story.

MODERN MARRIAGE.

By EMILE ZOLA.

Price, 15 cents. At all bookstores and news stands, or mailed, postpaid, by the translator and publisher,

BENJ. R. TUCKER, 120 Liberty St., New York.

BOOKS
Of Permanent Value

For the Library and Bookshelf.

In the "Cavendish Library," in 1 volume, crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

William Hazlitt, Essayist and Critic.

Selections from his Writings. With a Memoir, Biographical and Critical, by ALEXANDER IRELAND, author of 'The Book-Lover's Enchiridion,' 'Memoir of Emerson,' etc. With steel portrait.

"To dip into him at intervals, as this volume enables us to do, is a great delight, and persuades us that Lamb, Jeffrey, DeQuincey, and the rest, were right in ranking him among the foremost and most original of critics."—*The Dial.*

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone writes: "I consider this volume a legitimate and welcome addition to our literature."

Also, uniform with the above, price, $1.50.

Leigh Hunt as Poet and Essayist.

Being the choicest passages from his Works, selected and edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by Charles Kent. With a steel portrait.

"In the charming grace and learning of his essays, Leigh Hunt occupies a sunny spot midway between Addison and Lang. . . . No writer of his day was more steeped in modern and ancient lore. In all he finds sweetness, soundness, and sunniness."—*The Critic.*

Recently added to "THE CHANDOS CLASSICS."

In 12mo, blue linen, white title label, price 75 cents; or, Roxburgh style, cloth, gilt top. $1.00 per volume.

Horace: the Odes, Epodes, Satires, and Epistles.

Translated by the eminent English scholars and poets, including Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Lytton, Conington, Sir Theodore Martin, and others.

Christian Lyrics:

Chiefly selected from modern authors. With upwards of two hundred Illustrations. Price 75 cents, or gilt top $1.00.

The Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

With memoir, etc., price 75 cts., or gilt top, $1.00.

How We Are Governed.

A Handbook of the Constitution, Government, Laws, and Power of the British Empire. By ALBANY DE FONBLANQUE. *The Sixteenth Edition*, revised and reedited by W. J. GORDON. In 12mo, cloth, limp, 75 cents.

"The information is just such as a foreigner needs and finds most difficult to obtain."—*Prof. Wheeler, Yale College.*

The Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay (FRANCES BURNEY).

With Notes by W. C. WARD, and prefaced by LORD MACAULAY'S Essay. With Portraits. In 3 vols., smooth dark blue linen boards, price, $2.25 per set; or, in "Roxburgh" style, cloth, gilt tops, price, $3.00 per set, boxed.

*** The Diary of the author of "Evelina" contains most sprightly and entertaining anecdotes of fashionable and Court Society of the Reign of George III., as well as the literary circles of the latter portion of the eighteenth century, Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Thrale, etc., etc.

Food and Feeding.

By Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S. Seventh Edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo, cloth, price $1.25.

"It is of prime import what we eat, how it is prepared, how and when eaten. . . . Both to housewife and to husband this work will be of interest and use."—*The Christian Union, N. Y.*

Of all booksellers, or mailed free, on receipt of price, by the publishers.

FREDERICK WARNE & CO.,

3 Cooper Union, 4th Avenue, New York.

Two Important Books

The Dawn of Italian Independence:

Italy from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the Fall of Venice, 1849. By WILLIAM R. THAYER. With maps. 2 vols., crown 8vo, $4.00.

"It is to be hoped that the author of these exceedingly interesting volumes intends to carry the story of Italian rejuvenescence somewhat further, and so to complete the impressive picture of which he has given so large a part. But in any case, he deserves great credit for the fulness and the picturesqueness of his descriptions, the nervous masculinity of his character studies, and the general large effect of his historic tableaux. . . . It is a history full of interest, well and faithfully told."—*New York Tribune.*

"It is the story of the gradual regeneration of a people, one of the most significant episodes of modern Europe. . . . Mr. Thayer's style is remarkably picturesque, and he succeeds in fixing and holding the attention of the reader by its fascination."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"By the vigor of his style and his dramatic power he has made a romance of history, and has added another to the class of books to which belong the 'Rise of the Dutch Republic,' Prescott's 'Conquests,' and Carlyle's 'French Revolution.'"—*Worcester Spy.*

The Interpretation of Nature.

By N. S. SHALER, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, author of 'Illustrations of the Earth's Surface,' 'Kentucky' in the series of American Commonwealths. $1.25.

CONTENTS: The Interpretation of Nature—Critical Points in the Continuity of Natural Phenomena—The Place of Organic Life in Nature—The March of the Generations—The Bond of the Generations—The Natural History of Sympathy—The Immortality of the Soul from the Point of View of Natural Science.

"Professor Shaler is a clear thinker, and the fortunate possessor of a literary style that is not only as lucid as his thought but singularly attractive because of its richness and flexibility. So a book by him is of more than ordinary interest. His attempt to explain and reconcile what he himself calls the 'somewhat strained' relations between natural science and religion is solid yet entertaining reading."—*Portland Press.*

"If not an epoch-making book it at least marks, as no other book has done, a most interesting epoch in the history of religious thought. No such book could have been written had not the tide distinctly turned from agnosticism back to faith."—*The Occident, San Francisco.*

"This book is not an attempt to reconcile science and religion, according to the popular idea; it is rather an affirmation of the unity of the realm with which both science and religion are concerned, and the proper standpoint which thinking men of to-day should occupy with reference to the phenomena of nature."—*Northwestern Congregationalist.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1448. THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE APRIL NUMBER

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

CONTAINS:

CHARGES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

By Director-General Davis.

BRAIN SURGERY, ... DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND
SHIPBUILDING HERE AND ABROAD, . . . NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN, U. S. N.
GOOD AND BAD MOTHERS, ... MRS. AMELIA E. BARR

HOW SHALL THE PENSION LIST BE REVISED?

By REPRESENTATIVE WILSON of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions; GEN. S. S. BURDETT, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; and COL. W. C. CHURCH, Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

ART OF MYSTERY IN FICTION, ... GEORGE MANVILLE FENN
THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH, ... GEORGE F. BECKER,
Of the United States Geological Survey
TWO ENGLISH WOMEN ON AMERICA:
I. BY LADY GREY-EGERTON. II. BY LADY SYKES.
FAULTS IN OUR CONSULAR SERVICE, ... HON. ROBERT ADAMS, JR.,
Ex-Minister to Brazil.
AFTER DEATH—WHAT? . . . . . THE REV. CHARLES F. DOLE
THE NEGRO AS A MECHANIC, ... HON. ROBERT LOWRY,
Ex-Governor of Mississippi
MIDDLE-CLASS LIFE IN FRANCE, ... THE MARQUISE DE SAN CARLOS

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

I. THE CURRENCY AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, BY THE HON. R. P. BLAND,
Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Etc.
II. THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE REVIEWED, BY THE HON. CHARLES FOSTER,
Ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

"BY WOMEN FOR WOMEN," . . . . . LILIAN A. MERCUR
DO THE FITTEST SURVIVE? . . . . . W. A. CROFFUT
THE ABUSE OF SECRECY, ... CLARA DIXON DAVIDSON
ENGLISH POOR-LAW REFORM, ... EDWARD PORRITT

50 cents a copy. $5.00 a year. Sold by all Newsdealers.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 3 East 14th St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 225

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
- Tammany and Ulster 228
- Possibilities of a Panama Canal 229
- The Kilt in Danger 229
- The Great Dictionary 230

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
- A New Departure 231
- Goncourt's La Guimard 232

CORRESPONDENCE:
- The President and his Kin 233
- "Good Character and Competency" in City Government 233
- The Anglo-Saxon Sabbath 234
- A Vespucian Fraud 234
- *Grass Widow* 235

NOTES 235

REVIEWS:
- Complex States 238
- The Royal Navy of France 239
- Burdett's Hospitals of the World 240
- The Parsifal of Richard Wagner 240
- The Lost Atlantis 241
- Advanced Building Construction 241

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.
A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.
Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.
Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.
Discounts on application.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,043 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.*

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

FRENCH BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES, 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

To Rent—For the Exposition Period,
Furnished flats of seven rooms and bath in
THE GROSVENOR, 6217 Sheridan Ave., Chicago,
Within eight minutes' walk of three entrances to the Fair. Café in basement. Rent, $3,500 for the six months.
Send for Prospectus to Room 537, 79 Dearborn St.

FRENCH.
'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools. One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.
MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms, $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.
ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.
THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.
THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.
CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.
BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMnastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.
CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.
POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PREpares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.
WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARDing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M.A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.
MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv.), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.
ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATOry and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. A new boarding-house just opened. For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.
MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.
JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.
THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Manlius.
NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR, by St. John's Military School, via the Great Lakes. Organized as cadets of a ship-of-war. Limited number may join. June 27 to July 27. Apply for terms.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.
ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS (formerly of 525 Park Avenue).

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.
RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPARatory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.
MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE—A COLLEGE for Women.—Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, Hebrew History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $525) in Greek, Latin, English, German, and Teutonic Philology, Romance Languages, Mathematics, History, Chemistry, and Biology. A fourth Hall of Residence will, it is hoped, be opened in the autumn, and will accommodate all applicants for admission.
For Program address as above.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.
MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.
MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

FRANCE, Paris.
PARIS.—HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES to be opened October 1, 1893, under the direction of Mademoiselle Alys Barrault, assisted by Madame Barrault and Miss Anna T. O'Connor. Mlle. Barrault, who has been for the past five years teacher of French in Miss Porter and Mrs. Dow's School, Farmington, Conn., will leave for Paris in June, and will take with her any young ladies desiring to depart at that time. Applications must be accompanied by references. For terms and further information address, until June 15, 1893, Miss Anna T. O'Connor, 39 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.; after that date, Mlle. Alys Barrault, care of Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, Paris, France. *References* by permission: Miss Porter and Mrs. Dow, Farmington, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. James Barr Ames, Harvard University.

GERMANY, Detmold.
GERMANY. — FINISHING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, founded in 1871. Cheerful and comfortable villa in a town surrounded by woods and mountains, with reputation for healthfulness. Address Fräulein PAULINE BECKMANN, Detmold. References: Herr Consistorialrath Engel, in Detmold; Rev. G. M. Capell, Passenham Rectory, Stony Stratford, Bucks, England; Russell Sturgis, Esq., 307 East 17th St., New York.

Teachers, etc.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR YOUNG Men who wish to make a careful and systematic study of the exhibits. A limited number will be received in a delightful house a block from the north entrance.
F. L. OLMSTED, A.B., Master of Rugby School, Kenilworth, Ill.

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher and holder of an advanced degree, wishes for a mathematical professorship where her rank and salary will be based upon ability instead of sex. Address K. L., care of the Nation.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHIlosophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland

POSITION AS GOVERNESS OR COMpanion for the summer by a native German, well versed in the English language. Best of references given and required. Address C. H, care Nation.

WANTED—IN A PROMINENT Eastern College, an Instructor in French. Salary, $1,000 to $1,200. Address, sending full credentials, L. C. K., care of the *Nation.*

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, 23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

School Agencies.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends* C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

THE SAUVEUR

Summer College of Languages.

The EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the School will be held at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., to begin July 3. This location has been selected because of its PROXIMITY TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

For board and rooms, address the Manager, Miss E. L. HERRICK, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

For information and circulars, address Dr. L. SAUVEUR, 6 Copley Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.

Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.

For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Next term begins April 3.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

LANGUAGES.

Summer Course in Languages.

Best Advantages for Learning Conversation, Normal Course for Teachers.
At Asbury Park, N. J..... .....and Chicago, Ill.

For particulars address
The Berlitz School of Languages,
723 14th St., Washington, D. C....Auditorium, Chicago.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.

CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The Maryland Military and Naval Academy, Oxford, Md.—Ample accommodations for 300 cadets and their officers, with drill-grounds, assembly-rooms, and gymnasium. Fine boating and bathing. House steam-heated and gas. Everything perfect.

For Catalogue, address P. O. Box 41, Oxford, Md.. Or S. F. NICHOLS, 295 7th Ave., N. Y.

Germany, Hanover.

For a family abroad to study. Modern American house, furnished, for rent in the most refined city of Germany. Apply A. MILINOWSKI, 1293 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR.

First-class accommodations for individuals and large parties. House in perfect sanitary condition.

For further particulars, address P. C. HAY, 2535 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine

OF THE

World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

JUST PUBLISHED.

HUME'S TREATISE OF MORALS:
And Selections from the Treatise of the Passions.

Edited, with an Introduction, by James H. Hyslop, Ph.D., Columbia College. 12mo, cloth, 275 pages. By mail, postpaid, $1.10.

This book is the first volume of an Ethical Series, edited under the supervision of Professor E. Hershey Sneath of Yale University.

GINN & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

FOR TEACHERS who are sincerely desirous of finding a rational basis for their art, but who have neither the taste nor the leisure to study the profounder treatises on the subject, there is nothing so good as

PSYCHOLOGY APPLIED TO EDUCATION.

Translated from the French of Gabriel Compayré by W. H. Payne, Chancellor of the University of Nashville and the Peabody Normal. Cloth, 225 pages. Retail price, 90 cents.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation.*

Arnold Constable & Co.

UNDERWEAR.

"Cartwright & Warner's"
CELEBRATED
Merino, Silk and Wool, and All Wool
UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
Medium and Light Weights.

HOSIERY.

Real Balbriggan Hose and Half Hose, Plain and Ribbed, Fast Colors.

Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Stockings.

MEN'S SILK HALF HOSE,
CHILDREN'S HOSE,
Blacks, Warranted Fast Color.

Broadway & 19th st.
NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St.
New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St.
Washington, 817 Market Space.

WATER CLOSETS

It is a foolish person who will permit any but the most improved closets to be placed in his home. The Nautilus is unquestionably the best. Write for Catalogue.
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Now Ready. Vol. I. of the New Revised and Enlarged Edition of

The Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE'S Great Work,

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH,

By the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, D.C.L.,

Author of 'The Holy Empire'; M.P. for Aberdeen.

In Two Volumes, Large 12mo. Third Edition, Revised Throughout, and for the greater part Rewritten.

Vol. I., $1.75, net. **Vol. II., In the Press.**

Opinions of the Press on Mr. Bryce's Great Work,
THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH.

"His work rises at once to an eminent place among studies of great nations and their institutions. It is, so far as America goes, a work unique in scope, spirit, and knowledge. There is nothing like it anywhere extant, nothing that approaches it. . . . Without exaggeration, it may be called the most considerable and gratifying tribute that has yet been bestowed upon us by an Englishman, and, perhaps, by even England herself. . . . One despairs in an attempt to give, in a single newspaper article, an adequate account of a work so infused with knowledge and sparkling with suggestion. . . . Every thoughtful American will read it, and will long hold in grateful remembrance its author's name."—*New York Times.*

"As we can hardly conceive of any influence more likely to help in forming a right judgment on these momentous subjects than that of so wise, so temperate, and so able a discussion of American institutions as Prof. Bryce has here given us, we repeat the wish that it may find its way to the library of every patriotic citizen, and be studied with earnest care."—*N. Y. Evening Post.* (Second Notice.)

"All too brief and inadequate as this review may be, it indicates the lofty tone and impartial spirit of a work that takes instant rank as the keenest critique and most trustworthy description of our social and political life. The only way to enjoy such a work is to read every line of it."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"We understate the facts when we say that De Tocqueville's survey of our political and social framework cannot be compared, in point of wide knowledge and wise comment, with 'The American Commonwealth,' by James Bryce."—*New York Sun.*

"This work will be invaluable . . . to the American citizen who wishes something more than a superficial knowledge of the political system under which he lives and of the differences between it and those of other countries. . . . The fact is that no writer has ever attempted to present so comprehensive an account of our political system, founded upon such length of observation, enriched with so great a mass of detail, and so thoroughly practical in its character. . . . We have here a storehouse of political information regarding America such as no other writer, American or other, has ever provided in one work. . . . It will remain a standard even for the American reader."—*New York Tribune.*

"On this side of the Atlantic it is recognized as the most remarkable among English books for the accuracy of its statements, its fairness of judgment, and its clearness of comprehension; while by the English press it is regarded as the most sagacious and important study of the subject since De Tocqueville's 'Democracy in America,' which appeared more than half a century ago."—*Public Opinion.*

"Written with full knowledge by a distinguished Englishman to dispel vulgar prejudices and to help kindred people to understand each other better, Prof. Bryce's work is in a sense an embassy of peace, a message of good will from one nation to another."—*London Times.*

"The event of the year in the literary world takes place to-day in the publication by Messrs. Macmillan of Mr. Bryce's monumental work on 'The American Commonwealth,' . . . a work remarkable alike for penetration of judgment, for felicity of style, and for solidity of research."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEW BOOKS.

George William Curtis.

By WILLIAM WINTER. With Portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

New Edition. 18mo, 2 vols., $1.50.

Amiel's Journal.

Translated, with an Introduction and Notes by Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, author of 'Robert Elsmere,' 'David Grieve,' etc. With photogravure portrait. New Edition. 18mo, 2 vols., cloth, $1.50.

Now Ready. A New Book by F. Marion Crawford.

The Novel. What It Is.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD, author of 'Children of the King,' 'Saracinesca,' etc., etc. Uniform with the pocket edition of William Winter's Works. With photogravure portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

Just Ready. A New Poem entitled

The Eloping Angels,

By WILLIAM WATSON, author of 'Lachrymæ Musarum,' 'Poems,' etc. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

The Æsthetic Element in Morality

And Its Place in a Utilitarian Theory of Morals. By FRANK CHAPMAN SHARP, Ph.D. 8vo, cloth, 75 cents.

Macmillan & Co.'s List of Books by American authors will be sent free, by mail, on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893.

The Week.

THE trouble into which the President has got over the appointment of one of Senator Voorhees's followers as District Attorney for Indiana calls attention once more to the danger which lurks always in trusting the representations of spoilsmen in matters of this kind. The chances are a hundred to one that they will not tell the truth about their candidate's qualifications, and that behind his candidacy there are bargains and deals and shady political transactions which will be brought to light sooner or later, to the humiliation of everybody concerned in the selection. All the trouble of this kind that President Cleveland has ever had has come from his occasional yielding to the spoilsmen of his party. He has had no trouble from the appointees whom he has put into office either in opposition to the wishes of the spoilsmen or without their knowledge. These have invariably commanded general approval for him at the time of their selection, and have given him no reason to feel ashamed of them, or to make excuses for them, after they have entered upon their duties. The lesson of experience in this matter is so clear that argument upon it is a waste of time.

The *Civil Service Chronicle*, which, we are pleased to observe has been revived after a brief respite, and now has its eagle eye on the spoils politicians, and particularly the bad lot who have their nests in Indiana, considers District-Attorney Burke "one of the most vicious men who ever got into public place," applying this term to his political methods. Indiana has suffered perhaps more than any other State in the Union from the ravages of political vermin in her public benevolent institutions. A determined effort was made a few years ago to take these institutions out of politics, so that the helpless inmates should not be made the prey of the ignorant and ruffianly class who were habitually appointed to have charge of them as a reward for other bad conduct at the primaries. This reform was opposed by Burke, who was then a member of the State Senate, and was defeated by his efforts in part. He also opposed the Australian Ballot Bill, and was the only Democrat in the Legislature who voted against it. "Any measure that was for the general benefit," says the *Chronicle*, "could safely count on Burke's opposition." It cannot be supposed that the appointment of such persons helps the Democratic party in Indiana. On the contrary, it damages the party there and everywhere else. The *Chronicle* is very temperate in its comments on this case. It says that the reform element in the Democratic party in Indiana will fight on in spite of Voorhees and Burke.

The lofty tone of President Cleveland's inaugural address, and his unflinching courage in laying his finger upon national evils, especially upon the growth of paternalism and extravagance in government, did not fail to find recognition in Europe. Thoughtful and patriotic Europeans have been cheered by his words in the work of withstanding their own threatening dangers. Far more than his remarks upon the tariff or the entire absence of the Jingo note in his address, do they value his earnest words upon the very fundamentals of society and government. Thus, we read in the *Mémorial Diplomatique* of March 11: "Addressed only to the people of the United States, this discourse sounds across the ocean; Europe, bewildered, anxious, uncertain what principles and what route to adopt for the development of her civilization, can hear this voice which comes to her from the New World and draw inspiration from such an example." Similarly, the Berlin *Nation* of the same date says of the inaugural that, "with its sound political principles, it should receive especial attention in Germany." It especially rejoices at President Cleveland's "impetuous words" about "the unwholesome progeny of paternalism," which, it says, ought to have the careful study of all the German advocates of State Socialism.

As the day approaches when the great "round-up" and deportation of the Chinese in this country is to take place, provided they have not previously complied with the terms of the Geary Law, it is natural that they should be anxious to know what are the President's intentions. The Chinese Minister has telegraphed to San Francisco that Mr. Cleveland has assured him he will do "what is right" in the matter. But this may mean much or little. What is right for the President to do is to enforce the laws of the land. But the Constitution defines treaties with foreign Powers as the supreme law of the land, and if a law passed by Congress is in plain conflict with a treaty, as many good lawyers assert the Geary Law to be, it may be the President's duty to suspend it until the Supreme Court shall have passed upon the question. It is possible that such suspension may be brought about by the United States courts directly, as it is reported that a writ is to be asked for enjoining the enforcement of the law until its constitutionality has been passed upon. That some such course is contemplated, so that the country shall be saved from presenting to the world the extraordinary spectacle of rushing into barbarism in its treatment of inoffensive aliens, and then having its course pronounced illegal in its own courts, would seem to be the least that can be implied in Mr. Cleveland's assurances to the Chinese Minister.

Unfortunately, the record of our dealings with the Chinese for the past few years is not such as to make them credit our good intentions or even our good faith. In the diplomatic correspondence on the subject of the Geary Law, made public last week, there was a most heartless and domineering tone in the language held by our State Department, which reached the limits of insult when the Chinese were gravely assured that our courts were as open to the Chinese as to our own citizens. Nothing like this has been heard since the famous invective of Justice Maule against the inequality of the laws of England, delivered in the guise of a severe rebuke to a poverty-stricken bigamist for not having gone through a divorce suit to rid himself of a bad wife, which would have cost him more pounds than the man had pence, though this, said the ironical Justice, was no excuse, "since it is my duty, as one of her Majesty's Judges, to tell you that the law of England makes no discrimination between rich and poor." Then the Chinese have had strong evidence of our entire disregard of their rights, either as human beings or as subjects of a Power with which we are in treaty relations, in the proposed Hawaiian treaty. That humane instrument proposed to make by force several thousand Chinese residents of United States territory, and yet to deny them the right of migration, although that right is guaranteed to all Chinese subjects by our treaty with China. In the light of this fact, the simplicity of the *Japan Weekly Mail* is almost pathetic, supposing, as it did when it first heard of the annexation scheme, that "it is not at all probable that the American Government will insist upon extending to Hawaii a system of exclusion opposed alike to American traditions and to Hawaiian material interests."

The *Hawaiian Gazette* of March 7 contains the text of the treaty for annexing the Islands, and in its comments upon the sugar-bounty business shows slight respect for the opinion of some of our able publicists who held that the bounty would not have to be paid to the Hawaiians (with one-half to go to the Sugar Trust) unless Congress so ordered. Says the *Gazette:* "The treaty makes Hawaii American soil, and there is strong ground for holding that the Hawaiian growers of sugar will become entitled to any bounty paid to other American growers as soon as ratifications have been exchanged." So

we have always maintained. A full-fledged American not entitled to a bounty would be a rare bird. The Hawaiians had rather be dogs and bay the moon than such Americans.

There has been a pause of nearly three weeks in the outflow of our gold to Europe, broken only by the half-million shipment of Tuesday week, described as the fulfilment of an old contract. Preparations have been made, however, for a resumption of the exports, and at best the respite can be only temporary. The cessation of shipments this month was not, indeed, due in any sense to permanent and fundamental causes. A banker who is undertaking to ship gold must sell his bills of exchange, and the disordered money-market of a fortnight ago rendered the negotiation of such bills all but impossible. The supply of bank money in this city available for the purchase either of bankers' bills or of merchants' paper was so reduced by the heavy Western demand that the banks had their hands full caring for their regular depositors, whose claim was naturally first. That this situation is to be permanent nobody for a moment supposes, and the first sign of a returning money supply is greeted, as we have already said, by preparation for renewed gold exports. It has long been a matter of common knowledge that the Austrian Government, in its plans for gold accumulation, has been reckoning deliberately on our own supply of gold. Of the new 4 per cent. resumption loan (about $30,000,000 in amount), one-half has already been sold and the gold delivered. The remainder has within three weeks been subscribed for, and whether the immediate purchasers come from the east or from the west of Europe, the Austrian demand for gold will be equally felt in New York city. It is highly probable, therefore, with exchange on London and Paris already practically at the gold-shipping point, that new and extensive contracts for the export of American gold have already been placed. In one respect the recent check to the outward movement was an incident of no little significance. It shows that an undue restriction of the circulating medium, such as the silver fanatics profess to have discovered, would make itself known by signs that would need no Congressional investigation. The very fact of chronic specie exports is a proof that our money supply is ample for the needs of trade. The trouble is, that international confidence and international credit have, by our reckless silver experiments, been so far impaired that what we are losing to Europe is the very best of our coined money, and what we are getting in its place is the silver fiat-money bundled out of the Treasury printing-offices.

The vicious secrecy which has long marked the conduct of the pension business was again brought out on Saturday in the announcement of an important ruling made last September, but never before published. It was, in effect, a reversal of the practice of the Bureau in regard to paying out "accrued pensions" in certain cases, and providing for the expenses of the "last sickness and burial" of pensioners. Assistant Secretary Bussey made a careful examination of the statutes bearing upon these practices and found them to be without warrant of law. It is estimated that upwards of $2,000,000 had already been paid out in a way now pronounced illegal. This is but a sample of the loose management which secret methods invite. The important decision itself seems to have leaked out by accident. Of course it would never have done to let such a wet blanket drop upon the "soldier vote" during the Presidential campaign, but why it should have been kept back so long after the election is only to be explained by the general love of the Pension Bureau for darkness and mystery.

The failure of the latest attempt to weaken the Ballot Law of Massachusetts is both instructive and encouraging. Taken all in all, the Massachusetts statute is the most thorough-going application of the Australian system which is to be found among the thirty-six laws that have been enacted in as many States in this country. It has been tried now in four important elections, and after each trial there have been complaints that the alphabetical arrangement of its ballot worked injustice to all except the leading candidates. These complaints have invariably come from the machine elements of both parties, but there has never been much evidence that they had strong popular support. Just how much support they had has now been demonstrated by the defeat of the proposition which was made in this year's Legislature to change the form of the ballot from the alphabetical to the party-group arrangement. The action of the Legislature in refusing to make this change shows that there is really no popular dissatisfaction with the law as it stands—that, on the contrary, the people look with disfavor upon all efforts to modify or weaken its provisions.

A Cleveland letter to the *Evening Post* reports a successful experiment in municipal reform, which seems to be so much easier to accomplish everywhere else than in this city. The plan adopted there was not a very novel one. An old system with a very greatly divided responsibility was changed to a new one under which the city government has only six departments, the heads of each being nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. It will be seen that this change makes the government of the Ohio city similar to our own city government when the Board of Aldermen had the power to pass on the Mayor's nominations. But even this partial concentration of authority has in two years reduced the tax rate 13 per cent., brought down the city debt nearly $100,000, reduced the annual running expenses of the city $25,000, and at the same time given a better government in all the departments. The correspondent, explaining this good result, says:

> "The great gain from the centralizing of power has been due in large part to the popular realization that the election was of much more importance than of old, and that officials could be reached at the polls more easily, and a consequent increase in popular interest both in the caucuses and the election. At the Democratic caucuses held last Friday night, for example, 12,000 votes were cast—the greatest number by far in the history of the city."

It is easy to draw from this statement the oft-repeated lesson that a large part of the bad government of New York city is to be attributed to the indifference of its citizens about municipal affairs. There was never a harder fought campaign for local reform than the Mayoralty campaign of 1890, unconnected as it was with any great State or national election; but the mere fact that "only a Mayor" was at stake, caused the vote to fall off 55,000 as compared with the vote for President two years before, or 65,600 as compared with the election for President two years later. It seems to be a good deal easier to get a large class of our leading citizens to testify to the correctness of a Connolly's accounts, or to defend a Tammany Mayor from all public criticism, than it is to get citizens of the same representative type to vote (not to say work) where the Mayoralty alone is at stake.

It was plain from the start that the reporters would have to be called in to clear up the mystery attending Col. Shepard's death. Two physicians of the highest standing had told what they, on the spot, had made out to be the causes of death, but their official bulletin was miserably deficient in those details which the public is entitled to have in all such cases. It was only what we expected, therefore, when we found Sunday's papers, almost without exception, trying to gratify that "element in human nature," as the Boston *Herald* calls it, which insists on a daily mess of scandal and brutality. One paper, properly resenting Dr. McBurney's unwillingness to give it a spicy column, made up a "statement" of its own and put it into his mouth. Another charged him with "criminal negligence," on the strength of private information derived from a "friend of the family," and we understand that the said friend will soon be called upon to foot the bill for damages which a suit for libel will undoubtedly entail upon the paper that fondly relied upon his word. Still another reporter had a theory that Dr. McBurney was "unnerved" by a "run of bad luck" he had been having with his cases lately, and so could not be expected to act, in an emergency, with the intelligence and promptness which this reporter always has at command in his critical operations.

It is highly fortunate that the physicians thus barked at are of such established character and skill. Inexperienced men in their situation would be hounded to professional ruin by the improvised doctors who would start up in every well-regulated newspaper office to show them how they had criminally blundered. As it is, we imagine that the hounding will be done by the other side.

Mr. Bourke Cockran, the principal orator at the Home Rule meeting on Sunday, announced in a speech in the canvass of last fall that "Tammany had solved the problem of municipal government," a problem of which he acknowledged the great importance. This being so, he must be of opinion that the first work before the Irish Home-Rulers when they get home rule should be the introduction of the Tammany system into the Irish cities, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Galway. Why, then, did he not recommend it as a great contribution from the Irish race abroad to the happiness and prosperity of their countrymen at home? To be silent about this great discovery on such an occasion was indeed little short of treason to the cause. Our Irish-American Home-Rulers, in fact, by presenting their solution to the whole British public, would surely disarm even the prejudice of Englishmen. Surely even the political mouths of afflicted Britons would water at the sight of a Tammany Mayor, or Commissioner of Public Works, or a row of Tammany Police Magistrates or Excise Commissioners. Be not bashful or over-modest, Mr. Cockran. Show the hereditary oppressors what you and your colaborers have been doing in exile for the fame of your race.

It is difficult to believe that the English Conservatives are generally well pleased with the Gladstonian bill establishing Parish Councils for the management of parish affairs in the rural districts. Lord Salisbury at least has openly ridiculed the scheme, and, if we remember rightly, Mr. Balfour has done the same thing. The bill occupies a prominent place in the hated and despised "Newcastle programme," and is part of the process of democratization which has produced the state of despondency among the landed gentry described in a recent number of the *Spectator*. The Parish Councils would undoubtedly finish what the County Councils have left untouched of the local dignity and authority of that time-honored English duumvirate, "The Squire and the Parson." It would, too, considerably lower the position of the farmer by the power it would put into the hands of the laborer, between whom and the farmer there prevails a perennial hostility. The English parish is the counterpart, in a rough way, of the New England town, and the Parish Council would represent in a rough way the town meeting; but it would, at first at least, be chosen by a class very inferior in political training to the New England town voters. The parish government has until now been perhaps the most thoroughly ecclesiastical, or one might say the only sacerdotal, bit of government left in Europe since the overthrow of the temporal power in the Papal States, for the chief ruler is the parson. He shares his authority, it is true, to some extent with the churchwardens, but, what with his power as a distributor of charities, and his power over the schools and schoolhouse, and his share in the administration of the poor-law, and his alliance with the squire, his control of the parish may be said to have been supreme.

The Parish Councils will put an end to his reign and to that of the farmer, as the County Councils have put an end to the reign of the squire. That the coming change in both the parish and county governments will disappoint, at first at least, all admirers of English rural life, there can be little question. Nothing better than the old system for the production of a highly cultivated and picturesque landscape, of good roads, of pretty villages, of honestly administered finances, and for surrounding a graded, dignified social hierarchy with reverence, and providing the State with a class of administrators of unequalled integrity and efficiency, has probably ever been seen, at least since the overthrow of the Roman Republic. But, as Bacon has well remarked, the more gentlemen you have in a State, the poorer your private soldiers are. The English agricultural laborer, "Hodge," as he has been derisively called by those who profited by his stupidity, has for two centuries at least been the reproach and shame of English agriculture—a huge, uncomplaining animal, condemned to dig and delve and be coddled during his working years, and die in the workhouse. He is now, after the sleep of ages, going to be made a man of and made to share in the government of the country. He is at last becoming what he never has been, an Englishman. But that, after having escaped from the parson and the squire, he will also escape from the local political "Boss," it is hard to believe. That personage is assuredly lying in wait in the ditches and hedgerows all over England. His day is coming at last.

The last appeal of the Comte de Paris to the French people sounds so like burlesque that it would be quite reasonable to doubt its authenticity. The assertion that "monarchy alone can give France a strong and stable government" has a humorous air, in view of the fact that France has within a hundred years tried five distinct monarchies, with the view of securing this kind of government, with disastrous failure in each case—viz., the Old Monarchy, the First Empire, the Restoration, the Orleanist dynasty, and the Second Empire. Every one of them promised to last for ever and make France happy. The first died on the scaffold and the rest ran away. They all, too, had the benefit of the monarchical tradition, which is now completely dead in France. The present generation in France knows little or nothing about the "monarchical principle." It cannot conceive why the eldest sons of a particular family, in endless succession, should always be wise enough and able enough to give France a strong and stable Government any more than to give France a succession of great poets, or mathematicians, or strategists. Moreover, a king to be really effective as a political remedy needs to be a sacrosanct person. He needs to be what the Romans of the Empire called "divus"—that is, something more than human. But this divinity that doth hedge a king has been long dead in France. Nobody now knows anything about it. Frenchmen do not even pretend to know anything about it, as Englishmen do. When, therefore, anybody steps forward and applies, as the Comte de Paris does, in behalf of himself and his son, for a royal place as a sure cure for national disorder and uncertainty, even Royalists laugh in their sleeves. They are under no delusions about royalty. They want a monarchy because it would be pleasanter for them, and give the well-mannered, well-dressed, and well-born people a better chance for the offices; not because "its sole object would be the public welfare."

Political prophets pursue their calling with more seriousness in Spain than we are accustomed to see. One of the great surprises of the late elections in Spain was the success of the Republican party in the city of Madrid. Its nominees received 27,000 votes, as against only 23,000 for the Government candidates. Now the Governor of the province and the Minister of the Interior had committed themselves to the prediction that the Government ticket would poll 30,000 votes and elect all its candidates. When the returns came in on the night of the election, and showed their prophecies to be so wide of the mark, they both resigned their offices out of hand. This is admirable consistency, and is a custom which we ought to adopt without delay. Why not make it a rule that a man in office must either make no prophecies about elections at all, or positively agree to go out of politics if his predictions come false? Suppose such a rule had been in force last fall, what a slaughter there would havebeen among Western Governors, and how we should have got Foster and Rusk and Wanamaker out of the Cabinet without having to wait till March 4, and the *Tribune* not even keeping up the pretence any longer of being a political organ. It would be manifestly improper to make an *ex-post-facto* application of the rule, but it ought to be put in force in the future, for the terror of political prophets and the relief of a prophet-ridden people.

TAMMANY AND ULSTER.

AS we have said more than once, the chief argument used by the English opponents of Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule Bill is the argument that the Irish will use all the liberty the bill will leave in their hands for the worst purposes, such as attacks on property, religious persecution, and general oppression of the minority. The weakness of this argument lies in the fact that it might have been used against any written framework of government that ever was made. All constitutions assume the willingness of those who are to live under them to execute them according to their plain intent and meaning. If, for instance, the majority in the United States were to use all the liberty left them by the Federal Constitution to work mischief, the United States as a republic would speedily come to an end. No Constitution could be framed that would suit a community determined to evade it. Therefore the controversy which is ravaging British society to day is really not so much over the merits of the Home-Rule Bill considered as a piece of draftsman's handiwork, as over the character of the Irish for whose use and behoof it is intended.

For our own part, we believe the Conservative fears are, in so far as they are sincere, the product of the anti Irish prejudice which has made the government of Ireland for seven hundred years the great shame of England. We believe the Irish Parliament which Gladstone's bill proposes to create would compare favorably with any other legislative body in the world, barring the House of Commons itself. It would certainly not fall below the level of our Congress or State Legislatures, or the British Colonial Legislatures, or the Parliaments of France or Italy. The English House of Commons stands as yet on a higher plane than any of these, owing to the fact that, through conditions partly social and partly historical, it as yet makes larger drafts on the talent and character of the nation than any other legislative body has done in modern times. But all parties unite in testifying that the Irish members have in no way fallen below the English or Scotch average, in either debating power or business capacity, as shown in committee work. To their absolute purity and sincerity Mr. Balfour, their worst enemy, bore the strongest testimony the other day, as far as his knowledge and belief extended. This testimony is the more valuable because their poverty is notorious, and there could hardly be a better illustration of the ferocity with which English society approaches the Irish question than the fact that this is one of the most frequent of the taunts which the Irish have to support. That their manners are bad is undoubtedly true; but, considering that it is very rare for an English Conservative to address the House on an Irish topic without insulting them, and very rare for a London morning paper to appear without a column or two of criminal accusation, the wonder is that they behave so well, there being so much human nature in Irishmen.

In spite of all this, there is, no doubt, among the Protestant Irishmen of English and Scotch descent in Leinster and Ulster, a deep-seated and, as we see by the accounts from Belfast, almost furious unwillingness to be handed over to a legislature containing a majority of Irish Catholics, in spite of the restrictions and guarantees of the Home-Rule Bill. Most of the Orangemen's threats of civil war we look on as fustian of somewhat the same sort as that called out by the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Should the bill become a law, we have no doubt they will submit, and after a while become reconciled, and that their fears of ill usage and oppression by the Catholic majority will in a few years seem ridiculous even to themselves. But this is mere prophecy.

What is not prophecy, but fact, is, that their fears and opposition are doing more than aught else to-day to stimulate English opposition to the bill. What does most to give substance and strength to this opposition, to give it a practical rather than a sentimental character, is the specimen of government by Irish Catholics which the city of New York has for some years offered to the world. We who live here know very well to what an extent this example is misleading, how far Americans themselves are responsible for giving people like the Tammany leaders a chance to seize the leading municipal offices, and how certain it is that similar results would follow, in any city in the world, from similar supineness, cowardice, submissiveness, and want of civic pride on the part of the intelligent and respectable classes. But foreigners do not know it. English and Irish Anti-Home-Rulers do not want to know it. What they believe is, that the Irish have got possession of one of the leading municipalities of the United States, and have given, and are giving, there a sample of the kind of government which their brethren at home would set up in case they got possession of the Irish Legislature and Executive. This sample they are using, and have long been using, against home rule with deadly effect. It is to day a most powerful weapon in the hands of the Ulster men. It gives bone and sinew to their opposition.

Nothing is more extraordinary in the attitude of the Irish Home-Rulers in this country than their ostrich-like failure to see this. They held a meeting at the Academy of Music on Sunday evening last, "to voice the sentiment of New York in favor of the home-rule measure presented by Mr. Gladstone, and now pending in the British House of Commons." Now whom was this meeting intended to influence? Certainly not the Irish or English friends of the bill. They are convinced already. "Voicing" to them is preaching to the converted. It must be meant to impress the opponents of the measure in England and Ireland—that is, the men who are saying that if England hands them over to the Irish Home-Rulers another Tammany will be set up in Dublin. We must not suppose that they do not know what Tammany rule is. They know all about it, and in truth exaggerate its evils. They think its sway much more potent than it is, owing to their ignorance about our constitutional restrictions. But they are aware that this city is ruled arbitrarily and corruptly by a small band of illiterate Irish Catholics, who have not for years followed any calling but office-holding, and are growing rich on small salaries; that one of them who has no public place at all keeps an office in which he orders legislation by telegraph from the Legislature, and prescribes peremptorily who shall fill the various municipal offices, and sells judicial nominations for cash down; that they have filled the bench of police magistrates with ignorant men who are friends of the criminal classes, and some of them men of bad character themselves; that though they profess to clean the streets, and procure an enormous annual appropriation for that purpose, the money disappears, but the dirt does not; that even in a time of pestilence they put an incompetent man, one of their own relatives, in the Health Office, and set the remonstrances of scientific bodies like the Academy of Medicine, and great commercial bodies like the Chamber of Commerce, at defiance.

Does any rational man suppose their "voicing" could produce the smallest effect in reconciling the Ulster men, or any class of Irishmen who now oppose home rule, and are entreating England not to abandon them to the prospect opened up by the Gladstone Bill? There is no part of the United Kingdom which, both Catholic and Protestant, has furnished more striking examples of capacity for honorable public service in every field of statecraft, the army, the bar, the bench, the civil service, at home and abroad, than Ireland. There is not a man among those who have thus reflected credit on their country to whom the performances of this Tammany gang in New York are not an awful shame and disgrace. We here who have seen New York pass gradually, little by little, under Tammany rule, do not know how it affects people who stand outside of it or see it from a distance; therefore, we find some difficulty in understanding how an Ulster man can talk of fighting sooner than submit to the Redmonds, and Dillons, and McCarthys, and Sextons, and Healys. But the explanation is very simple. In submitting to them he thinks he would before very long have to submit to a lot of Gilroys, Crokers, Barney Martins, Dalys, and Scannels, and that he would be treated in Belfast and Dublin to a police bench filled with "Paddy" Divvers, "Fatty" Walshes, Kochs, Gradys, and the like. There is probably no civilized man, outside our own country, who, having this prospect offered to him as some-

thing threatening, but avoidable by fighting, would not choose to fight. This is the solemn truth of the situation, and it behooves Irishmen in this city who care for the real fame and welfare of their native land to take it to heart.

POSSIBILITIES OF A PANAMA CANAL.

THE word Panama now suggests so universally a huge scandal that its association with an actual canal across an actual isthmus seems only a figure of speech. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that the project is as yet definitively given up. The Government of Colombia has granted several extensions of the time within which work under the new charter must be begun, and is only now reported to have made a still further extension. In France there is no lack of schemes for reviving the enterprise, either in the hands of the old company or under the management of a new corporation, backed by fresh capital secured from private investors or from the State. A discussion of the whole question from the pen of M. de Molinari appears in the February number of the *Journal des Économistes*, which deserves consideration as well for its tenor as for its author's high standing.

He does not take a very hopeful view of the prospect of resumption of work on the canal, though his article is an argument in favor of it. According to him, there are two powerful reasons why the great enterprise should not now be allowed to fail. The first is, that something should be done to prevent the complete loss of the $250,000,000 already put into the scheme by French investors. The second is, that "the moral injury which the positive abandonment of the enterprise would cause France" must be, if possible, averted. This last consideration is evidently the weightiest in his mind, and he dwells upon it. The Panama Canal is an affair of national interest. If it results in a complete fiasco, there is an end for a long time of French prestige in America. "The loss of the battle of the Isthmus would be equivalent, for us, to an economic Sedan." French capital and commerce would be driven out of all South America. "That is why I cannot too often affirm," says M. de Molinari at the very close of his article, "that the battle of the Isthmus *must* be won."

How it is to be won he gives his ideas, but it must be said that his argument in favor of going on with the canal is really a conclusive proof that the canal cannot be gone on with. If what he urges is the best that can be said in favor of continuing work on the canal as a simple business undertaking, then it is certain that the canal will never be dug as a piece of business. He gives a sketch of the affair from the first, beginning with the famous "International Congress for the Study of the Interoceanic Canal," held in Paris in 1875. That scientific body, through its committee of experts, estimated the total cost of a sea-level canal at $240,000,000, and of a canal with locks at $114,000,000. Against this have to be put the actual sums paid out, according to the report of M. Flory to the French courts, amounting to $290,900,000. For this vast outlay, excavations variously estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the total that would be required to make a canal with locks had been made by the spring of 1889, though it is admitted by the most sanguine that the effects of the climate and of floods have, in the four years since work was dropped, undone a large part of it.

M. de Molinari practically admits that a fresh start will have to be made, and he estimates that $180,000,000 will still be needed to complete the canal, even adhering to the plan of using locks. This estimate he thinks a generous one, sufficient to meet all contingencies; yet we do not observe that he makes any allowance for the laying of the Monroe Doctrine again. But, taking M de Molinari's figures as they are, the question arises, Where is the money to come from? The small investors are a sucked orange, it is clear, and, even if they still had savings in reserve, would never put them into anything with the Panama label on it. It is only on condition, concludes M. de Molinari, that the "notabilities of the business world, the great bankers and capitalists," go into the scheme that there is any chance of getting the financial backing necessary.

If this is true, there is an end of the business. It is precisely because those great financiers could not be induced to touch Lesseps's original plan that he had to get up all his popular subscriptions and his lottery, and bribe his way right and left. Why should the project be any more attractive to them now? They would have to start out with the burden of some recognition of the rights of the existing shareholders—M. de Molinari suggests 25 per cent. of the face value of their holdings. But if this is all the original investors are to get out of the wreck, the argument that the Canal must be continued in order to prevent them from great losses at once loses its value. With the best face that can be put upon the matter, they will lose three-quarters of all that they put into the enterprise; and what with the necessity of any succeeding corporation making some allowance for their antecedent legal and charter rights, and with the fearful example of their losses to deter other investors, it is certain that capitalists will be as shy in rising to the Panama bait as the small investor who has suffered most from the hook.

It is really this view of the situation which has led many Frenchmen to maintain that there is no hope for the canal except in governmental aid. They take all M. de Molinari's arguments on the score of national prestige and glory and his battle-of-the-Isthmus talk, and convert them into an appeal to the State to take up and finish what they declare, with him, to be a "national enterprise." He is prevented from joining in this cry by his economic and social principles. No stouter defender of individual initiative and opponent of State Socialism can be found in France. Yet it is clear that he is playing right into the hands of the believers in paternal government by his arguments in favor of going on with the canal. After it is proved that private capital cannot be had, how can he withstand their inference that, on his own showing, it is a case for granting State aid to a work of national interest? This is what the Panama Canal has come to after all these years, and it is what the Nicaragua Canal comes to almost at the beginning. Yet one has but to consider the manner of spending vast sums of public money, now almost the rule under popular government, to see that for a government to take up the work of building the Panama Canal or the Nicaragua Canal would lead to an "economic Sedan" much more disastrous than the one M. de Molinari laments.

THE KILT IN DANGER.

THERE was an interesting debate in the English House of Commons, a few days ago, touching what is probably, next to the Roman toga, the most famous article of clothing that has ever been worn by man. It arose out of an ill-conceived plan, now of nearly a year's standing, to consolidate the kilted regiment, known as the Seventy-ninth, or "Cameronian Highlanders," with the Scots Grenadier Guards, a regiment which has nothing Scotch about it beyond the fact that Scott was the name of its first Colonel. This plan was no sooner noised abroad than it excited in Scotland the deepest indignation, being considered a deliberate attempt to blot from existence one of the renowned Highland regiments which, in kilt and tartan, have under the British flag filled the world with Scottish glory. There is, in truth, no quarter of the globe in which the Highland regiments have not distinguished themselves, and of recent years they have been more than once selected, as in Egypt and South Africa, for service of more than usual danger and difficulty.

It is now nearly a century and a half since these regiments were raised, and for fully a century they were, if not Highland, really Scotch regiments. By a providential dispensation, as the supply of real Highlanders began to run low, either through emigration or dislike of soldiering, the Lowlanders began to feel themselves Highlanders under the magic influence of Scott's novels. Those only who remember the account which Macaulay gives of the loathing with which the Lowland Scotch in the eighteenth century looked on the Highland garb, and Highland manners and customs, will be able to appreciate the force of the spell by which Scott succeeded, early in the nine-

teenth century, in disposing nearly every Scotchman to the notion that the kilt, the tartan, the philabeg, and blue bonnet were his original national raiment, in which he looked his best, and which nothing but the advance of a gross and material civilization compelled him to lay aside. The fancy for the Highlands with which the Queen and Prince Albert were seized in their early married life completed the conquest which the Wizard of the North had begun, and converted nearly all male Scots into true Highlanders to whom trousers or "breeks" were a genuine encumbrance, and who with difficulty restrained themselves from cattle-lifting. Every man who came near Balmoral Castle or aspired to deer-stalking, grouse-shooting, and salmon-killing, put on the kilt and tried to get his legs browned, as the only costume for a *persona grata*. The Queen was so taken with the dress that she even insisted on putting her German sons-in-law and grandsons-in-law into it in the summer and autumn, regardless of the danger to their *hochgeboren* knees.

When we say "nearly all male Scots," we doubtless exaggerate. As a matter of fact, the kilt mania has been for the most part confined to sporting Lowlanders, and to persons about the Court, and to the gillies, game-keepers, and the like in the employ of the tenants of the moors and deer forests, and lessees of the salmon rivers. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the English Secretary at War, himself a Scotchman, speaking on the question of the Cameronian Highlanders the other day in the House of Commons, said:

"He would not go so far as an honorable and gallant gentleman, a Scotchman, and a member of a great clan family, who, speaking on this subject ten years ago, said that for his part he had never yet seen in Scotland a Scotchman wearing a kilt unless he was paid to do so by an Englishman. [Laughter.] He fully admitted, too, the picturesqueness and the military effectiveness of the Highland dress; but, after all, when they were told that not a tartan must be meddled with, one naturally began to inquire what those tartans were, and it was difficult to determine the question. The Cameron Highlanders themselves wore a spurious Macdonald tartan and not a Cameron tartan at all. [Laughter.] This spurious enthusiasm in favor of the tartan and the kilt, although it was very vivid and active in the large towns, did not exist to the same extent in the glens of the Highlands. It was small among the crofters and the farmers, but it was very great among the shooting tenants and the gillies."

The military history of the kilt has been much the same as its civil history. The popular notion is, and always has been, that the Highland or kilted regiments—nine battalions in all—were really entirely, or almost entirely, composed, if not of Highlanders, at least of Scotchmen. For a great many years this has been far from being true. For fully fifty years it has been found impossible to recruit these regiments in Scotland. For more than that period, as the prosperity of the country has increased and the taste for soldiering in Scotland has declined, it has been found necessary to admit Irishmen and Englishmen very freely to wear the kilt, and pass themselves off in tartans as McKenzies or MacDonalds, Rollos, Murrays, or Keiths. The history of this crackest of them all, the Cameronian Highlanders' regiment, whose fate is now under discussion, well illustrates the passage of the kilt to other legs than Scotia's. The regiment, as is well known, was raised in the last century by Cameron of Lochiel, and was a famous fighting corps in the French wars which closed at Waterloo. Scott's apostrophe, in his "Vision of Don Roderick," on seeing them land in Spain,

"And O, loved warriors of the minstrel's land,
Yonder your bonnets nod, your tartans wave,"

is well known, and covered the Cameronians. Still better known is Byron's splendid tribute apropos of the conduct of the regiment at Waterloo:

"And wild and high the 'Cameron's Gathering' rose,
The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes."

But it is long since the "Evans" and "Donalds" have made much figure in the corps. It is said that when the present Cameron of Lochiel was dining at the regimental mess a few years ago, the talk turned on the history of the regiment, and inquiry was made then and there as to the number of "Cameronians"—that is, men born on the Cameron estates—it contained. It was found, alas! that there was only one, and he was the son of an evicted tenant—evicted, doubtless, to make room for the deer, which now get a living off the soil that once fed the dauntless kilted lines which stood behind Wolf at Quebec and followed Wellington through Spain. The present condition of the regiment, as described by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, is very melancholy. Between August, 1891, and November, 1892, 936 recruits had to be raised for it. Of these only 360 could be obtained in all Scotland. So they had to pick up the remaining 576 in England, and they got them, of all places in the world, in East London. So that the Cameronians are now in the main Cockneys of the purest type, good fighting men no doubt, but as kilted Highlanders unmitigated frauds; Shooter's Hill or Hampstead Heath being probably the only places in the nature of mountain or moor of which they have had any experience.

THE GREAT DICTIONARY.

EVERY cultivated person should be interested in the progress of the 'New English Dictionary,' edited by Dr. J. H. H. Murray, Vice-President, and Mr. Henry Bradley, President, of the Philological Society. Among subscription-books—that is, books necessarily issued in parts at greater or less intervals—it is surpassed by none in intrinsic worth or in the ease with which the infrequent payments can be borne. Unlike cyclopædias, it can never become completely antiquated, and time will affect it mainly in the particular of neologisms; for, as its illustrations of usage are marshalled in chronological order, the history of each word or meaning may be added to but cannot be detracted from—and we cannot foresee the day when a supplement will be undertaken. The vocabulary of the language is of course ever extending, and new light is certain to be thrown on etymologies now obscure or erroneously determined; but this dictionary must always remain the point of departure for the English lexicographer, and the first appeal in doubtful and disputed matters.

Too few of those who ought to be informed are aware that one volume, comprising the letters A and B, is already finished; and that parts of C and of E—that is, of volumes ii. and iii.—have been issued. The latest report of progress is just a year old, having but now been published as an appendix to the Philological Society's Transactions. On March 4, 1892, Dr. Murray could say of the letter C that, when it was started, the material for it in his Scriptorium filled 320 pigeon-holes six inches wide, containing a pile of slips 160 feet high. "We still," he said, at that date, "have twenty feet thick of this to work through," and perhaps an even larger proportion of the letter—a fifth instead of an eighth. These figures will give some idea of the colossal nature of the task, though it should be remembered that the first three letters of the alphabet are excessively full. And lest any one despair of ever seeing the Dictionary finished, the Report shows that the sub-editors and re-sub-editors, who are scrupulously named and generously praised by Dr. Murray, are engaged all along the line. "Reading" is still going on for the Dictionary, and in 1891 not less than 30,000 quotations were received. From this side of the water, contributions have been made from the beginning, and in one case mentioned by Dr. Murray, liberally; but to an American scholar domiciled in England both Mr. Bradley and Dr. Murray make the highest acknowledgment accorded to any single person. Says the latter, of this volunteer:

"Time would fail me to tell of the splendid assistance rendered to the Dictionary by Dr. Fitzedward Hall, who devotes nearly his whole day to reading the proofs of both volumes [Dr. Murray's and Mr. Bradley's], and to supplementing, correcting, and increasing the quotations from his own exhaustless stores. When the Dictionary is finished, no one man will have contributed to its illustrative wealth so much as Fitzedward Hall. Those who know his books, know the enormous wealth of quotation which he brings to bear upon every point of English literary usage; but my admiration is, if possible, increased when I see how he can cap and put the cope-stone on the collections of over 1,500 readers."

It is only in England, apparently, that women are taking a share in this international enterprise, and there the number is noticeably large, and Dr. Murray's tribute to them noticeably cordial.

Mr. Bradley has found, in dealing with the letter E, that it exceptionally abounds in words belonging to science and philosophy, and in "classical derivatives which, although they may be more or less fre-

quent in literature, are so seldom pronounced that there exists no orthoepical usage with regard to them." Among the as many as four or five different pronunciations often supported by reputable dictionaries he concludes that the best is that "which most effectually and promptly suggests to the mind the written form of the word." His experience with the constantly recurring difficulties of this kind has convinced him, he says, that the advocates of phonetic spelling greatly underrate the force of the objections to their reform. "By long habit certain groups of printed letters have acquired for us an ideographic value, so that to every educated adult the act of reading is partially, what to a deaf-mute it is altogether, a direct translation of printed symbols into thoughts without any intermediate translation into sound." In consequence of this, "most practised readers are able to take in at a glance the drift of a whole octavo page." Mr. Bradley contends that the introduction of a new system of spelling would at first render it necessary "to translate every word into sound before we can understand it," with an obvious enormous increase in the time spent on reading, especially for persons past middle age, to whom the change would mean a considerable loss of working power for the rest of their natural lives.

He admits that the objection to phonetic spelling on the ground of its obscuring the etymology is forcibly met by showing that "our traditional spelling is often positively misleading as a guide to etymology"; and the reply would be conclusive if the language consisted only of colloquial words. But the great body of famous English writers, from More and Spenser down, have been classically educated, and have been accustomed to presume on a like education in their hearers. Nearly all of these "have habitually used words in senses or shades of meaning which are not based on any existing English usage, but which are understood as a matter of course by readers who know Latin and Greek." Hence a large proportion of our classically derived words "can be understood with precision and used with unfailing correctness only by those who are acquainted with their etymology"; and our English vocabulary "includes an enormous number of words of which the written form has an ideographic value, due *not* to its being familiar to the eye as occurring in English books, but to the fact that it reminds us of the spelling of certain words in a foreign language. These words were originally formed as sequences of alphabetic letters, not as sequences of sounds." "If," continues Mr. Bradley, "phonetic spelling were adopted, we should, in reading, often find it necessary first to render the written word into sound, and then to render the sound into the old spelling in order to apprehend the meaning by the light of the etymology." We might as well attempt to alter the pronunciation of colloquial words to make it conform to the spelling. "To do either of these things would really be disfiguring an original to make it accord with an imperfect copy of itself—much as if some one were to alter a text in the Hebrew Bible because the sense of the English version was different."

There is much wisdom, too, in Mr. Bradley's closing remarks conceding the advantage of introducing many small phonetic changes "in the orthography of such words as are really addressed primarily to the ear":

"But it is highly important that the process should be gradual, and the reformers ought not to *begin* by abolishing the useful distinctions that have become established in the spelling of such pairs of homophones as *whole, hole*. The number of such cases is not large enough to add very much to the learner's difficulties. And there is no abstract reason why written English should be condemned to share all the imperfections of spoken English. We all recognize the advantage of writing proper names with initial capitals, though that contrivance is purely ideographic."

A NEW DEPARTURE.

LONDON, March 13, 1893.

GREAT BRITAIN as a whole presents a spectacle of commercial and manufacturing solidarity and prosperity such as the world has never before seen. The industrial has been gradually absorbing the agricultural population, and the former is now out of all proportion larger than that of other countries. From industrial progress arose the necessity for free trade, which still further advanced industrial progress. The importance and political power of the workers have increased year by year, and have not been counterbalanced as elsewhere by a corresponding growth in an independent agricultural interest and by the maintenance of a distinct middle class. The agricultural interest has been drained, and the middle class has, according to the nature of British society, tended towards the aristocracy. The centralized strength of the executive is so predominant that no one class need fear actual violence or prolonged intimidation from any other. There have been none of those object-lessons afforded in other countries on the possible dangers of unsound economic industrial theories. The aristocratic classes, apparently far removed from the consequences of industrial changes as compared to those relating to land, find their power gradually waning. Their only hope lies in conciliating the industrial class. Add to these causes the increase of intelligence, the quickening of the moral faculties, and the growing idea that Christianity ought to be practical, and unwonted legislative results might be expected. Such results are appearing, and it is impossible to foresee the issue. An age which was early taught to regard the 'Wealth of Nations' as gospel, which later relied upon the writings of Mill, and in which the works of Spencer circulate more widely than those of any other philosopher, is now apparently abandoning the old teachings of political economy and preparing to follow those most wayward guides, the feelings.

This may be all for the best. If the mass of human comfort and happiness and elevation in these islands is to be increased, we should all have reason for congratulation. But the change is to many such an uprooting of previous tenets as to the laws which in the main direct the progress of humanity, that they may be pardoned if they, even while drawn along in the current, do not feel altogether confident as to consequences. Thoughtful persons, especially those of advanced years, reviewing their own industrial life, may not easily picture what it might have been if shaped by the theories now sought to be applied. In no direction is the change of sentiment more strikingly shown than in the present attitude of British society towards trades-unionism. Formerly such combinations were regarded as unsound, tending to encourage the careless and idle at the expense of the intelligent and industrious, and to erect unnatural barriers round particular trades to the detriment of men seeking employment. Trades-unionism is now generally spoken of as beneficial. Attention has latterly been drawn to certain passages in Government school-books prepared by Archbishop Whately, in which trades-unionism is condemned. These passages are to be disallowed or expunged. Trades-unionism triumphed in the dockers' strike. That a certain number of men have by that strike largely benefited is now acknowledged; but it is also acknowledged that it brought widespread and acute misery among large classes who formerly lived on casual employment as dock laborers. It is urged that if combination has injured the trade of London, it has at least benefited workmen at other ports. The inexhaustibleness of the wages fund is being taken for granted—the duty of providing work for the unemployed accepted.

Nowhere is the change of sentiment regarding economic theories as to wages more strikingly shown than in Parliament, which in Great Britain so faithfully mirrors the views of the country upon all questions. Until of late years it was understood that competition regulated wages in Government as in other works. In February, 1891, through Mr. Sidney Buxton, now Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, descendant of the well-known Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, was passed a resolution which affects all Government contracts and practically the contracts of all local authorities throughout the kingdom. The First Commissioner of Works, then the Right Hon. David Plunket, Member for Dublin University, still a close borough unaffected by popular sympathies, had inserted in documents to be signed by contractors the clause:

"The rates of wages which I propose to pay to the men on day work under this contract are shown in the accompanying schedule, and in my opinion represent the rates of wages generally accepted as current in each trade to competent workmen."

To this Mr. Buxton moved as an amendment:

"That clauses be inserted in all Government contracts, requiring that the contractor shall, under penalty, observe the recognized customs and conditions as to the rates of wages and working hours that prevail in each particular trade, and that the contractor should, under penalty, be prohibited from subletting any portion of his contract, except where the department concerned specifically allows the subletting of such special portions of the work as would not be produced or carried out by the contractor in the ordinary course of his business."

Considerable discussion ensued, modifications were made, and the following was passed unanimously:

"That, in the opinion of the House, it is the duty of the Government, in all Government contracts, to make provision against the evils which have recently been disclosed before the House of Lords Sweating Committee, and to insert such conditions as may prevent the abuses arising from subletting, and make

every effort to secure the payment of the rate of wages generally accepted as current for a competent workman in his trade."

Seldom has a resolution likely to be so far-reaching in its consequences been passed so easily and with so little comment. Since then, attention is constantly being drawn in the House to infringements by local authorities on the spirit of this resolution, often by questions embodying the implication that the resolution carried with it an injunction to employ only men working in accordance with the rules of trades-unionism. These implications were passed unchallenged until a few days ago, when the Secretary to the Treasury disclaimed any obligation except with regard to wages. It will be interesting to note how long the labor party will rest satisfied with this definition.

A debate last Monday has still further strengthened the assumption of the Labor party. The navy estimates came up for discussion, and Sir John Gorst, as spokesman of the Conservative party, playing the rôle of the true friend of the workingman, in a long speech moved :

"That, in the opinion of this House, no person should, in her Majesty's naval establishments, be engaged at wages insufficient for a proper maintenance; and that the conditions of labor as regards hours, wages, insurance against accident, provision for old age, etc., should be such as to afford an example to private employers throughout the country."

The Secretary at War replied that while he was unable to accept the wording of the resolution, Government, "not being able to close their eyes to the change which had of recent years come over public opinion in this matter," had "*ceased to believe in competition wages*," and would act accordingly. This was accepted by John Burns and the Labor party as even more satisfactory than any specific resolution. In this declaration by a Cabinet Minister we have reached the culmination so far of the acknowledgment of the labor claims. Strange developments may be expected. True, these resolutions concern only Government contractors. Ordinary traders, to make a living, must conduct their business according to competitive rules. Many of them have no doubt much to learn as to the criminality of practices tending to the demoralization and ill-health of those they employ; others are learning that shorter hours and higher pay by no means imply increased cost of production. But every effort will be made by the trades-unions to apply the rules to private trade, and, where this cannot be effected, it will be more and more demanded that Government should fulfil the part of public provider and employer. It may again be found easier to extract extreme concessions from the Conservatives than from the Liberals. The Conservatives are at present irresponsible, smarting under recent defeat, and thirsting for a return to power, and are further removed than the Liberals from the immediate consequences of concession. They have more to fear from concessions to tenants and agricultural laborers than to handicraft workmen. There is not, except in Ireland, any large class of small proprietors whose direct interests are opposed to those of the manufacturing classes, and in Ireland such small proprietors are for the present, in consequence of the opposition of the landlords, thrown more and more into the arms of the Labor democracy. John Burns and Havelock Wilson, the foremost exponents of "labor" in the House, are men of unquestionable ability and of transparent sincerity and honesty of purpose.

It is to the advantage of all parties alike to conciliate the labor interests, and let us hope that all parties are moved less by party considerations than by a genuine desire to carry out the precepts of Christianity and benefit the masses. Knowing the misery and degradation of vast multitudes of their fellow-countrymen, many are prepared to try almost any experiment and to suppress where they cannot forget preconceived economic convictions. It may in the future appear remarkable that an epoch which saw society rent concerning the home-rule measure, involving no departure from already recognized principles of government, saw abandoned by almost universal consent and with little comment economic principles hitherto regarded as the basis of industrial security and progress. D. B.

GONCOURT'S LA GUIMARD.

PARIS, March 16, 1893.

IT has always been a surprise to me that Goncourt should have cut his literary life in two. You would hardly think that the amateur, the lover of the delicate art of the eighteenth century, of the art of China and Japan, could be the same man as the author of 'Germinie Lacerteux' and so many other realistic works. In some senses Goncourt is intensely modern; in others he belongs entirely to the past, and to the most artificial part of the past. Goncourt has drawn from their semi-obscurity the artists of the latter part of the eighteenth century, the illustrators of the books of Dorat and others, the engravers—such men as Eisen, Fragonard, Lavreince, Saint-Aubin, Moreau le Jeune, etc. The Revolutionary school of David had revived the Greek and Roman art, the art of republics; and the conventional, refined, and too feminine art of the eighteenth century had fallen into complete contempt and oblivion when the Goncourts began their collections in the bric-à-brac shops of Paris, and rediscovered the school which had preceded the Revolution.

Why did they not shut themselves up, like so many other amateurs, in the little world which they formed for themselves? Why did they not live only in the past? There was in them a sort of curious dualism. They came to the front of the realistic school, and found their literary documents in life; they lived in modern Paris, not only in its drawing-rooms, but in its studios, its garrets, its barracks, its dancing and singing-halls, its hospitals. At times, however, it seems as if Goncourt wants a relief, as if modern life appeared too coarse and hateful; he has nostalgia of the past, of the Epicurean time of which Talleyrand said: "Those who have not lived a few years before the French Revolution do not know what pleasure it is to live." Goncourt, when he is in that mood, works at some new volume of his 'Actrices du 18e Siècle'—a curious series, which is devoted to Mlle. Lecouvreur, Mlle. Clairon, Sophie Arnould, Mme. Saint-Huberty, Camargo, La Guimard, Mlle. Contat, Mme. Favart. Four volumes only have appeared: Sophie Arnould, Mme. Saint-Huberty, Clairon, La Guimard.

La Guimard is the latest. Its preface is short and is thus conceived:

"One day, in the 18th century, people asked themselves, 'Why do all the dancers succeed in *galanterie* and arrive at the Opéra in a *gilded car*, and why do so few singers make large fortunes?' And probably some allusion was made to the fortune of the dancer whose history I am writing, to the luxury of this *impure*, greater than that of the courtesans of antiquity, Rhodope and Lais, of this *impure* whose hôtel cost as much as a pyramid, and whose theatre in town and country absorbed for the pleasures of her social set the best actors of the three theatres of Paris. And each gave in turn a reason, and when the question was put to D'Alembert, the witty geometer said: 'It is a necessary consequence of the laws of motion.' Things are changed in our time and almost reversed; the great fortunes are made by the great singers, such as Patti, Alboni, Nilsson, etc., and we hear but little of the fortunes made by dancers. 'La Guimard' (such is the name always given to Mlle. Guimard) lived at a time when Terpsichore was still in the ascendant."

Marie Madeleine Guimard was born on the 27th of December, 1743. She was the daughter of an inspector of the manufacture of cloth at Voiron (in Dauphiny) and of Marie Anne Bernard. She was a natural daughter, and was legitimized only in 1745. Under the patronage of M. d'Harmoncourt and of President de Saint-Lubin, she was admitted at the age of sixteen to the corps de ballet of the Comédie-Française. Her first lover seems to have been an actor called Léger. Théveneau de Morande, in his famous pamphlet called 'Le Gazetier Cuirassé,' says, a few years afterwards: "Of all the women who dance in opera, Mlle. Guimard is the only one who did not begin with a *laquais*, a soldier, or a hairdresser; she owes to the dancer Léger her first lessons as well as a child, who was born in a garret, in midwinter, without a fire, without any *courte-pointe* of lace." Readers of the 'Petites Cardinal' will not be surprised that Mme. Guimard, the mother, did not much favor the dancer Léger; she found a more useful friend for her daughter in a financier, and, under his protection, the Guimard entered in 1761 the corps de ballet of the Opéra. The discipline and organization of the corps de ballet is even now very nearly what it was in those times: the corps is like a regiment; the dancers form several classes; promotion is difficult; the work is very hard, and the salary is very small. Guimard was noticed at once; she attracted the attention of Count Butomlin, Ambassador of Russia, of Comte de Rochefort, who gave her a diamond necklace of great value; but she formed a more durable liaison with a man who has left a name in the literary society of the eighteenth century. M. de la Borde was first "valet-de-chambre ordinaire" of the King, governor of the Louvre. He published a 'Choix de Chansons,' in four volumes, which is the finest illustrated work of the last century; the engravings by Moreau le Jeune in the first volume are the best specimens of a delicate art which has not yet been surpassed. It is a great pity that Moreau le Jeune did not illustrate the three last volumes; their illustrations were confided to good artists, but have not the exquisite beauty of Moreau's. (The Duc d'Aumale possesses in his collections a copy of De la Borde's 'Chansons' in vellum, with all the original drawings; it is the copy made for La Borde himself.)

La Borde was a man of the world. He was amiable and intelligent, and Voltaire said of him:

"Avec tous les talents le destin l'a fait naître;
Il fait tous les plaisirs de la société."

He became the protector *en titre* of the Guimard, who gave him a daughter in April, 1763. Guimard became rapidly a favorite of the Paris public and of the Court. "At that time," says Goncourt, "there was a Sultan at the Opéra whose box was a harem, always full of old dancers, pensioned by him, of dancers *seules*, *en double*, *figurantes*, *surnuméraires* [these were the names given to the various divisions of the corps de ballet]. This Sultan was the Marshal Prince de Soubise." Moreau le Jeune has represented Soubise in the magnificent engraving called "La petite Loge" in

the 'Monument du Costume,' a work which is really a monument of the eighteenth century, of its manners and graces and morality. In this "petite Loge" you see a mother—a true or pretended mother—presenting to Soubise, sitting in his chair, a young débutante.

In 1768 we find Guimard receiving an allowance of 2,000 *écus* per month from Soubise, and living in a style which had never been equalled by any dancer. She received money in both hands, as La Borde had continued his relations with her, and La Borde was a fermier-général. She gives three suppers every week—one for the grand seigneurs of the Court, one for the authors, artists, philosophers; a third for a mixed company, entirely devoted to pleasure. She has a country-house at Paulin and a theatre. Princes of the blood go to Paulin as they go to Versailles. She has among her authors Collé, who writes pieces for her theatre, and Carmontelle, who writes proverbs; La Borde composes the music. At the age of twenty-five Guimard led the life of a princess: between her dancing and her suppers, she sometimes visited the poor, she distributed money to the curés. An engraving of the time called "Terpsichore charitable, ou Mlle. Guimard visitant les pauvres," shows her entering a garret where lies an old man; she is followed by a troop of cupids bearing bread, bottles, and soup. Her expenses were so great that she had to take a third protector in the person of the Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. de Tarente, who lived in the coulisses of the academy of dance and of music. (We have his portrait by Gabriel de Saint-Aubin.) She built for herself a hôtel in the quarter which is now called the Chaussée d'Antin and is in the midst of Paris, but which then was almost a desert. The "Temple of Terpsichore," as it was called, was a little palace, a marvel of taste. La Borde saw to all its details. Fragonard was among the decorators, and painted Guimard in the costume of a shepherdess of the Opéra. The house-warming of the Temple was a great event. Two princes of the blood were among the happy few who were admitted to see the "Partie du Chasse de Henri IV.," which was played in the theatre on that great night. She had now two theatres, one at Paulin and one in Paris. Goncourt enters into many details concerning the representations which took place for the amusement of the Guimard and her friends. I confess that I am surprised he should take so much trouble about such trifles. All this light literature of the eighteenth century is like a perfume which has lost its odor; it is very volatile, often very coarse and disgusting.

The Guimard may have been a good dancer, a woman of some wit; she was no better than a common courtesan, and, like all persons of her class, she was occupied only with her quarrels with her rivals. The horizon of such persons is perforce very limited, though they sometimes associate with persons of a high rank; but they reduce these to their own level. The history of the quarrels of the Guimard with other actors and actresses is very tiresome. M. Goncourt is obliged to enter into all the details of this vulgar warfare, for otherwise his book, already very thin, would have been reduced to the proportions of a magazine article. The Guimard was really not a suitable subject for a book; there is nothing in her life to interest the general public. We cannot take much compassion on her when she is ruined in the end. When the ruin came, she had a happy idea: she put her hôtel in a lottery. The following prospectus was printed: "Prospectus of a lottery of the house of Mlle. Guimard which will be drawn publicly, the 1st of May, 1786, in a room of the Hôtel des Menus, Rue Bergère, before a public officer." Then follows a detailed description of the "Temple" and of its furniture. The lottery consisted of 2,500 tickets at 920 livres apiece; there was to be but one winning ticket. The prize was gained by the Comtesse du Lau, who had bought a single ticket; she sold the house soon afterwards to the banker Perregaux at the price of 500,000 francs.

The later years of such persons as the Guimard are generally spent in obscurity. On the 14th of August, 1789, when she was forty-six years old, she married a dancer, Despreaux, who was fifteen years younger than herself. The Revolution soon deprived her of her pensions; she took small lodgings with her husband on the top of the Butte Montmartre, and wrote useless petitions to the Government to get her pension from the Opéra paid. The Empire did not bring back her past opulence; she left Montmartre, however. She died in the Rue Ménars on the 4th of May, 1816, at the age of seventy-four years. Her death passed unnoticed; she had long been forgotten.

Correspondence.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS KIN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: A Chicago paper announces that a meeting has been held there of "the Clevelands of Chicago" to take the initial steps towards organizing all the Clevelands of the United States to meet the President at the World's Fair.

As one of the many thousand descendants of Moses Cleveland—the progenitor of the race—who came to this country two hundred and sixty years ago, I wish to enter my protest against the effort, not only as repulsive to good taste, but as laying a needless additional burden on the shoulders of our honored relative who has the misfortune to be President. Surely he has enough to suffer in the penalties inseparable from his office, and his relatives should be the first to seek to alleviate rather than add to the inevitable nuisances attendant upon it.

Family gatherings at best are very equivocal sources of gratification when indiscriminately extended. The weakest and most flatulent members are pretty sure to come to the front, and little opportunity can be afforded for those to find each other out who might really discover such kindred tastes and sympathies as alone make acquaintance desirable or friendship possible. And if such is true of ordinary gatherings, where the members meet on equal terms, how much more emphatically would it be so in this instance, where the predominating influence of one individual would be such that all the rest must perforce appear in the rôle of bobs to the tail of his kite. I have too much respect for him, and too firm a faith in his possession of the most marked traits of the best of his ancestry, to believe it would be agreeable to him.

Eight generations have passed since the advent to this country of the first of the name, and the increase must be many thousand fold. I trust they number among them a reasonable proportion of honest and respectable people. I know they have comprised many truly noble and good men and women; but no one who can look back upon even two or three generations of his ancestry can fail to discover individuals whose intimacy he would not care to seek—and in such a heterogeneous crowd as the ninth generation would present, the claim of brotherhood could hardly exceed that which is due to all our fellow-beings.

I speak for myself alone, having had no opportunity to consult with others, but I am firm in the conviction that the sentiment I have endeavored to express will commend itself to the best representatives of the family as consistent with the hereditary traits of

A Cleveland.

"GOOD CHARACTER AND COMPETENCY" IN CITY GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Secretary Carlisle's determination to enforce the rule of "good character and competency" in the appointment of lighthouse-keepers, on which you recently commented, is one of an increasing number of evidences of the dawn of rational politics. Further evidence to the same effect is furnished by the effort that is now being made to have reason and common sense applied to the administration of municipal affairs in Chicago. A formidable movement, headed by our leading citizens, to effectively protest against "gang rule" and its able exponent, Mr. Carter Harrison, is now on foot. A "citizens' ticket," composed of Republicans and Democrats in equal numbers, has been endorsed by the Republican Convention. The platform pledges the candidates to the merit system of appointments, to the substitution of salaries for fees, adequate compensation to the city for franchises, clean streets, free public baths, parks, libraries, museums, etc.

At a recent mass-meeting held in the interest of this movement, one of the speakers pertinently asked, "What is a city but a business corporation?" and added, "The Mayor we are going to elect is a man who is going to conduct the business of the city on business principles." Mr. Allerton, the candidate for Mayor, said that he did not appear "as a Republican, nor as a Democrat, nor as the exponent of any strictly political party, but as the representative of the good citizens of Chicago, who, whether Democrats or Republicans, desire a clean, pure, economical, liberal administration" of the city's affairs. He further said: "The main object of all parties is to have good government"—a forcible comment, indeed, on the lengths to which partisan madness has driven men, that they should need to be reminded that the only reason for a party's being is "to have good government"!

Another encouraging sign of the times is the fact that the citizens' candidates and the Republican Committee have rejected the assessments levied on the City Hall employees by the present Republican administration, and those who made such "contributions" to the campaign fund may receive them back on application.

This campaign is a matter of much more than local interest. All intending visitors to the World's Fair are personally concerned in Chicago being a place of physical and moral cleanliness, where the atmosphere will not be polluted with soot nor the streets with filth, and where lives and limbs will be safe from the assaults of footpads and "crooks." But the results of this contest will be still more lasting and far-reaching. The election of the non-partisan ticket, and the success and satisfaction that are sure to follow a practical application of the "business principles" theory to city government, will undoubtedly give a tremendous impetus to the cause of municipal reform throughout the land. Although the ultimate triumph of reason in politics is inevita-

ble—unless our huge American governmental experiment is to prove a dire failure—it is capable of being greatly expedited, and for doing just this the coming election offers a magnificent opportunity.

Of course the combination of World's Fair and civic pride explains the present movement. The growing disgust with "machine" methods was precipitated by a desire to present a fair appearance to visitors during the coming season. If the movement proves successful, Chicago will have contributed an additional reason for the approaching jubilant celebration of American greatness; and the stimulus that such success would give to the cause of municipal reform would be by no means the least among the educational blessings that are expected to flow from the Fair.

S. R. T.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1893.

THE ANGLO-SAXON SABBATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In following the very interesting discussion in your columns regarding the Puritan observance of the Sabbath, I noticed that no reference was at any time made to the position of the early English Church with regard to this question. As the matter has been nowhere fully treated, perhaps a few notes at this time will prove of interest to your readers. I shall confine myself to the period before the Conquest.

Both the seventh and the first days of the week were rest-days under the old dispensation (cf. Ex. xii. 16), and the meaning of "Sabbatum" is, therefore, not a little confused in the early English monuments. Of the many examples that present themselves I select a few from the Anglo-Saxon Gospels:

Matt. xii, 8, *τοῦ σαββάτου*, Vulg. Sabbati, Corpus MS. restedaeges, Hatton MS. restesdayges, Lindisfarne Gloss To sunnadae ⁊ to saternes daeg (*waes dhaera Judea sunnadaeg =to Sunday or to Saturday that was the Jewish Sunday.

Mark xv, 42, *παρασκευὴ ὅ ἐστι προσάββατον*, Vulg. Parasceue quod est ante Sabbatum, Corp. Hat. ⁊ is aer saeterdags = the day before Saturday, Rushworth MS. Lind. Gl. ⁊ is fore sunnandaeg=the day before Sunday.

Luke xxiii, 54 *σάββατον ἐπέφασκε*, Vulg. sabbatum illucescebat, Corp. Hat. saeterdaeg onlyhte = Saturday dawned, Rush. Lind. Gl. sunnadaeg inlixade (Rush. -ende) = Sunday dawned.

Luke xxiii, 56, *τὸ μὲν σάββατον*, Vulg. et quidem Sabbato, Corp. Hat. on saeterndaeg (on Saturday), Rush. synnadaeg (Sunday), Lind. Gl. sunnadaeg (Sunday).

In Alfred's Version of Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History,' III., xiv (17), mention is made of "one of the rest-days that is now called Sunday."

This consideration of the regard paid to Sunday as a Jewish Sabbath will prepare us for the discussion to follow. Bede, 'De Temporum Ratione,' c. vi. (Migne, 'Patrologa Latina,' 90, p. 313), directs "that the English Sabbath, like the Jewish, be observed from evening to evening." The Anglo-Saxon laws are the chief testimony to this observance. Cf. Withred, Laws (697 A. D.), Thorpe, p. 17, Schmid, p. 16; Theodore, 'Penitentiale' xvii. sec. 6, Thorpe, 283; xxxviii., sec 8, Thorpe, 298. At a later day the Sabbath rest was extended to include the time between Saturday at none (two P. M.) and Monday's dawn. Cf. Edgar's Laws, II., 5; Schmid, 188; Thorpe, 112; Canute, I., 14; Schmid, 262; Thorpe, 157. What was the reason for this change? Lingard tells us ('Hist. Anglo-Saxon Church,' ed 1845, vol i., p. 341), "At a later period, some time before the reign of Edgar, though probably no change had taken place in the ecclesiastical computation, the freedom of the Sunday was enlarged in favor of the working population." This could be debated; but there is another question of more interest to us at this time. Why did Sunday receive honor in the Anglo-Saxon Church? Two answers are ready from Anglo-Saxon churchmen:

(1.) Aelfric, whose conservatism is well known, holds to the teaching of the Fathers (Thorpe's Homilies, II., 206-30). "Saturday was called rest-day until Christ's passion. On that day Christ's body lay in the tomb, and he arose from death on Sunday, and this day is the day of rest to all Christian men, and holy, on account of Christ's resurrection. We must ever celebrate this day with spiritual honor, etc."

(2.) There were, however, other churchmen at this period who were not unaffected by the theories that had filtered into the Church a few centuries before. One of these was the strong advocate of the Sunday observance in the collection of homilies classed under the name of Wulfstan (Napier, Berlin, 1883). He agrees, of course, with the views of Aelfric (XLIV., 222, 28), but to him the Lord's resurrection was not the only thing that made Sunday a rest-day. The catalogue of Scriptural events that he gives shows the blending of the Jewish Sabbath with the rest-day of the new dispensation. XLIII., 210, 10: "On this day (sunnandaeg) was Adam, the first man, created, and on this day Moses and his troop crossed the Red Sea dry-shod. On this day the Lord began to feed the people with manna, the heavenly meat. The Lord said: 'Six days are given to you to labor, but the seventh is the holy rest-day.'" XLIII., 211, 11: "On Sunday was Christ baptized, and on the same day the Spirit descended upon his Apostles."

The Wulfstan homilist had ample reason to be satisfied with the correctness of this observance. Very strong proof is found in the testimony of Nial, the Scotch deacon (Wulfs. xliii., 211, 27), who had enjoyed the exceptional privilege of a five-weeks' visit to Paradise, and had declared, upon his return, "that God was violently opposed to any work between None Saturday and Monday's dawn."

Another homilist of 150 years later had even stronger support (Old English Homilies, iii., A. 20, 80, Morris, 'Early English Specimens'). The Lord is made to say: "Arise now, Paul, arise; I grant rest according to your request from Saturday at None until Monday's dawn even until Doomsday."

Had "H." given his attention to the Anglo-Saxon codes, he would have noticed quite a difference between them and the statutes of later centuries. The laws forbid in many places trading, travelling, hunting, marriage, and executions upon the Lord's Day. We have besides a remarkable bit of evidence from the early eleventh-century 'Colloquy of Aelfric' (Wright-Wülker, 'Vocabularies,' i., 92). The hunter is asked: "Did you hunt to-day?" He replies: "I did not because it is Sunday, but yesterday I hunted."

I could add much to the present material, but enough has been said to show that the Puritan adaptation of the Jewish Sabbath was anticipated on English soil by over five hundred years.

FREDERICK TUPPER, JR.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, March 21, 1893.

A VESPUCIAN FRAUD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The Latin version of the four voyages of Vespucius issued at the St.-Dié press and made by Bassin is in small quarto, and purports to be translated from the French. Ternaux-Compans says there were no books printed at this press except in this small quarto shape. This Latin edition bears in the colophon the emblem of the St.-Dié press. Some copies are dated in May, others in September, 1507, the type being kept standing between the two issues. This Bassin Latin was used by Grynæus in the several editions of his 'Novus Orbis,' and fourteen leaves from his book in the Paris (1532) edition (pp. 135–160) have been made the basis of what is put forward as a unique copy of a wholly unknown edition of the same Latin version, issued on the same day in May, 1507, and in folio form, but with the difference that it professes to be translated from the Spanish. The pagination of these fourteen leaves has been altered by scratching out the original figures and stamping in new figures, with a star before and after the new figure to conceal the traces of the old ones; but the process is discernible by holding the pages to the light. A similar change has been made in the signature marks, m. n. o. being converted to a. b. c.

For a title-page a leaf containing an address to the reader has been taken from some other book (which called Vespucius *Albericus*) and reversed in binding so as to give a blank *recto*, on which a title has been made with the pen. The final leaf, like the title, is of different paper from the body of the book, and is wholly pen-work. The fabricator has left discernible the lead-pencil rulings which guided him in his work; and the cut which is the emblem of the St. Dié press does not correspond in measurements and otherwise to a genuine impression.

Further, this fraudulent book, which is said to have been found in Italy, has been facsimiled in a hundred copies, and the catalogue of a dealer in Milan has been received in this country, offering these facsimiles at a hundred lire. The professed original has been offered to American collectors at 5,000 marks. The fabricated title reads thus:

DE AMERICII [*sic*] VESPVTII NAVIGATIONE AD INSVLAS NOVAS TERRASQVE INCOGNITAS.
AB HISPANA LINGVA AD LATINAM EIVSDEM AVCTORIS PRIMA TRADVCTIO.

It will be perceived that a peculiar interest would attach to the book from such a title, were it genuine. In the first place, it claims that Spanish was the original tongue of the narrative, and that the translation was not made from the French as the quarto issue of the same day from the same press alleges, and yet the Latin is Bassin's version in each case. There is also in the title a tantalizing ambiguity, which raises a doubt if the Latin was not made by Vespucius himself, and thus it would open the question as to the privity of that navigator to the actions of the St.-Dié coterie, by whom the name of Americus was given to the "mundus novus."

Henry Stevens, in the *Athenæum* (London), July 4, 1885, exposed the forgery of a professed unique edition of Cadamosto's voyages made in the same way by taking pp. 1-78 of the Paris (1532) edition of Grynæus, with a forged title and colophon leaf, which was probably the work of the fabricator of the present Vespucius.

JUSTIN WINSOR.

GRASS WIDOW.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: My attention was caught by a letter in the last *Nation*, signed "F. H.," on the subject of the derivation of the term "grass widow," and, though no etymologist, I venture humbly to present this solution of the question.

"F. H." mentions that "in England the term *grass widow* signifies an unmarried woman who has had a child," and says that the Rev. Robert Forby defined the term as meaning "a fair one whose nuptials, not celebrated in a church, were consummated, in pastoral simplicity, on the green turf." Now, it is, I believe, a fact that many English expressions survive in this country which long ago passed out of use in England, and the term "to grass" a woman, meaning "to rape," is one which I have often heard used. So why may not the Rev. Robert Forby's solution of the problem be the correct one after all?

Henry H. Carter.

Lewiston, Me., March 25, 1893.

Notes.

D. Appleton & Co.'s spring announcements include 'The Gilded Man, and Other Pictures of the Spanish Occupancy of America,' by A. F. Bandelier; 'The United States,' Élisée Reclus's third volume in the North American section of his 'Earth and its Inhabitants'; a 'Guide-Book to Alaska and the Northwest Coast,' by Miss E. R. Scidmore; 'Three Roads to a Commission in the United States Army,' by Lieut. W. P. Burnham; 'General Greene,' by Col. F. V. Greene, and 'General Johnston,' by R. M. Hughes, in the "Great Commanders" series; 'The Story of My Life,' by Georg Ebers; 'Many Intentions,' short stories by Rudyard Kipling; 'The Art of Taking a Wife,' by P. Mantegazza; 'The Simple Adventures of a Mem-sahib,' by Sara Jeannette Duncan; the second volume of Herbert Spencer's 'Principles of Ethics,' and 'The Laws and Properties of Matter,' by R. T. Glazebrook.

Macmillan & Co. will issue in thirteen volumes the Works of the Brontë Sisters, and in two Miss Burney's 'Evelina,' uniform with the charming edition of Jane Austen edited by R. Brimley Johnson; a one-volume edition of Coleridge, uniform with the Tennyson, Wordsworth, Shelley, and Matthew Arnold already issued; in eight volumes, Pepys's Diary, complete for the first time, with the exception of a few unprintable passages, from the transcript bequeathed to Magdalene College, Cambridge, by the late Mynors Bright; 'The English Town in the Fifteenth Century,' by Alice Stopford Green, in two volumes; 'Some Hints on Learning to Draw,' with contemporary illustrations, by G. W. C. Hutchinson; 'The Eloping Angels,' by William Watson; and the following translations: from Goethe, 'Prose Maxims,' by T. Bailey Saunders; from Prof. Cossa, 'Introduction to the Study of Political Economy'; from Prof. Wundt, 'Lectures on Human and Animal Psychology,' by Profs. J. E. Creighton and E. B. Titchener of Cornell University; and from Prof. Zupitza, 'An Old and Middle English Reader,' by Prof. Geo. E. MacLean of the University of Minnesota. Also Mr. William Winter's memorial address on George William Curtis, with a portrait.

The second number of the *Sewanee Review*, the quarterly issued by the University of the South, contains an excellent article on the Rev. Charles Wolfe, who wrote the "Burial of Sir John Moore." We understand that the writer of this, Prof. W. P. Trent, the biographer of William Gilmore Simms, has in hand a careful edition of Wolfe's poems.

The *Bookman* promises many surprises in the new Life of Defoe by Thomas Wright, which will contain not a few unpublished letters, new light on 'Robinson Crusoe,' and fresh facts concerning Defoe's private life.

'Oxford Men and their Colleges,' by Joseph Foster, a supplement to his 'Alumni Oxonienses,' is on the eve of appearing in a volume of 400 pages, containing nearly 100 full-page illustrations from engravings after Turner, etc. Mr. Foster has had the collaboration of numerous Oxford historians for the notices of the several colleges.

A. C. McClurg & Co. have in press 'The Best Letters of William Cowper,' edited by Anna B. McMahan; a large-paper edition of Eugene and Roswell M. Field's 'Echoes from the Sabine Farm'—translations of Horatian lyrics; and 'The Law of Psychic Phenomena,' by Thomson Jay Hudson.

Pietenbring's 'Theology of the Old Testament,' translated by Prof. H. G. Mitchell of the Boston University, is soon to be issued by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Tait, Sons & Co. announce 'The Last Sentence,' by Maxwell Gray, author of 'The Silence of Dean Maitland'; and Mrs. Oliphant's 'Victorian Age of English Literature,' in two volumes.

The second volume of Mr. James Rodway's 'History of British Guiana' has just been issued from the *Argosy* press, Georgetown, Demerara. Beginning with an account of the occupation by the French in 1782-1783, Mr. Rodway goes on to tell of the downfall of the Dutch West India Company and the consequent changes in the administration of the settlements; next of the capture in 1796 by the British, of the effect of British influence, of the cession to the Dutch in 1802, and of the recapture by the British in 1803 of the colonies, which in 1814 were finally ceded to Great Britain. The work is brought down to the slave insurrection in 1824, of which the author gives a graphic account. The get-up of the volume, in print and binding, maintains the reputation of Mr. James Thomson, the enterprising proprietor of the *Argosy* press. Mr. Rodway is engaged upon the third volume of his History, which will complete the work. He is, we may add, the writer of the bright little 'Handbook to British Guiana,' which, with its wealth of illustrations, has been specially prepared in connection with the colony's exhibit at the World's Fair.

The second volume of David Nutt's edition of Florio's Montaigne (containing the second book of the Essays) presents the same merits and demerits as its predecessor: the merits of the publisher, the demerits of the editor, Mr. George Saintsbury—or shall we say the late editor, since the word *edited* is now dropped from the title-page? No fewer ancient misprints adorn these pages than the previous ones, as if time had rendered them too sacred for the hand of man to touch. *E. g.*, on p. 41, in a charming passage about Amyot's translation of Plutarch's Lives—a passage that ought to be made *easy* to every reader—Florio said (or rather Florio's printer) in 1603, and continues to say in 1893: "We that are in the number of the ignorant had been utterly confounded had not his booke raised us from out the dust of ignorance. God-a-mercy his endeavours we dare not both speak and write: Even Ladies are therewith able to confront Masters of arts." Montaigne said: "Sa mercy, nous osons *à cett' heure* et parler et escrire"—not "not" dare, but *now* dare. On the same page Montaigne uses the phrase "par longue conversation." Florio's printer made this "through a long conversion," and the present editor so reads it. He reads a great many other strange things in Montaigne's book that were never in Montaigne's mind, and consequently these volumes are not very desirable for any one who is not a student of Montaigne, or of English literature in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

It is singular that there is no one history of English literature at all satisfactory as a text-book. Taine's is too long and labyrinthine, Stopford Brooke's too short, and all others impossible. Especially is this the case when, as in academies, scientific schools, and some of the smaller colleges, it is necessary that the student be also furnished with selections from the works of the more important authors, instead of being turned loose in a well-filled and well-arranged library. The nearest approach to the text-book that will meet such requirements that is not a compound of useless biographical details and inane criticism, and that properly treats the history of literature as a part of general history, is Mr. Henry S. Pancoast's 'Representative English Literature, from Chaucer to Tennyson, selected and supplemented with historical connections' (Henry Holt & Co.). The volume is an octavo of 500 pages, of which about a half consists of skilfully chosen selections. The style is more than respectable, the text accurate, the method excellent. Not even the dullest pupil could study it without feeling the historical and logical continuity of the facts presented to him; and in the hands of skilful teachers in the secondary schools, it may do much towards awakening real interest in literature. It is along the line of teaching which Mr. Pancoast's work suggests that progress must be made.

Prof. McLaughlin's 'Literary Criticism for Students' (Henry Holt & Co.) is a reprint to the extent of some 200 pages of familiar selections from Jonson, Dryden, Addison, Swift, Johnson, and eight well-known critics of this century, including, curiously enough, Mr. R. H. Hutton. The preface seems to us somewhat enigmatic, and the notes which conclude the volume consist largely of mere summaries of the text. Interesting as such selections are, it is hard to see who can be the better for this reprint of them. Literary criticism, as such, cannot be made a subject of study in the secondary schools, nor, except in rare cases, in the first two years at college; and older students would need a text-book of a very different sort.

A droll conception of an editor's duty is exhibited by Mr. George in his 'Select Orations of Daniel Webster' (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.). He has not remarked on the liberties that Webster took with Cicero (pro Flacco 4) in the "Dartmouth College Case" (p. 58), which "the general reader" would not be likely to detect, and he actually does not understand Webster's palpable allusion to Virginia and the "noble James" in the "Bunker Hill Monument," where the orator says, "Nor will our brethren in another and ancient colony forget the place of its first establishment till their river shall cease to flow by it" (p. 122). This, we are told in all seriousness, is a reference to Maryland and Father White and the *Ark* and the *Dove*. We should as soon have expected Ararat and Father Noah, the other ark and the other dove. By the way, the fine description of Columbus in the opening of the same speech is better

than ninety-nine-hundredths of the poems that have been written on the subject, and might have elicited a line of comment in the year of the Columbian Fair.

A pleasant story of the works and ways of some children during their summer holiday is 'That Mary Ann' by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark (D. Lothrop Co.). Kindness, grammar, and a suspicion of woman's rights form the triple didactic strand which binds together the various incidents, many of which are amusing and all well told. Occasionally the little fishes talk like whales, being not so much grammatical as pedantic, but usually they are natural and generally interesting. Mrs. Clark has succeeded in making of simple materials a readable book quite above the average of children's stories.

The annual report of the Boston Browning Society contains an interesting though not extensive list of titles of works by and about the two Brownings at present in the library of the Society. It is of interest to note that there is a membership of over 200 women and not quite thirty men. Most of the latter, however, are persons of some literary repute, and seem to have held themselves responsible for a large share of the original work done during the year.

The Educational Club of Philadelphia has printed in a neat pamphlet the letters of advice and of welcome it received from well-known men throughout the country. These letters are of very varying value. The most interesting—and the one which most clearly reveals the need of an educational club in Philadelphia—is from Mr. Henry Carey Baird, who thanks God that he never went to college, and who boasts of a strong feeling against institutions of learning, principally because they teach "so much bad political economy—a thing so vicious that to it can be clearly traced the late rebellion, which, I am firmly convinced, would never have taken place had there been no colleges in the land."

The current Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society contains a paper by Dr. Elliott Coues describing minutely the original MS. journals and field note-books of Lewis and Clark, which he has arranged, continuously numbered, paginated, and indexed in the course of his consultation of them while editing a new edition of Biddle's 'History of the Expedition.' Thirteen bound volumes are in the handwriting of the two explorers, which was so good, though different in character, "that there is perhaps not a word, possibly not a letter, in the whole of these manuscripts not now distinctly legible." Dr. Coues bestows the highest praise on Biddle's labors as an editor of these materials, and explains the extreme meagreness of the natural-history notes by showing the intention to have them separately worked up and published by Dr. B. S. Barton, who died soon after the History appeared.

A 'Catalogue of the Collections of the Bostonian Society in the Memorial Halls of the Old State-house,' just edited by the Society's clerk, Mr. Samuel Arthur Bent, is a pamphlet of 91 pages octavo, embracing 1,082 numbers exclusive of perhaps a third as many objects in special cases or portfolios, and a large quantity of programmes, bills of fare, tickets of admission, orders of exercises, and the like mounted for binding but not enumerated. By far the greater part of this priceless exhibition relates to and is illustrative of Boston, her topography, growth in area, and changes in laying out and in grade, succession of buildings, devastations by fire, and history, in both its local and its national aspect. It is seldom that any object creeps in so foreign as a fragment of the old Roman wall of Britain, nor should such intruders be welcomed to a limited space where even Bostonian relics press upon the accommodations for the literary and pictorial souvenirs of greater worth. A separate historical museum may ultimately arise to meet the exigencies of accumulation. The portraits are numerous, and those of Bostonians proper form an imposing array of great citizens. In the smaller pieces, such as the civil and military commissions, deeds, broadsides, caucus lists, autograph letters, etc., the antiquarian and historian have a rich field of exploration and storehouse of illustration.

Another preservative institution in Boston is the (State) Commission of Public Records, which has been reëstablished after a singular legislative lapse with regard to its maintenance. Commissioner Swan's fifth report on the custody and condition of the public records exhibits anew the qualities which bespeak fitness for his post. We can only mention here its list, supplementary to that of the first report, which shows the extent to which the Commission has aided in the recovery of lost or mislaid, and the rescue of perishing, records of towns, courts, and vital statistics. In Boston alone have turned up three thousand indentures binding apprentices filed with the town clerk from November 27, 1734, to 1805. These bear the signature of the Selectmen of Boston, are of great historical and genealogical value, and will undoubtedly be published by the Boston Record Commissioners. We have more than once remarked on the utility of these reports of Mr. Swan to States, counties, and towns outside of Massachusetts to which the preservation of records is of importance; and what community is to be excepted? So we again notice his exhibition of the excessive and impossible requirements of town clerks annually made by heedless legislatures. Mr. Swan enumerates *seventeen* added to the clerk's load by last year's Legislature in Massachusetts, besides three new penalties for neglect!

House Document No. 150 of the Massachusetts General Court is a substantial volume of 147 pages, illustrated with thirty-one plates and fourteen maps and diagrams. It is the Report of the Board of the Metropolitan Park Commissioners created last summer, and discusses in a broad way the need for open spaces (great and small), hill and pond and river and forest preserves, and access to the seashore, of the metropolitan district, viz., the territory within a radius of eleven miles from the Boston State-house. A large colored map of this district, on the scale of an inch to a mile, accompanies the reports of the Board's Secretary, Mr. Sylvester Baxter, and landscape architect, Mr. Charles Eliot, and shows the existing parks, pleasure-grounds, and connecting boulevards, and the suggested acquisitions. Four acts in aid of the proposed measures are recommended to the Legislature, and we anticipate their adoption. They are in line with the sewage measures already applied to the district, and have the most necessary relation to the water supply and general sanitary condition of the twelve cities and twenty-four towns grouped together by the Commissioners, as well as to the recreation of the 900,000 inhabitants. We commend this report to all legislators and to all public-spirited citizens of metropolitan districts the land over. It ought to be epoch-making.

Announcement is made in a recent number of the *National Geographic Magazine* that the National Geographic Society of Washington offers a gold medal for the best geographical essay written by a scholar in a public high school of the United States, and a certificate of efficiency to the best essayist of each State. The subjects of the essays will be within the continent of North America. The essays must be composed entirely by the scholar, and must not exceed 2,500 words in length. It is planned that the essays from each State shall be submitted to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall select the best three; these will be forwarded to Washington, where a committee of the Society will choose the best essay for each State and for the United States. In order to extend the usefulness of this project, the Society solicits gifts for medals or scholarships; and of these two means of encouraging study, we would emphasize the latter as by far the better.

Three additional folios of the Geologic Atlas of the United States, similar to the Chattanooga folio, of which we gave editorial description a month ago, have now been issued. One includes Lassen Peak, in Northern California, with text and geological map by J. S. Diller. Special illustrations are given of the Cinder cone, northeast of the Peak, one of the youngest volcanic eruptions in the country. A second folio contains the Sacramento, Cal., sheet, with a page of general outlines of the geology of the gold belt of the Sierra foot-hills, and with a special descriptive text and geological map by W. Lindgren. The third folio includes the Hawley sheet of Northwest Massachusetts, with general and local text, as well as geological map, by Prof. B. K. Emerson of Amherst College. Other folios will soon be issued.

The "De Vries portrait" of Washington is now in the market at the price of one thousand Dutch guilders (Frederick Muller & Co., 10 Doelenstraat, Amsterdam). The "discovery" of this oil painting, signed by the artist "C. Polk pinx. 1793," was one of the interesting results of the trip of the Holland Society to the fatherland in 1888. The Rev. J. H. Suydam, D.D., of Rhinebeck, N. Y., described it in the Year-Book of the Holland Society for 1888–1889. A copy of the portrait is in the Society's Year-Book for 1890. The owner of the painting, Mr. De Vries, senior, of Arnheim, who died in 1892, stated that the painting was presented by Washington himself, the gift being accompanied by an autograph letter, to Mr. Claas Taan, the owner's ancestor. Unfortunately this autograph letter has been lost, but the other documents concerning the picture, the first owner's will, declaration before the notary, correspondence, etc., are at the disposal of the purchaser. Claas Taan was one of those enterprising Hollanders who were prompt to sympathize with the American colonies. Running the blockade maintained by the British cruisers during the Revolution, he brought provisions into Baltimore at a critical juncture. He afterwards held property in Baltimore, and it is evident that Washington appreciated the Dutchman's enterprise very much as he did that of his more famous countryman, Prof. Luzac of Leyden, to whom he also sent an autograph letter of thanks, accompanying it with the gift of his camp-stool used during the war of Independence. Charles Peale Polk, as Tuckerman's 'Book of the Artists' (p. 45) informs us, passed a year or two in America, and several portraits of Washington bear his signature, one of which belonged to the estate of Arthur Lee. Some American institution or society should possess this picture.

—Sir William Anson's treatise on 'Parliament,' forming the first volume of his 'Law

and Custom of the [English] Constitution' (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan), and appearing first in 1886, has deservedly reached a second edition. It is written with refreshing brightness and clearness, in that easy but not undignified conversational style which characterizes the best Oxford lectures. Addressing himself primarily to students of law, Sir William Anson endeavors to limit his range to the existing law and practice, introducing only "so much of history as is necessary to explain how they have come to be what they are," while he discusses general questions less and enters into detail more than Professor Dicey. Considering the struggle that is now going on in France and elsewhere between opposing tendencies—towards presidential government on the one side and towards cabinet government on the other—it seems a pity that the author has not occasionally placed himself at the point of view of the intelligent foreigner and explained some things which he takes for granted—for instance, the existence of two great parties. It may be remarked, however, that the more rabid American-Irish critics of Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule Bill will find here an explanation of the practical meaning of several of the clauses they have failed to understand, and especially that concerning money grants. Fortunately for the general reader, Sir William Anson does not confine himself so rigidly to the exposition of facts as his preface leads one to expect, but enlivens his pages with more than one expression of opinion worth listening to on Proportional Representation and other proposals.

—In a short monograph, as well conceived as it is close compacted with historical facts and authorities, Mr. Caleb William Loring of Boston has subjected to a new discussion the perennial question whether, under the Constitution, a permanent National Union or a dissoluble league was established by the United States. The full title of his treatise is 'Nullification, Secession, Webster's Argument, and the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, considered in reference to the Constitution and historically' (G. P. Putnam's Sons). The author has been incited to this reinvestigation by an intimation of Mr. Cabot Lodge, in his 'Life of Webster,' to the effect that Hayne, in his famous controversy with the Massachusetts statesman, had the better of the argument, however much he may have been worsted in the trial of oratory. Mr. Lodge, it will be remembered, adventures the bold statement that "when the Constitution was adopted, it is safe to say that there was not a man in the country, from Washington and Hamilton on the one side to George Clinton and George Mason on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment entered upon by the States, and from which each and every State had the right peaceably to withdraw—a right which was very likely to be exercised." Mr. Loring does not find it difficult to explode this astonishing assertion. Conceding that the Constitution, regarded in the mode of its adoption, represents a "compact" among the States and the people adopting it, he contends, with Madison, that the States and people under it made themselves into a perpetual, indissoluble union; that this was the understanding at the time it was ratified; that this understanding came again and again into formal expression; that it was this understanding which gave its vehemence and energy to the debate waged over the ratification of the instrument; that the Virginia "Resolutions of '98," so far from traversing this understanding, do but confirm it when those resolutions are rightly interpreted; that the Kentucky "Resolutions of '98," though asserting, as originally drawn by Jefferson, an absurd right of "nullification," reduced that alleged right to the form of a "solemn protest"; and that, consequently, the doctrine of nullification and secession, as read between the lines of the Constitution at a later day, is as unhistorical as it is illogical in theory and anarchical in tendency. This whole inquiry has a profound moral significance in the eyes of the writer, because he is unwilling that anybody should even tacitly rest in the pagan maxim that what was once a right under the Constitution may have been made impracticable by force.

—Much as has been done by Marshall, Moor, Forby, Spurdens, Nall, and many occasional note-takers towards registering and elucidating the dialect of East Anglia, the subject is by no means yet exhausted. Of this fact a conclusive illustration has recently been furnished. On the last day of 1892, a discussion of East Anglianisms was initiated in the columns of the *Eastern Daily Press*, published at Norwich, and was kept up with surprising spirit, chiefly in letters, for nearly two months. These letters were contributed by no fewer than ninety-five persons, among whom were not only gentlemen and clergymen, but farmers and laborers. Some of them are trifling enough certainly, while others are of genuine value, and bring to light peculiarities of expression hitherto unrecorded. In the course of them are specified not far from five hundred words and phrases, of which a considerable number are etymologized or otherwise explained satisfactorily. Though the circumstance hardly calls for remark, the bulk of the various contributions would be reduced at least a fourth part by eliminating repetitions and irrelevancies; the authors of many of them, by reason of unacquaintance with literature, or from unfamiliarity with English as spoken elsewhere than in their own neighborhood, having often mistaken as dialectal what is common to a large tract of Great Britain, if not to its entire extent. The letters in question, prefaced and preluded by Mr. Cozens-Hardy, have been collected into a pamphlet entitled 'Broad Norfolk,' issued by the Norfolk News Company, Norwich, at the inviting price of sixpence. An uncommonly good sixpennyworth the purchaser has in it, too. Almost every page of it will reveal to New Englanders the birthplace of dozens of the oddities of speech and pronunciation which distinguish them from other Americans. Except for the unrepublican "master," how, as to one every here and there, his heart must warm towards the gusty home of his Puritan forefathers, to hear, if only on paper, from his five-and-twentieth East Anglian cousin, "My master du say, if I du as I oughter du, I shouldn't du as I du du"! "I am like St. Paul," again confesses the humble cousin aforesaid. "What I oughter du I don't du; and what I du du I don't ought." As to this far-off kinsman's *don't ought*, which the vulgar use all England over, it is not perceptibly improved on in the Yankee's *hadn't ought*.

—The controversy for supremacy which for some years agitated Chicago and St. Louis, and still draws a dividing line between Minneapolis and St. Paul, has in shape been transferred to Seattle and Tacoma, in the State of Washington; but in this case public feeling seems to be aroused less over population and business interests than over the simple name of a mountain—Tacoma or Mt. Rainier, the most symmetrical and perfect in outline of all the giant summits of the United States. With an estimated elevation of 14,444 feet, it overtops by two feet the famous Shasta Butte of California, and falls by but a few hundred feet below the crowning elevation of the national domain (exclusive of Alaska). There is a measure of truth in a recent utterance (February 6) made before the Tacoma Academy of Science, that it "is the most famous mountain peak in our country; celebrated the globe over for its simple grandeur, it behooves our people to protect it, and the park around it, jealously and with sleepless vigilance." The protection proposed at the present time is that of "officially" announcing a name, and, naturally enough, for the residents of Tacoma the name of their own town presents itself with special appropriateness and is endorsed to the Academy of Science for official legislation. At a largely attended meeting of this body—about 120 persons being present, including delegations from the Puyallup, Nesqually, and Klickitat tribes of Indians—much testimony was presented bearing upon the true or original name of the mountain, which, by a majority evidence, would appear to have been Tak'oma or Takh'obet (Tacobet), meaning, as variously interpreted by different authorities, 'the mountain,' 'the snow-mountain,' 'rumbling noise or sound,' 'nourishing breast,' 'the gods,' 'friend at first sight,' and (the possible Nahuatl interpretation) 'the place from which you get coal.' Vancouver's name of Rainier (Regnier) is ardently contended for by the inhabitants of Seattle, and has already largely crept into geographical literature. The National Board of Revision of Geographical Names will have here a delicate situation to deal with.

—Protestant missions in China can hardly be said to be successful, if indeed they are not, as some observers hold, absolutely losing ground. They have been established for half a century, and there are now more than 1,300 foreign laborers in the field, and yet their converts number but 37,000, and the hatred felt for them by all classes is apparently stronger than ever. The principal reasons for this seeming failure are given very clearly and dispassionately by a writer in the London *Times* while discussing the difficulties of the diplomatic relations of China with the Powers. Among these are the implacable hostility shown by the missionaries, with rare exceptions, to the native religions and ethics, especially to their ancestor worship, and the more or less conflicting and confusing rites and teachings of the numerous "polyonymous" societies and sects. "The missionaries," says this writer, "have not agreed among themselves as to the Chinese word to express the single Deity whom they preach, and for whom the Jesuits, the Americans, and the English have each coined or employ a different title, with the result of complete bewilderment to the native understanding." These teachers, in addition, come uninvited and against the desire of the people, and are in reality only maintained by force; the little congregations, formed here and there, being feared by many thoughtful Chinese as the beginnings of a "secret society, hostile to the commonwealth, of damage and detriment to the State." Nor is this fear without reason, when it is remembered that "the Taiping rebellion, by which over 20,000,000 of her people perished, was in its inception a Christian movement, led by a Christian convert, and projected to Christianize his countrymen." The

writer advocates a closer supervision by the embassies over missionaries, a more careful selection by the societies of their employees, the restriction within the narrowest limits of orphanages and sisterhoods, and deprecates especially the employment of young unmarried foreign girls, whose presence in China is a real detriment to the cause which they serve.

—G. Kruell's new portrait of Gen. Sherman may well be rated the greatest work of this artist and the highest achievement in wood-engraving. One naturally compares it with the masterly Grant in the same series, and it is most instructive to observe how the technical treatment adapts itself to the character in each case. In Grant we have sheer weight, endurance, tenacity, almost stolidity, completely expressed; in Sherman's seamed and weather-beaten face, which looks directly at us, we have the nervous organization, the keen and alert intelligence, the firmness, and the poise, never so perfect as in the heat of battle, rendered with a vital consistency. Every inch of the block testifies to the artist's ripened command of the qualities which made his Lincoln, Grant, and Webster in particular such remarkable performances; and in none has the breadth of treatment which we associate with the brush been more conspicuous. A work which we know to have been based on a photograph from life seems to be a translation of a canvas into black-and-white, and forcibly suggests the painter-etcher. Both the grand manner of this engraving of Sherman and the stamp of the great captain in the man himself entitle the portrait to a place in the choicest gallery of art or fame. Mr. Kruell's address is East Orange, New Jersey. The portrait may be seen at F. Keppel's, 20 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

COMPLEX STATES.

Staatenbund und Bundesstaat: Untersuchungen über die Praxis und das Recht der modernen Bünde. Von J. B. Westerkamp. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus. 1892.

THE main title which the learned author has chosen for his book is too indefinite to be quite satisfactory, and the sub-title is to some extent misleading. The (objectionable) word "modern" with him means not merely "of our time," as one would naturally suppose; even the Middle Ages come in for a little share. The reader, therefore, gets considerably more than he is likely to expect. On the other hand, the definite article "der" implies that all the complex States of modern times receive some attention. Such is, however, not the case. Some are omitted entirely, partly because the author did not deem them of sufficient importance, and partly because he could not procure the necessary materials. For the same reasons a number of others fare but little better. They are so summarily treated that, as to them, the word "Untersuchungen" is unquestionably too pretentious. Now and then one is almost tempted to ask whether it was at all worth while to say what is said if the author either would or could say no more.

We lay no great stress upon these criticisms. They are of a formal character and do not affect in the least the author's main purpose. This deserves the commendation of all publicists, and, in spite of many exceptions which must be taken as to details, it has so far been attained that the book, though very far from being a great work, is a valuable contribution to the literature of political science. This main purpose is to determine the distinctive political nature of the "Staatenbund" and the "Bundesstaat," not by theorizing, abstract reasoning, but by comparing the law and the practice of the complex States which theory and practice have assigned to the two different classes. The results of this comparison are summed up in the third part (pp. 450-512). That the author does not settle the hotly argued question beyond the possibility of further controversy need not be affirmed. But though the goal may never be reached, the road he has taken is the right one, and even those who do not share his views will have to admit that his assertions are highly suggestive and cannot be disposed of in an off-hand way. Here we can mention only that he looks for the "characteristic difference" to "the mode of changing the federal constitution and to its guaranties," which, in the "Bundesstaat" must be of such a character that "self-sufficiency" is secured to the federation. Prof. Westerkamp does not claim the merit of novelty for his theory. He frankly states (p. 468) that he has "in the main" taken it from the 'Federalist.' The number of quotations from this "admirable" work of "the great jurists and statesmen, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay," bears witness to the high estimation in which he holds it. It is, in his opinion, evidently *facile princeps* among all treatises of its character. And his admiration for the political instrument commented upon is fully as great as that for the commentary and the commentators. His German readers are told, in so many words, that the Constitution of the German Empire falls considerably short of the Constitution of the United States, and between the lines of the whole book is to be read as plainly as if it were printed in black letters, that the latter is by far the nearest approach that has been made, and perhaps ever will be made, to the ideal governmental system for a complex State.

That the Constitution of the United States is printed in full in the appendix is, therefore, not surprising. Why the Articles of Confederation are made to share this honor is not equally apparent. The author, as little as anybody else, considers them a model Constitution, and they are neither less accessible nor more important and instructive than several of the other constitutions, not one of which is deemed worthy of being submitted in full to the reader's examination. The space allotted to them could have been made better use of—for instance, by a brief notice of the Confederate States, which have, after all, held too prominent a place in history to be entirely overlooked in a work treating of the "moderne Bünde." The few important features in which their Constitution differed from that of the United States deserved to be pointed out; and, above all, some remarks on the pretended right of secession were rendered indispensable by the rule which the author has laid down for himself, for the United States have, neither in theory nor in practice, *always* and *universally* been acknowledged to be a "Bundesstaat." It is true, in a foot-note on p. 137, the author promises to treat the question of nullification and secession, but he seems afterwards to have forgotten all about it. We have at least, in reading the book from beginning to end, not noticed the fulfilment of the promise, and, in searching once more expressly for it, have failed to find anything. The index contains neither of the two words. Perhaps the explanation of this rather astonishing forgetfulness is partly to be found in the fact that Prof. Westerkamp's conception of the constitutional history and import of the civil war is—to put it mildly—rather hazy. According to him (p. 489), "the question at issue in it was whether a great and important part of the North American Continent should belong to freedom or negro slavery." If this erroneous statement could be attributed only to looseness of expression, one might pass it over. But it is indicative of a serious defect in the author's scholarly outfit for the work he has undertaken. Even as a jurist his studies do not go—apart from European countries—to the depth we should have expected of a German professor. In the list of books to which he acknowledges himself indebted, the United States do not make a very formidable show, and with regard to Mexico, the Argentine Republic, and Canada (not even Bourinot), his literary resources have been more than scant; while Australia, though it has a place assigned in the text, is not represented at all in his list. And if he has been satisfied to work, as to the Western Hemisphere, with a too poorly stocked law library, he has almost entirely dispensed with an historical library. Bancroft's 'History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States' and Greeley's 'American Conflict' are his whole stock in trade.

A publicist, however, who lacks a broad and solid historical foundation, cannot help tripping and falling. Prof. Westerkamp does not seem to realize that fully, and he has paid the penalty. Two illustrations will suffice. On p. 117, Mr. Calvo's assertion is quoted, that the Constitution of the United States "sprang from the union of different States, which had existed as independent States and could have continued to exist separately." As the author does not make any comment whatever, one must infer that he does not think this opinion open to any objection. And on p. 494 he energetically champions, against Mr. Bryce—and, for that matter, all competent Americans—Gladstone's oft-quoted sentence, declaring the Constitution "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." He has evidently no idea that the degree of originality attaching to the Constitution has been the subject of critical historical examination, with which one must be acquainted if one claims the right to enter the lists in this controversy. The inadequate treatment of the fundamental question of sovereignty is, in part, also due to deficient historical knowledge. The principal reason of it, however, is not that the author is too little of an historian, but that he is not thorough enough, and too rash as a jurist. He is a keen dialectician. His eye is sure to detect a joint in the adversary's armor, and he thrusts his blade with telling force into it. Especially Laband is handled roughly and comes always second best out of the scuffle. But Prof. Westerkamp's constructive power is greatly inferior to his critical acumen. By failing to give his definition of sovereignty, he envelops himself in the haze which so often renders the most learned discussions of this knottiest of all the theoretical problems confronting the publicist exasperating and utterly barren. "Staatsgewalt" and "Souveränetät," "United States" and "Government of the United States," are promiscuously used as identical terms. The inevitable consequence is, that we are completely at sea, floundering this way and that way, but gradually drifting towards a genuine Newfoundland fog, which closes around us on p. 134 in the assertion that the controversy in the United States was, "which of these two *governments* (State or national) was sovereign."

As his own reflection has not revealed to him the difference between Union and Federal government, State and State government, it is hardly surprising that the utterances of others, bearing on these points, are read with half-closed eyes. Cooley is quoted by him in support of his views, but he does not understand the Judge. He does not notice that Cooley does not speak of a "division of *sovereignty*," but of a "division of the *powers* of sovereignty," because to our author that is a distinction without a difference. Nor has he quite understood Jameson's position, overlooking, besides, that the Judge, in the fourth edition of his work, which appeared in 1887, expressly declares, on p. 656, that Von Holst's criticism has induced him to drop the word "quasi-sovereign," which he (Westerkamp) still attributes to him in 1892. If he had read p. 22 of Cooley's 'General Principles of Constitutional Law,' he might have come to see that the gulf between the opinions of the two learned judges is nothing like so wide and so deep as he seems to suppose. But this work of Cooley's is one of the many books that are not in the author's library. It is a pity, for, so far as one can learn from his treatise, his other reading has not made him acquainted with the rather important fact which is thus stated by Cooley (p. 23): "In America the leading principle of constitutional liberty has from the first been that the sovereignty reposed in the people." As there is no allusion to this, it cannot be wondered at that the preamble of the Constitution is not deemed worthy of the least consideration; it is mentioned but once in an indifferent sentence quite at the end of the book. Though the admiration of Prof. Westerkamp for their Constitution is all the most fastidious Americans can demand, the treatment it receives at his hands is not in all respects exactly what one would wish. But, in spite of this and other defects, American and other students of comparative constitutional law will find the book worth its price.

THE ROYAL NAVY OF FRANCE.

La Marine Royale en 1789. Par Maurice Loir, Lieutenant de Vaisseau. Paris: A. Colin & Cie. 1892.

THIS interesting work takes its place as a companion volume with Albert Duruy's 'Armée Royale en 1789,' treating as it does of the state of the French Navy under the monarchy upon the eve of the Revolution. The author does not, however, confine himself strictly to the limits of the year 1789, but gives, wherever he considers it necessary, an account of various matters, occurring during the reign of Louis XVI., which caused the royal navy to be what it was, in composition, administration, spirit, and discipline, when, in that and the following year, it was overtaken and overwhelmed by the turbulent forces of the French Revolution.

The first chapter is devoted to a review of the effective force of the several European navies in 1789; France being then, in the number of her vessels, the second naval Power in Europe and the world, exceeded only then, as now, by Great Britain. In the quality and speed of their vessels, however, the French led all naval Powers. Their constructors and designers especially excelled those of the English navy in scientific acquirements, the results showing in the beauty and strength of the hulls, the weatherly qualities of the ships, and the establishment of that uniformity in the various types so necessary in the sailing and manœuvring of fleets. The superiority of the French models was conceded by the English to such an extent in the wars that followed, that some of the best French ships that were captured served as models for the British constructors. It is a noticeable fact that the life of a French ship varied to a great extent according to the port in which it had been constructed. The ships of Brest, built from the timber of Brittany, lasted little more than ten years, while those of Toulon, built of the woods of Italy and Dauphiny, attained a life of more than thirty years. The French ships were as fortunate in their guns as they were in their gunners, and compared favorably with the English Navy in the size of their ordnance as well as in skill of gunnery.

The officers of the French Navy were drawn at this time almost exclusively from the nobility—not from the "haute noblesse" of the Court, who had no fondness for the sea and the exile from France and the Court which seafaring involved, but from the "petite noblesse" of the provinces, more particularly from the maritime provinces. The great interest the King took in the navy, the creditable showing the French had made along our coast and in the West Indies during our war for independence, not long since ended, and more especially the brilliant success of Suffren in the East Indies, had placed the navy high in the popular favor. After the news of the first success of the French in our war, even the women led in the enthusiasm of the day by adopting a "coiffure à la *Belle Poule*," though later, when De Grasse was defeated and captured in the West Indies, the author says that characteristically "elles avaient ôté le cœur qui ornait leurs croix à la *Jeannette*, pour en faire des croix à la de Grasse, c'est-à-dire sans cœur."

In 1786 a number of excellent changes in the personnel were made by Castries, then Minister of Marine. The principal one relating to the officers was the consolidation of the *grand* and *petit corps* of the navy, the first being constituted, as before mentioned, from the noblesse, and the latter from the French East India Company, the merchant service, and from sons of merchants, merchant captains, and "gens vivant noblement." Besides these were found in times previous a small number of officers who interchanged between the army and navy. The Count of Roquefeuil is mentioned as an example, he having served in the cavalry in the intervals between his cruises, and dying finally a vice-admiral. These latter, as well as those who came in from the bourgeoisie, had never been well received by the *grand corps* in past days, and had been subject at times to treatment as intruders.

The great weakness of the French Navy before the Revolution was in the crews of the vessels. The men, with the exception of the seamen gunners, were procured by a system of classification and conscription which was rigorous in its principles, brutal in its application, and life-long as to its duration. It resulted in driving away the seafaring population from the coast regions of France, and causing great hardships for those who remained as well as constant desertions from those afloat. This system of classification, which had been gradually extended over the basins of the larger rivers, eventually included one-fourth of the entire territory of France. To such an extent had the available population for this conscription been reduced that, in the latter years of the monarchy, recourse had to be made to landsmen and soldiers and to foreign seamen from the Mediterranean ports of Italy and the Levant. The great redeeming feature of the seamen of the fleet was the corps of seamen gunners created in 1786 by voluntary enlistment for a term of eight years. Nothing caused greater disaster to the French Navy after the beginning of the Revolution than the dispersion of this body of men, the successors to the "bombardiers" of former years. The curious ground given for the abolition of this body was the danger of class distinctions, and the encouragement of close action and boarding.

The royal navy had its abuses in the pension and honorary lists, as was to be expected, during the reign of Louis XVI. They taxed a treasury already empty, and were paid at the expense of the salaries of the officers and the pay of the seamen and the workmen of the arsenals. The pay of the latter was so constantly in arrear, and their discontent so great, that they were ripe for an uprising at the outbreak of the Revolution, the workmen at Toulon being the first in France to demand and secure the right to wear the tri-colored cockade. The administration of naval affairs on shore was in a sad state in 1789, as was particularly evident from the prolonged delays in auditing accounts and from those ever-present signs of bad administration, a confusion and multiplicity of papers. Then, as now, the greatest amount of detail attended the smallest expenses. It is interesting to read the author's account of the controversy for position between the sea-going surgeons of the medical corps of the navy and the physicians who served on shore at the arsenals and hospitals. One of the latter exclaims against the pretensions of the former class by drawing attention to the great gulf between the practice of medicine and that of surgery. "No power," says he, "could join two sciences with objects so diametrically opposed to each other. Surgery knows only how to destroy; medicine to preserve, reproduce, regenerate."

One of the most entertaining chapters of the book is that giving the traditions and usages of the naval service at the time in question. It has been charged and denied that the discipline of the officers especially was lax. There seems to be good evidence to believe it so, though it comes from other professional writers than the author. Yet he gives an instance of one curious custom between officers and men which could not fail to be subversive of good discipline. When it happened the work on board ship was especially difficult, and the seamen worn out and fatigued, a last effort still being necessary to masthead a topsail or weigh an anchor, the Captain would often cry out, "Charivari!" We give the result in the author's words:

"'Pour qui?' demandait une voix de l'équipage. 'Pour le commandant, qui a une perruque aussi,' répondait une seconde voix; et aussitôt de toutes parts, de toutes les bouches, les plaisanteries, les épigrammes pleuvaient sur le commandant, sur ses habitudes, sur sa sévérité, même sur la vertu de sa femme. C'était un brouhaha insoutenable, où chacun criait et vociférait, s'ingéniant à finir les phrases par un rime en *i*. Cette pluie de quolibets et de lazzis durait jusqu'à ce que la manœuvre fût achevée, et presque toujours elle l'était rapidement, car ce droit à la raillerie, cette autorisation d'irrespectueuses facéties, cette revanche des subordonnés sur les supérieurs, donnaient du cœur aux moins courageux."

Notwithstanding the abuses and defects, the French Navy in 1789 was a fine organization, which went down before the storms of the Revolution; and, unlike the French army, the blows given it were mortal ones. Existing as it did in what has been well termed the prosperous naval era of Louis XVI., it did not emerge from the Revolutionary periods, as did the army of France, to form under Napoleon a military force of a spirit and organization unequalled in the world's history. The magnifi-

cent successes of the latter only brought out in greater contrast the equally striking failures of the former.

BURDETT'S HOSPITALS OF THE WORLD.

Hospitals and Asylums of the World. Their origin, history, construction, administration, management, and legislation; with plans of the chief medical institutions. By Henry C. Burdett. In four volumes and a portfolio. London: J. & A. Churchill.

THIS is by far the most comprehensive and elaborate treatise upon hospitals of all kinds which has ever been published, and its appearance marks an epoch in the history of hospital aid. Its author, Mr. Burdett, is well known to medical men as the editor of the *Hospital* and of the *Hospital Annual*, and as the author of the best work in existence on cottage hospitals; and he is well known to business men as the secretary of the Share and Loan Department of the London Stock Exchange. In his preface he states that this work has cost him fourteen years' labor and a large amount of money, which we can well believe, for the difficulties in the way of collecting recent plans and accurate data for so many institutions scattered all over the world must have been enormous, and the failure of his first publishers after the publication of the first two volumes must have seriously increased the outlay. His remark that it has been "a labor of love" is almost superfluous. Nothing but deep interest in the matter, combined with great energy, perseverance, and power of inducing others to help, could have produced a work so rich and accurate in detail as this appears to be.

The first volume is devoted to the history and administration of asylums, or hospitals, for the insane. Commencing with the myths of madness found in ancient Greek literature, we find that neglect of the worship of Bacchus was supposed to be a potent cause of insanity—which is just the reverse of modern experience. The first known asylums for the insane were at Jerusalem and at Constantinople about the end of the fifth century A. D. The next chapter deals with the period from 600 to 1750 A. D., characterized by the prevalence of the theories of demoniacal possession, witchcraft, etc., as causes of insanity, and by corresponding cruelty of treatment of many of the unhappy sufferers from this disease. The author extends the period of brutal and cruel treatment of the insane down to 1850, but there were many exceptions to this in the early part of the century. The present methods of caring for the insane in different countries are given at length; a considerable space being allotted to the United States, and special commendation bestowed upon the New York State law of 1890 and the work of the State Commission in Lunacy.

The second volume is devoted to asylum construction, with numerous plans. The plans of modern asylums are very much alike, being of the corridor and the pavilion types. What is called a "model plan" is given, with the claim that it includes all the most important features and provides for classification of the patients. It contains more enclosed courts than would be approved of by American superintendents. Mr. Burdett truly says that it is too much the custom to build an asylum before appointing its superintendent; that the idiosyncrasies of individual superintendents render it undesirable to call in a particular expert and erect a building in accordance with his views when he is to have nothing to do with its management. It is certainly best first to select the superintendent, and then have him advise with the architect from the commencement of the preparation of the plans, and superintend the erection of the buildings from start to finish. The volume concludes with a bibliography of sixty pages in fine type, relating to asylum matters, in one alphabetical series by names of authors. This is convenient for the use of a librarian in checking off a catalogue, but not so for the seeker of information with regard to a particular branch of the extensive subject of the care of the insane. If, for example, one wishes to find the publications relating to lunacy legislation, he has to read sixty pages of fine print and pick them out for himself, whereas the classification should be such that the laws relating to the insane not only come in a separate group, but are still further classified by countries.

The third volume, containing over 900 pages, treats of the origin and history of hospitals, of systems of hospital administration, revenues and expenditures, of hospital Saturday and Sunday funds, nursing systems, dispensaries, and of various special forms of hospitals, including those of the military and naval services. The author's knowledge of the practical problems of finance is well shown in the chapters on hospital revenues and expenditures. He refers to Mr. Goschen's success in reducing the interest on consols from 3 to 2½ per cent., pointing out its effects in producing dissatisfaction among the fund-holders, besides the possible unsatisfactory results in a political point of view, and draws the conclusion that narrow economies are sometimes undesirable and that they are especially so in hospital finance. We do not see the force of the argument so far as Mr. Goschen's work is concerned, for the comment appears a little like the maxim that "a national debt is a national blessing," and, therefore, that a church debt or an hospital debt may be a good thing also; but it is perfectly true that mere cutting down or objecting to expenditure is no sign in itself of financial wisdom; it depends upon the items.

Taking the sources of revenue of voluntary hospitals as being (1) annual subscriptions; (2) donations; (3) grants from public funds; (4) legacies; (5) invested properties; (6) pay patients; (7) nurses' training-schools, and (8) miscellaneous, the comparisons given between different hospitals as to the relative amounts derived from each of these sources are curious and interesting. The general hospitals in London obtain about 9 per cent. of their income from annual subscriptions, and nearly half of their income from invested funds, while in the provinces, 28.6 per cent. of the income comes from subscriptions, in Scotland nearly 20 per cent., and in Ireland about 17.5 per cent. The proportion of revenue derived from pay patients is only about 2 per cent. in the London General Hospitals, while it is 8.7 per cent. in the provinces. It is noted that large invested funds for hospitals are rarer in America than in Europe, and that the income from pay patients is greater.

Elaborate tables are given showing the average expenditure yearly per bed in different hospitals, and these will be found very interesting by those who are concerned with hospital management. The differences between hospitals in this respect are very great, but it requires an intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of each institution and of the work it is doing to enable one to judge fairly as to whether there has been extravagance or not. Small hospitals, as a rule, involve a greater annual cost per head than large ones; teaching hospitals are more expensive than those in which no instruction is given.

The chapter on nursing systems gives an excellent summary of the various methods of organization of this important branch of hospital work in different countries, and the part relating to the United States, although condensed, is very good. The chapter on the relations of medical schools to hospitals is one of special interest to laymen as well as to physicians, and it is clearly shown that the connection of such a school with a hospital is a most important aid to the charitable work of the latter.

The fourth volume is devoted to hospital construction, and with it is a large atlas of plans of the best modern hospitals of all countries, including, also, plans of convalescent institutions, nurses' homes, and certain medical school buildings drawn to a uniform scale. To hospital architects this part of the work is an indispensable necessity, but, while the information is technical in character, it is presented in a way that will be easily understood by any one who can read floor plans. Mr. Burdett urges that trustees or committees who are charged with the responsibility of hospital construction should begin by employing an expert thoroughly acquainted with hospital administration in its most recent developments, and associate with him a good architect. Neither a committee of physicians nor an architect, nor both of them, are likely to produce as good results as will be obtained by employing a hospital expert in the first place. This encyclopædia of plans appears to include types of the best modern hospitals, and of all these the highest praise is given by the author to an American institution, the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, which, he says, "is by far the most complete and perfect set of buildings which have ever been erected for hospital use." The section on hospitals for contagious and infectious diseases, with the plans in the atlas for such institutions, should be of special interest to our municipal authorities at the present time.

The whole work is well printed in good type on good paper, and is neatly and strongly bound. Its publication is specially opportune in view of the fact that the first congress on hospital aid for the sick which has ever been organized is to meet in Chicago in June next, and probably every one who prepares a paper for that meeting will consult these volumes or some of the author's data. We shall be interested in seeing what additions or corrections to this work will be produced at the Chicago Conference. In conclusion, we would advise every public library to secure a copy of the work without unnecessary delay, since the edition is limited to 500 copies.

The Parsifal of Richard Wagner. From the French of Maurice Kufferath. Tait, Sons & Co.

SOME years ago Prof. Kufferath of the Brussels Conservatory undertook to prepare a series of monographs on Wagner's operas and music-dramas. "Lohengrin," "Siegfried," "Walküre," and "Parsifal" have thus far appeared, and it is very much to be hoped that the demand for them will be sufficient to encourage the author in persevering in his task, which he has performed admirably. Prof. Kufferath is erudite without being pedantic, and he has the French literary sense which prevents him from overloading his pages with details interesting only to a few specialists. The fact that, nevertheless, each of his treatises numbers from one hundred to two hundred pages and more, shows

what a wealth of material for comment there is in Wagner's music-dramas. Imagine any one writing two hundred pages on even such great and famous operas as "Faust," "Carmen," "Don Juan," or "Fidelio," and the difference will be at once apparent. The author gets his material from every imaginable source. In the case of "Lohengrin," the letters to Liszt regarding the first performance of that opera in Weimar form the basis of one of the best chapters, and in each case the author has closely scanned the ten volumes of Wagner's literary works for any pertinent allusion—a process which is now facilitated by the appearance of Glasenapp's 'Wagner-Encyclopädie.'

The only one of Prof. Kufferath's monographs accessible in English is the 'Parsifal,' which has been translated for the Seidl Society in Brooklyn. The table of contents gives some idea of the scope of the book, which in its English edition has no fewer than 300 pages: The Legend, History and Poetry, Perceval, Parzival, The Drama, The Genesis, The Performance, The Score, Conclusion. On page 32 there are some striking remarks on the "extraordinary ignorance of the majority of French writers about the real poetic origin of their literature," ending with the question, "Do you wonder, after this, that, upon the appearance of Wagner's dramas, the critic was found so inadequate and incompetent?" The different versions of the Parsifal legend by various great predecessors of Wagner are compared with his own by one who knows those poems at first hand and not from the histories of literature. The analysis of the score and its leading motives, too, is in a much less dry and schoolmasterly style than such analyses are apt to be, and there are plenty of illustrations in musical type to make every point clear. And instead of making mere general assertions, Prof. Kufferath speaks with the knowledge of a specialist, as, for instance, on page 280, where he points out the evidences of Palestrina's influence on Wagner's last work, in certain austere successions of harmonies, without those connecting notes which are characteristic of modern music.

There are some misprints in the book (*e. g.*, harmonics for harmonies, repeatedly); but on the author's part we have noticed but one error, in the last line of page 204, where he should have written "Tannhäuser" instead of "Lohengrin." The English edition is provided with sixteen illustrations of characters and scenes in "Parsifal." Prof. Kufferath's writings should be in the library of every collector of Wagner books.

The Lost Atlantis, and Other Ethnographic Studies. By Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., etc. Macmillan & Co. 8vo, pp. 411. 1892.

THESE eight "monographs, linked together by a slender thread of ethnographic relationship," were published at different times during the author's life, and it was while the volume in which they now appear was going through the press that death put an end to his useful career. This event, sad enough at any time, is doubly so under the present circumstances, for, aside from the loss to the scientific world, it is permitted us to believe that if this volume could have received the author's usual careful revision, some of the shortcomings of which there is reason to complain might have been avoided.

Naturally enough, these papers, being upon different subjects, are of different degrees of merit—"The Lost Atlantis" and "The Vinland of the Northmen" being among the least satisfactory, though this is due not so much to the way in which these matters are treated as to the fact that they belong to a realm in which fancy is often made to do duty for fact. Of the remaining papers, "The Pre-Aryan American Man" and "The Huron Iroquois" are among those in which we are more particularly interested, and in which, we regret to say, there is the most to condemn. That they are largely made up of compilations is a necessity of the case; and, however adequate they may have been when first published, yet times and opinions change, and, judged by the standard of to-day, they will be found to contain statements some of which can hardly be said to be in accord with current opinion, while there are others which cannot be reconciled with each other without allowing a latitude in the use of language that is out of place in a publication of this character. Thus, for example, even if it be admitted, as is claimed, pp. 106–183, that the Moundbuilders are a "vanished race," we do not see how that fact can be made to agree with the "affinity" which is said, pp. 103–270, to exist between them and the Creeks, the Pueblos, and other Indian tribes; or how it can be reconciled with what we are told, pp. 103, 172, 287, about the Allegewi, or, as they are sometimes called, the Tallegwi, a mythical tribe of Moundbuilders who are said to have lived in the Ohio valley at some time in the past, and who, having been driven from there by the Iroquois and Delawares, moved southward and were absorbed by the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws. Of the "geometrical knowledge" displayed by this people in the erection of their mounds and earthworks, it is not necessary to speak, as it is admitted, pp. 106, 168, 272, that they were living in the stone age, and neither mathematical skill nor the existence of an "overruling caste" is compatible with that stage of development. Unquestionably, some of their works are of great size and necessitated a vast amount of patient labor, but in none of them is there evidence of any greater constructive ability than is shown by the beaver and the white ant in building their dams and nests. As has been elsewhere said, squares as large and with angles as perfect as any of those in the Ohio valley can be constructed with the aid of three straight sticks and a moderately good eye; and the circles, even those of a large size, are not beyond the compass of a boy with a string.

These are some of the points upon which there is room for a difference of opinion, but they do not exhaust the list, nor do they indicate the differences in the character of the statements to which we object. Take, for instance, the assertion, pp. 269, 328, that, among our Indians, the cultivation of the fields was left "exclusively" to the women, and the only answer possible is a flat denial, and a reference to Charlevoix, Lafitau, Lawson, Adair, etc., from whom we learn that wherever, east of the Mississippi, corn was grown, the old men and the children, to say nothing of the captives or slaves, always aided in the work. So, also, on p. 142, we are told that the "colored race" now numbers "six millions in the United States alone, the descendants of European and African parentage." This is certainly a startling statement, and possibly it is a slip of the pen; but, assuming that it is a careful estimate of the number of persons of mixed white and negro blood now in this country, we can only say that we should like to see the evidence upon which it is based. But fault-finding is at best a thankless task, and in the present instance it is so peculiarly ungracious that we should have shrunk from it but for the fact that Dr. Wilson's endorsement carries such weight that it is in itself sufficient to give currency to opinions which are, to say the least, of doubtful authenticity.

In conclusion we invite attention to what is said, pp. 64, 248, 267, as to the "approximate correspondence" in the skulls of the Iroquois Indians and the Greenland Eskimo. Both are dolichocephalous, or long-headed; and, as far as the index of breadth is concerned, there is less difference between them than there is between the Iroquois and some of their short-headed Indian neighbors, so that if the shape of the skull is to be taken as an indication of race, we are driven to the conclusion that, instead of being racially distinct, the Iroquois and the Eskimos are "chips from the same block." This is, no doubt, contrary to the received opinion, for Humboldt's dictum as to the difference existing between the Eskimo and the Indian has been slavishly followed, though it has been long known that, so far as this conclusion was based upon a comparison of the skulls, it was without foundation. Instead of there being but one type of skull among our American Indians, and that brachycephalous, or short, as he and Dr. Morton assumed, there are in point of fact three—the long, the short, and the intermediate—just as there are among the different families of the Eskimo; and it depends upon which particular kinds of skull you happen to examine whether you find resemblance or diversity. To this extent, then, these writers were wrong, though it must not be supposed that we intend to assert the reverse of their proposition, and maintain that the Eskimo and the Indian belong to the same stock. So far are we from anything of the kind that, although it may be true, the final settlement of the matter depends upon considerations upon which we have not touched. What, however, we do assert is, that, in view of the existence of tribes with differently shaped heads, scattered about over both North and South America, craniometry, except within certain narrow limits, and then only as confirmatory evidence, cannot be used as a basis for determining questions of race.

Advanced Building Construction: A Manual for Students. By the author of 'Notes on Building Construction.' Longmans, Green & Co. 1892.

WE have here one of the better class of cram-books, and very good of its kind. It is intended to meet the examination in construction of the English Science and Art Department, and therefore describes the English art of building, which in many details, both of terminology and practice, differs from the American; but it is a good account of a system of building most of whose forms and methods are applicable everywhere and are good for every constructor to know. It gives no theory and no formulæ, and only a few introductory maxims of statics, but confines itself to the serviceable properties of materials, and the methods of putting them together for building in timber, iron, brick, and stone. Its timber framing is a generation behind the American practice, retaining the system of wooden king and queen-posts, with their heads clipped between strut and straining-beam—a system that inevitably leads to sagging, and would be intolerable with any kind of timber used here for framing. Its iron framing, on the other hand, is perhaps a wholesome example, the truss-work being entirely of link-and-pin construction, and riveting being reserved for girders. The joiner work, too, is instructive in its thoroughness.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Bourget, Paul. The Son (André Cornélis). Waverly Co. 50 cents.
Bowles, Col. John. The Stormy Petrel: An Historical Romance. London: Walter Scott; New York: A. Lovell & Co.
Brooks, E. S. Heroic Happenings Told in Verse and Story. Putnams. $2.
Brown, H. F. Venice: An Historical Sketch of the Republic. London: Percival & Co.; New York: Putnams. $4.50.
Cambridge, Ada. A Little Minx. Appletons.
Campbell, Helen. Some Passages in the Practice of Dr. Martha Scarborough. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.
Campbell, Lewis. The Oresteia of Æschylus translated into English Prose. London: Methuen & Co.
Cawein, Madison. Red Leaves and Roses. Putnams. $1.25.
Clark, Rev. G. H. Oliver Cromwell. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.25.
Colas, Jules A. The Celestial Handbook. Chicago: Poole Bros. $2.
Colas, Jules A. The Celestial Planisphere. Chicago: Poole Bros. $3.
Cox, Miss Marian Roalfe. Cinderella: Three Hundred and Forty-five Variants. London: David Nutt.
Crawford, F. M. The Novel: What It Is. Macmillan. 75 cents.
Crepaz, Adele. The Emancipation of Women and its Probable Consequences. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Scribners. $1.
Dana, Mrs. W. S. How to Know the Wild Flowers. Scribners. $1.50.
De Motte, J. B. The Secret of Character-Building. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1
Dickens, Charles. American Notes, and Pictures from Italy. Macmillan. $1.
Edwards, Joseph. Differential Calculus for Beginners. Macmillan. $1.10.
Fowler, W. W. The City-State of the Greeks and Romans. Macmillan. $1.10.
Gladden, Rev. Washington. Tools and the Man: Property and Industry under the Christian Law. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Littledale, Prof. Harold. Essays on Lord Tennyson's Idylls of the King. Macmillan. $1.25.
Lombard, Louis. Observations of a Musician. Utica, N. Y.: The Author.
McLaughlin, Prof. E. T. Literary Criticism for Students, selected from English Essays. Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Pancoast, H. S. Representative English Literature from Chaucer to Tennyson. Henry Holt & Co. $1.60.
Pool, Miss Maria L. Katharine North. Harpers. $1.25.
Raine, James. York. [Historic Towns.] Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
Rainy, Rev. Robert. The Epistle to the Philippians. [Expositor's Bible.] Armstrong. $1.50.
Read, Opie. The Colossus. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co. 50 cents.
Rives, Amélie. Athelwold. Harpers. $1.25.
Savage, R. H. The Masked Venus. American News Co. 50 cents.
Schupphaus, O. F. The Plutocrat. A Drama in Five Acts. A. Lovell & Co. $1.
Scott, Sir W. Old Mortality. [Dryburgh Edition.] Macmillan. $1.25.
Sharp, F. C. The Æsthetic Element in Morality. Macmillan. 75 cents.
Tamura, Naomi. The Japanese Bride. Harpers. 50 cents.
Thierry, G. A. The Palimpsest. Cassell. 50 cents.
Thompson, Maurice. The King of Honey Island. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.50.
Watt, J. C. John Inglis, Lord Justice General of Scotland. Edinburgh: William Green & Sons.
Wheatley, H. B. Literary Blunders. [The Book Lover's Library.] Armstrong. $1.25.
Why the Solid South? Baltimore: R. H. Woodward & Co. 50 cents.

APRIL.

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

ARTICLES—Contemporary Educational Thought in Germany, Ernst von Sallwürk; Teaching Elementary Physics, Edwin H. Hall; Reform in Modern Language Instruction, John J. Findlay; Public School Pioneering in New York and Massachusetts: a Final Reply, Andrew S. Draper; International Student Associations, William H. Tolman.

EDUCATION IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS—Life of Otto Salomon, J. S. Thornton.

DISCUSSIONS—The Faculty of Cramming, J. Clark Murray; The "Harvard Report" on the Teaching of English, Samuel Thurber; Admission to College by Certificate, Martin Kellogg, John Tetlow.

REVIEWS, EDITORIALS.

$3.00 a year (monthly excepting July and August); 35 cents a number.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

MAINE COAST.

LANDS at and around CAPE ROSIER and Castine, Me., on this boldest and most beautiful section of Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Mt. Desert—southwesterly exposures, fine harbor fronts, bold rocks, beaches, and fine trees, broad views of mountains and islands, extended drives along the shore and among the hills, new wharves, and good daily connection by boat and rail. These lands are offered at low prices to persons intending to build and occupy. A very few hundred dollars will buy a fine high shore lot of several acres. Several tracts of from 20 to 50 acres are offered at low prices. Send for descriptive pamphlet and further details to

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

FOX ISLANDS.

TO LET—for the summer—Two very charmingly situated cottages, directly upon the water; grounds occupying exclusively a peninsula of 50 acres on Fox Island Thoroughfare, Maine, in the large island township of Vinal Haven. Each house is fully furnished-has a boat harbor, barn, etc., and boat houses, half-a-mile from village and steamboat landing; houses contain 7 and 10 rooms; rents $175 and $225; exceptional chance for two families wishing to be near together; will be let together or separately.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

TO LET—Furnished, the new cottage of the late Mrs. Harrison O. Apthorp; contains nine rooms, is fully and tastefully furnished and beautifully situated on high land, with broad view of the Connecticut Valley and Mts. Tom and Holyoke; has all modern conveniences and is within a short distance of railroad station; rent low to a careful tenant for two or three years. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

BEVERLY SHORE, MASS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—An estate of 20 acres of very high land, directly on the water. Large house, fully furnished, stable, gardener's cottage, gardens, and beautiful trees. Will be sold at a low price to settle an estate. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

A
GRAND
COMBINATION.

YALE MIXTURE

FOR THE PIPE.

A Delightful Blend of St James Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

Marburg Bros.

PENINSULA.

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful peninsulas on the Maine Coast, situated on Penobscot Bay. This property is nearly a mile in length, and contains every element of fine seashore scenery. Controls on its inner side a land-locked harbor with deep water for its whole length, has fine views of the mountains and the land is wonderfully diversified comprising fine cliffs, ravines, hills, beaches, green slopes, woods, and uninterrupted view across the open sea.

It is within an hour's sail by steamboats plying several times daily from the railroad terminus to Rockland, where there is excellent day and night Pullman car service from Boston.

Price, $3,500.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

ISLESBORO, ME.

TO LET—for the summer—A cottage of 10 rooms fully furnished; stable, boat-house, and ample grounds; most beautiful views of bays, islands, and mountains; within a short distance of Islesboro Inn and Steamboat Landing; rent $375.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ASHFIELD, MASS.

TO LET—Furnished, for the summer, a very attractive old-fashioned house in the beautiful hill township of Ashfield, Mass., near the summer home of the late George William Curtis. House contains 12 rooms; ample land, stable, etc.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

HOMŒOPATHY. If you know, or don't know, what you want, write to us—we can supply the goods or the information. Our DESCRIPTIVE BOOK CATALOGUE gives the fullest information of the books of Homœopathy; CONDENSED PRICE LIST gives prices of medicines, etc., and the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY (25 cents a year) gives reasons monthly why you should be a Homœopath.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Homœopathic Pharmacists and Publishers,
Established in 1835. 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

$3 A YEAR; 30c. A MONTH.

OR, WITH AN ETCHING:
50c. A MONTH, $5 A YEAR.

This is the price of the new art magazine, "Current Art and Architecture," issued monthly and handsomely illustrated. Send 30c. for sample copy to THE CURRENT ART CO., Publishers,
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NUMbers, Vols., and sets of the *Nation*. Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just issued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

Cassell Publishing Co.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

By Mrs. W. K. CLIFFORD.

A WILD PROXY.

A Tragic Comedy of To-Day. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford, author of "Mrs. Keith's Crime," "Aunt Anne," etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Mrs. W. K. Clifford is one of the most popular novelists of the day, possessing a style of her own, which is at once bright and entertaining.

By E. W. HORNUNG.

TINY LUTTRELL,

A Novel. By E. W. Hornung. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

A Story of Australian life, with a turn at England to give it contrast. The book promises to be a favorite.

BY A. H. PETISCUS.

THE GODS OF OLYMPOS;

Or, Mythology of the Greeks and Romans. Translated and edited from the twentieth edition of A. H. Petiscus, by Katherine A. Raleigh, with a Preface by Jane E. Harrison. 1 vol., 8vo, extra cloth, $2.00.

BY JULES VERNE.

MISTRESS BRANICAN.

A Novel. By Jules Verne, author of "Cæsar Cascabel," etc. 1 vol., 12mo, illustrated, *Cassell's Sunshine Series*, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents; small 8vo edition, extra cloth, $2.00.

"Beneath the surface of all the writings of this noted author there is an abundance of information which is scientifically accurate."—*Iowa School Journal.*

BY KATE MARSDEN.

ON SLEDGE AND HORSEBACK

To the Outcast Siberian Lepers. By Kate Marsden, Member (Special Badge) of the Royal British Nurses' Association, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, etc., etc. Illustrated from photographs and drawings. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

Ever since Miss Marsden began her devoted work among the outcast lepers of Siberia the world has been eager to read her own story of her adventures and experiences. That story is given in the present volume and will be found as thrilling as the wildest romance. No one can read it without thoroughly appreciating the devotion and heroism of the author, who alone faced the rigors of two Siberian winters, in a work so completely and so nobly philanthropic.

BY FRANK BARRETT.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH.

By Frank Barrett, author of "The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane," etc. 12mo, extra cloth, $1.00; paper, *Cassell's Sunshine Series*, 50 cents.

"His masterpiece thus far."—*Boston Daily Traveller.*

BY FRANK FRANKFORT MOORE.

"I FORBID THE BANNS."

The story of a comedy which was played seriously. By Frank Frankfort Moore. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

This is a story that is bound to attract more than passing notice. Opinions of the book may be as wide apart as the poles, except as to its interest. On this point the verdict will be unanimous in its favor.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Cassell Publishing Company,

104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Alexander Dumas' Romances.

NEW LIMITED EDITION OF 1,000 COPIES.

The most complete and only finely illustrated edition ever issued of the principal romances of this great French writer, newly translated by eminent scholars.

This edition is embellished with over two hundred superb etchings and photogravures, mainly by French artists.

The manufacture of this edition is perfect.

All of the illustrations will be proof impressions on imperial Japanese paper.

This edition is complete in **40 octavo vols.**, *bound in English vellum cloth, paper titles, gilt tops, at* **$2.50 per vol.**

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,

PUBLISHERS OF

General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

National and State Banks.

A Plan for Continuing the National Bank-Note System Without Bond Security.

By Horace White.

An Address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, January 12, 1893. 8vo, paper covers, 5 cents a copy. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

The Evening Post Publishing Company,
206-210 Broadway, New York City.

The New York Bureau of Revision.

FOR AUTHORS: The skilled revision, the unbiased and competent criticism of prose and verse; advice as to publication; proof-reading. FOR PUBLISHERS: The compilation of first-class works of reference. Established 1880; unique in position and success; endorsed by our leading writers. Address **DR. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., New York.**

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Bishop Phillips Brooks.
George Wm. Curtis.

Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17. Price, $3.00 each. For sale by
THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

RARE BOOKS | **AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.** Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. **WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,** 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Roget's 'Thesaurus,' Bullfinch's 'Mythology,' Lea's 'History Inquisition,' Draper's 'Intellectual Development,' John Fisk's Works, Moore's Life of Byron. Pratt, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British Authors. Catalogues on application. Carl Schoenhof, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net*.

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net*. [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net*.]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

We want all the OLD BOOKS we can find. If you have a large library or small parcel of books you do not want, send us your address, and we will call and examine them. We are always prepared to buy and pay the cash at once, whether it amounts to five dollars or five thousand.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South Ninth St.,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton's **"Etchings and Etchers,"** the first three editions, all out of print and scarce, 1868, 1876, 1880. $125.00.
The 95 beautiful etchings are alone worth more money.

Hamerton's **"Landscape,"** a large-paper copy, with 50 engravings, proof impressions, bound in vellum, published at $70 [No. 323 of 500 copies]. $40.00.

Benvenuto Cellini, Orfevre, Medailleur, Sculpteur. Recherches sur sa vie, sur son Oeuvre, et sur les pièces qui lui sont attribuées; par Eugene Plon. Eaux Fortes de Paul Le Rat. Paris, 1883. Large 4to, half morocco, a charming art work. $15.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,
Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, the City of Washington, D. C.
Books Bought.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importer of Foreign Books. Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.—American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. Brentano's Sample Book of Fine Stationery sent free upon request.
BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

"Nantucket Gray."

Many years' exposure to the salt air and quick climatic changes of this quaint old port has given its shingles a beautiful silvery-gray tone, much admired by people of keen artistic taste.

What nature has here taken years to accomplish can be got at once by the use of the special silver-gray numbers of

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains

Send 6c. postage for ...les on Wood, Circulars, Sketches, and Color Stu... ...t., Boston, Mass.

SAMUEL CABOT, 71 K...

Agents at all Centr... ...nts.

Public Library F

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

Golden Sceptre

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

The cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries. The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by MR. HALFORD L. MILLS WITH HIS AMERICAN ANNEX,

Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

THE

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

Issued Quarterly.

The next number, ready April 1, will contain a very important article on

PHILLIPS BROOKS,

By Prof. C. C. Everett, accompanied by a portrait engraved by Kruell. Also an account of Lafayette's Visit to Harvard by the late

DR. A. P. PEABODY.

The question of SECONDARY EDUCATION is discussed by the Headmasters of Worcester Academy, Phillips Andover Academy, Phillips Exeter Academy, Chauncy Hall School, Boston Latin School, Hopkinson's Private School, and the Berkeley School (N. Y. City). Prof. C. H. Moore writes on "The Study of the Fine Arts," and there are contributions by C. J. Bonaparte, Henry L. Higginson, and others, besides the usual reports of Departments, Athletics, etc., etc. 168 pp, Subscription, One Dollar a Year; single copies, fifty cents each. Send orders at once to the

Harvard Graduates' Magazine,

6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass

American History Series.

THE COLONIAL ERA.

By Prof. GEORGE P. FISHER, D.D., of Yale.

With maps. 12mo, $1.25.

"A capital introductory work for students. It is well knit, readable, enlightened in spirit, and sound in method."—*The Saturday Review.*

"Method, lucidity, and fairness are the characteristics of this work, which, though not ostensibly a school text-book, would serve admirably for instruction."—*London Spectator.*

THE FRENCH WAR AND THE REVOLUTION.

By Prof. W. M. Sloane of Princeton. With Maps. 12mo, $1.00.

"The highest praise we can award to the volume is to say that it is entirely worthy to stand by the side of Prof. Fisher's study of 'The Colonial Era' which preceded it. If the two divisions of the series yet to come are equally good, we shall have a history of the United States which in conciseness, philosophical significance, and adequate arrangement of fact has never before been approached."—*Boston Beacon.*

*** *Sold by all booksellers, or sent postpaid by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES, describing HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.'s Books of *Art, Biography, Essays, Fiction, History, Poetry, Politics, Religion, Science,* and *Travel,* will be sent to any address upon application. 4 Park St., Boston.

Charles L. Webster & Co.

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

The £1,000,000 Bank-Note

And Other New Sketches.

By MARK TWAIN. With frontispiece. Small 8vo, cloth, $1.00; stamped leather, $1.50.

This volume contains Mark Twain's new story of 'The £1,000,000 Bank-Note,' together with several other stories by the same author, which have never before appeared in book form. They include: 'Mental Telegraphy,' 'Playing Courier,' 'A Letter to Queen Victoria,' 'About Ships,' 'The German Chicago,' and 'A Majestic Literary Fossil.'

Tenting on the Plains.

By ELIZABETH B. CUSTER, author of 'Boots and Saddles.' New cheap edition. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The edition is printed from new plates, with the original illustrations, and bound in a handsome and appropriate cover. It is one of Mrs. Custer's best books, and can be very favorably compared with her 'Boots and Saddles.'

RECENT ISSUES:

A Perplexed Philosopher.

An Examination of Herbert Spencer's Utterances on the Land Question. By HENRY GEORGE, author of 'Progress and Poverty,' 'Protection or Free Trade,' 'Social Problems,' 'The Land Question,' 'Property in Land,' 'The Condition of Labor,' etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"He has made a book which every admirer will be glad to read."—*Boston Globe.*

"The doctrines of which Henry George is the great apostle are reiterated with all the power of his strong mind and ready pen."—*Washington Star.*

Mrs. Cavazza's Italian Peasant Stories.

Don Finimondone:

Calabrian Sketches:

By ELISABETH CAVAZZA. With Frontispiece by Dan Beard. "Fiction, Fact, and Fancy Series." Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents.

"She succeeds entirely in the effort of communicating a wild native flavor to her romances of Italian peasant life."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"She has made studies of peasant nature, and has caught wonderfully closely the homely humor and pathos of their talk and lives."—*Christian Union.*

The Legends and Myths of Hawaii:

The Fables and Folk-Lore of a Strange People.

Edited, with an Introduction, by the Hon. R. M. DAGGETT, late U. S. Minister to the Hawaiian Islands. An octavo volume of 530 pages. Two steel portraits, and twenty-five other beautiful illustrations. An exhaustive Index. Cloth, $3.00.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

*** *Our publications are for sale by all booksellers, or are mailed postpaid on receipt of price.*

Charles L. Webster & Co.,

67 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1449. THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

NEW TEXT-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS.

The Foundations of Rhetoric.
Price $1.00. By mail $1.10.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF RHETORIC, by Professor Adams Sherman Hill of Harvard University, is a model text-book for the use of the student or the private learner in the study of the English language. A writer in the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* commends it as follows: "I wish I could persuade every one who writes for the press or who delivers public addresses to begin at once the study of *The Foundations of Rhetoric*. . . . I recommend it to experienced writers as well as to beginners; to the learned not less than to those of limited education. . . . I invite the attention of all who desire to acquire the art of writing English correctly and of all who desire to preserve the ability to write it correctly to this invaluable work." A sample copy for examination will be sent postpaid to any instructor on receipt of 80 cents.

The Principles of Ethics.
Price $1.75. By mail $1.92.

This work, by Professor Borden P. Bowne of the Boston University, is an introduction to fundamental moral ideas and principles rather than a detailed discussion of specific duties and virtues. It is an ideal text-book of Moral Philosophy and bears upon its pages the impress of a true scholar and metaphysician. It has already been introduced into Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., Ohio Wesleyan University, and many other leading institutions. A sample copy will be sent postpaid to any instructor wishing it for examination on receipt of $1.46.

The Elements of Deductive Logic.
Price 90 cents. By mail $1.00.

This work, by Professor Noah K. Davis of the University of Virginia, is designed as a text-book for undergraduates. It comprises the body of approved logical doctrine, so that in a limited time a student may acquire a rounded knowledge of the fundamental forms of thought and be prepared for the pursuit of the philosophical sciences. "In an experience of more than thirty years as a student of logic, and as a teacher of the subject to college classes, I have not before seen a treatise so valuable as this."—*J. T. Murfee, Supt. Marion Military Institute, Marion, Ala.* A sample copy for examination will be sent, postpaid, to any instructor on receipt of 75 cents.

English Words.
Price 84 cents.
By mail 92 cents.

ENGLISH WORDS, by Professor Charles F. Johnson of Trinity College, is an examination into the literary value of words as far as can be done in a brief study of derivations. The treatment of the subject is popular in form and exceedingly interesting. "One glances at a page," says Professor Lyon of Bristol, Tenn., "reads on and on, completes the book, and is irresistibly filled with a desire to know more. The mere perusal of such a work by the student must have the most beneficial effect." A sample copy for examination will be sent postpaid to any instructor on receipt of 60 cents.

Supplementary Reading.
Price 30 cents each.
By mail 33 cents.

The publication of HARPER'S SCHOOL CLASSICS places within the reach of teachers of English Literature a number of the best authors in a convenient form for class use. All the numbers are bound in cloth in uniform style and are printed in clear type on good paper. The following volumes have thus far been published—many of them annotated for class purposes—and others are soon to follow: Lawrence's PRIMER OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, Lawrence's ENGLISH LITERATURE PRIMER—Romance Period—Lawrence's ENGLISH LITERATURE PRIMER—Classical Period—Lawrence's ENGLISH LITERATURE PRIMER—Modern Period—Conant's PRIMER OF GERMAN LITERATURE, Conant's PRIMER OF SPANISH LITERATURE, Macaulay's LIFE AND WRITINGS OF ADDISON, Macaulay's LORD CLIVE, Macaulay's WILLIAM PITT, Macaulay's JOHN HAMPDEN-LORD BURLEIGH, Macaulay's MACHIAVELLI-WALPOLE, Knatchbull-Hugessen's OLIVER CROMWELL, Addison's SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY, Cowper's TASK and EGINHARD'S LIFE OF CHARLEMAGNE.

The above books may be had of all booksellers, or will be sent by the publishers on receipt of price as quoted. Harper's Illustrated Bulletin of School and College Text-Books, Numbers One, Two, and Three, will be sent free to any address on request.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
Franklin Square, New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 243

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Postal Scramble 246
Ambassadors 246
Which is the Barbarous Nation? 247
A Missing Link 248
The Itch for Publicity 249

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
The Franco-Swiss Convention 250
American Diplomacy 251

CORRESPONDENCE:
Failure Insured 251
Evidences of Currency Inflation 252
The Parcels Post 252
Parochial Criticism 253
Popular Etymologies 253
Grass Widow Again 253
The Anglo-Saxon Sabbath 254
The New English Dictionary 254

NOTES 254

REVIEWS:
The Mother of the Salvation Army 257
"Philanthropy" on Horseback 258
The "A. L. A." Index 259
A Guide to the Paintings of Florence 260
Hereditary Genius 260
The Tuscan Republics 260
Studies in the Civil, Social, and Ecclesiastical History of Early Maryland 261
Memorial of Nathaniel Holmes Morison.—Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore 261
Fratris Iohannis de Serravalle, Ord. Min., Episcopi et Principis Firmani Translatio et Comentum totius Libri Dantis 262
A Diary of the Salisbury Parliament 262
Frederic Chopin 263
Foil and Sabre 263

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 263

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or outs. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

Discounts on application.

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 12,000 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

They are, nevertheless, sometimes useful to emphasize a fact.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

carries more advertisements of

Schools, New Books, and Summer and Winter Resorts

than all the other Chicago papers combined.

This tells the story in a few words.

The large and increasing circulation of the *Tribune* makes it a more desirable medium than ever to reach the well-to-do people of the West.

For sample copies and further information apply to

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
40 Times Building, New York, or
Chicago, Ill.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms: $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH. French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore. 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMnastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School,
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARD- ing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA TO- ry and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Manlius.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR, by St. John's Military School, via the Great Lakes. Organized as Cadets of a ship-of-war. Limited number may join. June 27 to July 27. Apply for terms.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Preparatory and Primary Departments. Individualism in education. Special attention to college preparation. Native teachers in Modern Languages. Gymnasium. *Resident Students.*
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS
(formerly of 525 Park Avenue.)

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 10 MILES from Philadelphia. A College for Women. The Program, stating the graduate and undergraduate courses of study for the academic year, will be sent on application.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 13th year opens September 20, 1893. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR YOUNG Men who wish to make a careful and systematic study of the exhibits. A limited number will be received in a delightful house a block from the north entrance. F. L. OLMSTED, A.B.,
Master of Rugby School, Kenilworth, Ill.

A GENTLEWOMAN (experienced) IN good society in Oxford offers a *Home* for three or four children or girls. Highest educational advantages. For references and particulars, apply to the BISHOP OF DELAWARE, Wilmington, Delaware. Address in England, Mrs. MILLER, Summertown, Oxford.

A LADY IN ONE OF THE BOSTON High Schools wishes to go to Europe for July and August, with a family that desires to have the children taught a few hours a day. Would go as companion if duties were definite. Has some knowledge of French and German. A. B., care of the *Nation.*

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND A teacher of wide experience would like to correspond with parents wishing to establish a first-class day school in their town. Best of references given. Address J. E. A., the *Nation.*

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF a New England Academy, and at present a student, wishes employment as a governess in a private family during the summer season. Address MISS EDITH, care of the *Nation.*

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERI- enced teacher and holder of an advanced degree, wishes for a mathematical professorship where her rank and salary will be based upon ability instead of sex. Address K. L., care of the *Nation.*

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

POSITION AS GOVERNESS OR COM- panion for the summer by a native German, well versed in the English language, or would teach in a Summer School. Best of references given and required. Address C. H., care *Nation.*

A CHANGE DESIRED BY A COLLEGE Professor of Latin. Experienced, and not afraid of the work incident to building up and maintaining the department. Address X. P. R., care of *Nation.*

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

School Agencies.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

THIRTY-TWO portraits and sketches of eminent teachers form the literary part of the manual of the School Bulletin Agency this year, and the little book will be sent *free to any teacher or school officer* on receipt of postage stamp. The portraits are of Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Seneca, Erasmus, Melancthon, Sturm, Montaigne, Comenius, Locke, Rousseau, Basedow, Richter (Jean Paul), Mrs. Schimmelpennick, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Jacotot, Hannah More, Thomas Arnold, "Uncle Sam" Taylor, Sir William Hamilton, Hugh Miller, Horace Mann, PORTRAITS George B. Emerson, David P. Page, Warren Colburn, Emma Willard, Francis Dwight, Henry Barnard, and Wm. T. Harris. This little book is got up as an advertisement of this Agency, but it by no means follows that it is without value. The portraits and sketches have cost a good deal of time and money, and are worth keeping; indeed this is the first of what may prove quite a series of such collections. We send to all who write in good faith, and trust they will find it valuable, as well as FREE.

THE SCHOOL BULLETIN AGENCY,
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

THE SAUVEUR

Summer College of Languages.

The EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the School will be held at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., to begin July 3. This location has been selected because of its PROXIMITY TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

For board and rooms, address the Manager, Miss E. L. HERRICK, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

For information and circulars, address
Dr. L. SAUVEUR,
6 Copley Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.

Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.

For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

LANGUAGES.

Summer Course in Languages.

Best Advantages for Learning Conversation, Normal Course for Teachers.

At Asbury Park, N. J..... .....and Chicago, Ill.

For particulars address
The Berlitz School of Languages,
723 14th St., Washington, D. C....Auditorium, Chicago.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.

CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

Two Scholarships for Women.

The Harvard University Examinations

For women will be held in New York on June 27, 29, and 30, and July 1, 1893. Two scholarships, one of $300 and one of $200, are offered in connection with these examinations.

For information apply to the SECRETARY, No. 32 East 33d Street.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., 740 Broadway, N. Y.

can completely fill at the lowest rates all orders for School and Miscellaneous Books wherever published, and promptly forward same in a single shipment. Supplying schools with books a specialty. Catalogues of and estimates for School and Library Books on application.

Charles T. Dillingham & Co.,

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,

766 Broadway, New York,

Make a Specialty of Supplying Public, Private, and School Libraries.

Correspondence with book purchasers solicited. Any book published in United States sent postpaid on receipt of price. Liberal discount to parties ordering quantities. Send trial order.

Lists of books for Libraries priced gratis.

The Most Successful Schools

do more or less advertising in the magazines and newspapers. We have been favored with the patronage of many of them during the thirty years we have been in this business. We think that our experience and facilities, as well as our capital and standing, enable us to work to the advantage of our patrons. We give our personal attention to all orders, and should be glad to send you estimates of cost, proofs of advertisements, and all particulars. We may be able to give you improved service and save you money as well.

DAUCHY & CO.,
Newspaper Advertisement Agency,
27 Park Place and 24-26 Murray St., New York.

KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.
3 East 14th Street, New York.

President, Edmund J. James. Corresponding Sec'y, Roland P. Falkner. Treasurer, Stuart Wood.

THE

AMERICAN ACADEMY

OF

Political and Social Science.

STATION B, PHILADELPHIA,

Organized Dec. 14, 1889. Incorporated Feb. 14, 1891

"Every person interested in the progress of the political and social sciences should associate himself with some organization devoted to the advancement of scientific politics and economics."

"The work of the Academy in the promotion of the political and social sciences has been signally successful."

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

DR. C. K. ADAMS, President of Wisconsin University.
DR. E. B. ANDREWS, President of Brown University.
PROF. C. F. BASTABLE, Dublin University.
PROF. F. W. BLACKMAR, University of Kansas.
J. G. BOURINOT, C.M.G., Ph.D., D.C.L., Ottawa, Canada.
PROF. J. W. BURGESS, Columbia College.
HON. THOMAS M. COOLEY, Ann Arbor, Mich.
PROF. R. T. ELY, Wisconsin University.
PROF. HENRY W. FARNHAM, Yale University.
PROF. W. W. FOLWELL, University of Minnesota.
HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, Chicago, Ill.
PROF. JOHN K. INGRAM, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
PROF. J. W. JENKS, Cornell University.
DR. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, President of Tulane University.
RIGHT REV. JOHN J. KEANE, D.D., Catholic University of America.
PROF. BERNARD MOSES, University of California.
PROF. J. S. NICHOLSON, M.A., Edinburgh University.
PROF. F. G. PEABODY, Harvard College.
PROF. HENRY SIDGWICK, Cambridge University.
PROF. WILLIAM SMART, Queen Margaret Col., Glasgow.
SIMON STERNE, Esq., New York City.
HANNIS TAYLOR, Esq., Mobile, Ala.
PROF. J. B. THAYER, Harvard Law School.
PROF. F. N. THORPE, University of Pennsylvania.
DR. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres. Mass. Inst. of Technology.
PROF. WOODROW WILSON, Princeton University.
LESTER F. WARD, Esq., Washington, D. C.

The Academy holds regular scientific sessions at which papers are read and discussed. The proceedings are published in the form of a bi-monthly journal (*The Annals of the Academy*), which is sent to all members, together with such Supplements as may be issued from time to time.

Applications for membership and all other communications should be sent to the address above.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ACADEMY:

Separate Editions.

No.		Price.
1.	Canada and the United States, Hon. J. G. Bourinot.	35c.
2.	Decay of State and Local Government in America, Prof. S. N. Patten.	25c.
3.	Law of Wages and Interest, Prof. J. B. Clark.	35c.
4.	Province of Sociology, Prof. F. H. Giddings.	25c
5.	Instruction in Public Law and Economics in Germany, Leo S. Rowe.	35c
6.	Railroad Passenger Fares in Hungary, Jane J. Wetherell.	35c
7.	The Origin of Connecticut Towns, Prof. Chas. M. Andrews.	25c
8.	The Original Package Case, Prof. C. Stuart Patterson.	15c
9.	Original Features in the United States Constitution, Prof. James Harvey Robinson.	35c
10.	Historical vs. Deductive Political Economy, Prof. Dr. E. v. Boehm-Bawerk.	25c
11.	Instruction in Public Law and Economics in Germany. II.,	35c
12.	The Austrian Economists, Prof. Dr. E. v. Boehm-Bawerk.	25c
13.	On the Conception of Sovereignty, Prof. David G. Ritchie.	25c
14.	The Character of Villein Tenure, Prof. W. J. Ashley.	15c
15.	A Critique of Wages Theories, Dr. Stuart Wood.	35c
16.	Railroad Passenger Tariffs in Austria, Jane J. Wetherell.	15c
17.	Public Health and Municipal Government, Dr. J. S. Billings, U.S.A.	25c
18.	History, Theory, and Technique of Statistics. Translated into English by Dr. Roland P. Falkner. (2 parts.) Prof. Dr. August Meitzen.	$1.50
19.	The Genesis of a Written Constitution. Prof. William C. Morey.	25c
20.	Law of Nature. Prof. Fred M. Taylor.	25c
21.	On the Concept of Wealth. Prof. C. A. Tuttle.	25c

☞ *This list will be continued in the next number of* THE NATION.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,

STATION B, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

The Great Dictionary.

NOW READY.

PART I. A to Ant	$3 25	*PART IV. (Sec. II.) beginning Vol. II., C to Cass*	$1 25
II. Ant-Batten	3 25	*V. Cast-Clivy*	3 25
III. Batter-Boz	3 25	*VI. Clo-Consignor*	3 25
IV. (Section I.) Bra-Byz, completing Vol. I.	2 00	*VOL. III., Part I., E-Every*	3 25

VOL. I. (A and B) pp. xxvi—1,240, bound in half morocco $13 00

THE NEXT PART WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN MAY, SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH ITS ISSUE IN LONDON.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY

On Historical Principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by

JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

B.A., Lond., Hon. M.A., Oxon., LL.D., Edin., D.C.L., Dunelm, etc.; sometime President of the Philological Society; with the assistance of many scholars and men of science.

"*EVERY CULTIVATED PERSON SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN THE PROGRESS OF THE 'NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY,' EDITED BY DR. J. A. H. MURRAY, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND MR. HENRY BRADLEY, PRESIDENT, OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY. AMONG SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS—THAT IS, BOOKS NECESSARILY ISSUED IN PARTS AT GREATER OR LESS INTERVALS—IT IS SURPASSED BY NONE IN INTRINSIC WORTH OR IN THE EASE WITH WHICH THE INFREQUENT PAYMENTS CAN BE BORNE. UNLIKE CYCLOPÆDIAS, IT CAN NEVER BECOME COMPLETELY ANTIQUATED, AND TIME WILL AFFECT IT MAINLY IN THE PARTICULAR OF NEOLOGISMS; FOR, AS ITS ILLUSTRATIONS OF USAGE ARE MARSHALLED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER, THE HISTORY OF EACH WORD OR MEANING MAY BE ADDED TO BUT CANNOT BE DETRACTED FROM—AND WE CANNOT FORESEE THE DAY WHEN A SUPPLEMENT WILL BE UNDERTAKEN.*"—From Evening Post Editorial, Saturday, March 25, 1893.

Now Ready, Vol. I. of Mr. Bryce's Great Work. New Edition, Thoroughly Revised, price $1.75.

The

American Commonwealth.

By the Right. Hon. JAMES BRYCE, D.C.L., author of 'The Holy Roman Empire,' M. P. for Aberdeen. New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition, with Additional Chapters. In 2 volumes, large 12mo. Third Edition, revised throughout.

Vol. I. *Now Ready.* $1.75.
Vol. II. *In the Press.*

"His work rises at once to an eminent place among studies of great nations and their institutions. It is, so far as America goes, a work unique in scope, spirit, and knowledge. There is nothing like it anywhere extant, nothing that approaches it. . . . Without exaggeration, it may be called the most considerable and gratifying tribute that has yet been bestowed upon us by an Englishman, and, perhaps, by even England herself. . . . One despairs in an attempt to give, in a single newspaper article, an adequate account of a work so infused with knowledge and sparkling with suggestion. . . . Every thoughtful American will read it, and will long hold in grateful remembrance its author's name."—*New York Times.*

"All too brief and inadequate as this review may be, it indicates the lofty tone and impartial spirit of a work that takes instant rank as the keenest critique and most trustworthy description of our social and political life. The only way to enjoy such a work is to read every line of it."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Now Ready. New Edition, with Additions: Vol. I. $1.50.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys.

With Lord Braybrooke's Notes. Edited, with Additions, by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. Vol. I., $1.50.

*** Also Large-paper Edition, Limited Edition, $5. Sold only in sets.

Fourth Edition of Sir John Lubbock's New Book.

The Beauties of Nature

AND THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

By the Right Hon. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., F.R.S. With numerous illustrations and full-page plates. Uniform with the new edition of 'The Pleasures of Life.' 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.50.

"His volume is a perfect storehouse of information, imparted in a style that at once charms and interests."—*Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.*

Now Ready. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

The World of the Unseen.

An Essay on the Relation of Higher Space and Things Eternal. By Rev. A. WILLINK. 12mo. cloth, $1.25.

"We believe that no thoughtful or intelligent person who begins to read this litt e book will willingly lay it down unfinished. We think most persons who have read it once will read it several times. We venture to predict that the book will be as popular as 'The Unseen Universe,' or 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World.' It seems to bring the unseen so near 'that the smallest movement in the Fourth Direction would immediately bring us into it.'"—*Churchman.*

New Edition. 18mo, 2 vols., $1.50.

Amiel's Journal.

Translated, with an Introduction and Notes by Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, author of 'Robert Elsmere,' 'David Grieve,' etc. With photogravure portrait. New Edition. 18mo, 2 vols., cloth, $1.50.

George William Curtis.

By WILLIAM WINTER. With Portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

Now Ready. A New Book by F. Marion Crawford.

The Novel. What It Is.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD, author of 'Children of the King,' 'Saracinesca,' etc., etc. Uniform with the pocket edition of William Winter's Works. With photogravure portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

Just Ready. A New Poem entitled

The Eloping Angels,

By WILLIAM WATSON, author of 'Lachrymæ Musarum,' 'Poems,' etc. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

NEW NOVELS.

Now Ready. By Mr. Henry James.

The Real Thing, and Other Tales.

By HENRY JAMES. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The Marplot.

By SIDNEY R. LYSAGHT. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"The story is extremely interesting. It is fresh, it is unhackneyed, it is full of fine touches, it is strongly individualistic. There is promise of work of genuine power in it. The vein of irony that runs through the whole book reminds one distinctly of George Meredith, but the book itself in idea and form is entirely free from the imitative element."—*Christian Union.*

The Story of John Trevennick.

By WALTER C. RHOADES. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

A Mere Cypher.

By MARY ANGELA DICKENS. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"The story is one of power."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Macmillan & Co.'s List of Books by American authors will be sent free, by mail, on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893.

The Week.

THE fourth-class post-offices long ago became a national scandal of the first class. They are unprotected by any kind of civil-service law or tenure of-office act, or even traditional decency of treatment, and have long been the choicest prey of the spoilsmen. The wholesale massacre of fourth-class postmasters has come to be taken as one of the natural and necessary incidents of the passing of the Administration from one party to another, and that the heads of 50,000 petty officials in the postal service should fall has been regarded as a step as proper and inevitable as a change of Cabinet. Moreover, as Senator Lodge has said, it is not the President who appoints these officers, nor the Postmaster-General, nor even the Assistant Postmaster-General, but the Congressmen. They are the true over-lords of all the fourth-class postmasters, and the Post-office Department is simply a great machine to record and execute their wishes. It is considered one of the inalienable rights of a Congressman to have a personal dependent in every minor post-office in his district. Mr. Lodge introduced a bill to take the fourth-class offices entirely away from Congressmen, but found that he might as well have tried to abolish the salaries of Congressmen. So the irrational process has gone on from year to year, to the demoralization of the service and the disgrace of both parties and the country.

That the situation is one full of difficulties must be admitted. Clarkson made a clean sweep four years ago, and obediently filled the offices with the henchmen of Republican Congressmen. It is too great a strain on human nature to expect that all those men should be undisturbed. Doubtless many of them ought to be removed on the ground of unfitness. But what guarantee is there in the system now apparently being pursued at Washington that their successors will be any better, or that their tenure of office will be, or deserve to be, any more secure? As far as one can see, all that Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell is doing is to collect a choice lot of victims for the Republican guillotine when it is next set up. In the proceedings up to date there is no promise of any more decency or stability than there has been in the past. But President Cleveland is in a position to secure a good degree both of decency and stability in this important part of the public business. He could have the appointments to fourth-class offices made as cautiously as to other offices, first filling vacancies and allowing removals only for cause. Then he could bring the whole matter forcibly before Congress, and call for legislation which would secure something like an equitable division of these petty offices between the parties, or provide for some non-partisan way of filling them, or relegate the whole matter to popular local elections. He owes it to himself, to his party, and to his country to take measures in some way to put an end to a practice which does so much to make the United States appear, in the words of the *Civil-Service Chronicle*, "the civic fool of the world."

The mission to England being, for reasons of all sorts—political, religious, social, commercial, and linguistic—the most important and most attractive of all our diplomatic appointments, there is always twice or three times as much public interest in the filling of it as in that of any other. Consequently there has been a general feeling of satisfaction, which—considering what strange things sometimes happen in our diplomatic service—might almost be called a feeling of relief, on hearing of Mr. Bayard's selection for the place. His professional equipment is of the very best, for, besides his long service in the Senate, he has had the benefit of four years' experience as Secretary of State, during which his management of our foreign relations was both dignified, prudent, efficient, and law-abiding, and upheld worthily the traditions of Webster, and Marcy, and Seward, and Fish, and Evarts, and Frelinghuysen. He has, too, the great advantage of being a sound lawyer, the importance of which qualification was unhappily brought out by his successor's want of it. Mr. Bayard's social equipment, which is of more importance in England than elsewhere, we need not insist on. If he is not as brilliant an after-dinner speaker as Mr. Lowell or Mr. Phelps, he has always lived in good company, and among men of education can always give a good account of himself, and in the matter of personal character, which in these days needs mention, occupies a place which never calls for explanation or apology. He, in fact, will worthily fill the place of our first Ambassador to England, even if the title possess the enormous importance which some of our jurists attribute to it.

The Chilian Mission has acquired great importance through recent events, and President Cleveland appears to have seen the need of choosing for it a man of political experience and personal standing. Ex Gov. Porter is a great improvement over Mr. Cleveland's selection for the post eight years ago, and his appointment will be admitted, even by Republican organs, now that the campaign is over and the Irish vote hopelessly lost, to be incomparably better than Egan's. The Chilians may well be thankful to be no longer regarded by this country as just the ones to foist professional Irishmen upon. Now that they are themselves sending a minister to the United States, and are about to receive from us a man who will not need to dodge the English police on his way to their country, we may hope for a full restoration of friendly relations between the two republics.

The office of Solicitor-General is scarcely second to that of Attorney-General in importance, and the President has been as careful in filling one as the other. Mr. Maxwell not only is a man of high character, but is a lawyer of exceptional ability, so that his appointment is really an ideal one. No slight indication of this is yielded by the astonishment and pain it has caused the Ohio politicians. They had no inkling that Mr. Maxwell was even among those "prominently mentioned" for the office, and his nomination has staggered them so that they have not yet been able to claim the credit of suggesting it. They admit that he is eminently fitted for the position—they could not well do otherwise in face of the enthusiastic commendation of Mr. Maxwell by his professional brethren—yet mutely and pathetically point to the fact that, as the Washington correspondents say, he is "not known here," and is "unidentified with politics." But they ought to reflect that there is such a thing as being altogether too well known and too much identified with politics.

The stir of opposition that has been made at Vienna by the appointment of Max Judd as Consul-General of the United States at that place, has put some people in the way of thinking that foreign Governments have no right to object to our appointments to consular positions. This view is the natural outgrowth of our way of looking at the Federal offices—as the spoils of war won by the victors at the last election. If a consulship is like a bone which falls to the share of a dog, there will naturally be a disturbance if anybody interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of it. But if a consulship is a privilege extended by one country to another on certain conditions, the first of which is that the consul shall be an acceptable person, the case wears a very different aspect from that of a post-office at home, or any ordinary bone in the collection of domestic spoils. Woolsey's 'International Law' (p. 155) says:

> "Consuls, on exhibiting proof of their appointment, if *not objectionable persons*, receive an exequatur or permission to discharge their functions, within the limits prescribed."

The mere fact that an exequatur from the foreign Government is required before the

consul can enter upon his duties, establishes the difference between this bone and the general mess. In the case of Keiley, who was appointed Minister to Austria eight years ago, we took the absurd position that the reasons for not receiving him in that capacity must be satisfactory to us. The position was untenable, and we had to abandon it. Consuls and ministers do not stand in the same category in all respects, but they are alike in the particular that both the minister and the consul must be acceptable persons to the Government to which they are accredited, and that if they are not acceptable, there can be no debate about the reasons why.

In this view, which is the only view that international law allows to be taken of the case, Austria can object to Mr. Judd as Consul-General because he is a Jew or because she does not like the way he cuts his beard. That is none of our business. The Consul General goes to Vienna to certify invoices, to take acknowledgments, and to do certain other things to promote our convenience. He exercises certain limited governmental functions which require the permission of the government of the territory, and it is quite proper, and indeed necessary, that he should be an acceptable person. We had in our early history a great deal of trouble with revolutionary France as to the character of the consuls she sent to us, and we insisted in every case on the right to reject non-acceptable persons and to revoke their exequaturs whenever they made themselves offensive. In the very nature of things, there could be no discussion of reasons, because the very reasons that made those consuls unacceptable to us commended them to their own Government. Mr. Judd, we are assured, is a gentleman of unblemished character. Nevertheless, he is a former subject of Austria, and this in itself creates a certain embarrassment. Moreover, in Austria the anti-Semitic feeling is very keen at the present time, yet there are different grades and strata of anti-Semitism. Our present Consul-General at Vienna, Mr. Goldschmidt, is a Jew, but not a Polish Jew like Mr. Judd. We do not know any difference in this country between Polish Jews and any other, but it seems that they do recognize such differences in Vienna. Hence the turmoil over the appointment of Mr. Judd. It may be that the Austrian Government will take no notice of this "row." A consul is not a diplomat. He is not received at court. He is not in society. Hence the unpopularity of Mr. Judd in Vienna may not be deemed a sufficient ground for withholding his exequatur. Nevertheless, Mr. Judd, who is a man of wealth, and of some distinction as a chess champion, could hardly wish to occupy a position where he would create ill feeling or would be subjected to coolness, if not to rudeness, during his whole term of service. The best thing for him to do under such circumstances is to resign. This he can do now without any loss of self-respect.

The position taken by Senator Hoar on the question of admitting the new Senators from Montana, Wyoming, and Washington, who have been appointed by the Governors of those States after the Legislatures had failed to elect, was considerably weakened by an admission which he felt it necessary to make in order to support his main contention His main contention is, that the Constitution must be so construed as to keep the Senate full at all times. But the Constitution provides only for the filling of vacancies which happen "during the recess of the Legislature." When the case of Bell (Senator from New Hampshire) came up in 1879—a case similar to the ones now under consideration—Mr. Hoar held that the Governor had no power to fill a vacancy if the end of a Senatorial term had come while the Legislature was in session. But obviously the need of keeping the Senate full is just as pressing whether the vacancy occurs one day after the Legislature adjourns or one day before. So Mr. Hoar announced in the debate last Wednesday that he had changed his mind on this question. He now holds that the words "during the recess of the Legislature" are not to be taken in their strict and literal sense, but should be subjected to "a broad construction." Senator George then put to him the case of a second meeting of the Legislature and its failure to elect, and wanted to know whether it was Mr. Hoar's idea that the Governor's appointee should hold on or whether the Governor should again appoint a Senator. Mr. Hoar held that the Governor should again use the appointing power. This seemed to Senator Platt of Connecticut to be a *reductio ad absurdum*, and he announced his intention to vote in favor of the minority report. There appears to be no division on party lines in the Senate on this question.

The effort to secure the admission of any more new States having failed at the last session, there ought to be a thorough discussion of the merits of the case in regard to each of the applicants before the matter is again taken up in Congress. At the same time the question should be carefully considered of doing something to abate the present scandal of Nevada's having two Senators and one Representative, with a voting population of only about 11,000, which is steadily growing less. It is not generally known in the East that four years ago the Legislature of Nevada, in view of the declining population of that State, passed a law authorizing Congress to add to it any adjoining territory. Such action would be necessary before Congress could take any step, inasmuch as the Constitution provides that no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, and that no State shall be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress. When the Nevada Legislature passed this resolution, there was talk of uniting a slice of the Territory of Idaho with Nevada, but as the former has since been admitted as a State, this project is no longer feasible. But it would still be possible to unite Utah and Nevada, and thereby make a good-sized State; and when the time comes for Utah's admission, this ought to be done unless there be some reason to the contrary stronger than appears on the surface.

Kansas, which was the only Northern State that did not have a ballot-reform law on its statute books in the last election, has now enacted one, and with it also a Corrupt-Practices Act. The number of States with such ballot laws is now thirty-seven, and the number with corrupt-practices laws is now six. We have not seen the full text of the Kansas Ballot Law, but it is said to be an application of the Australian system similar to that adopted in other States. The Corrupt-Practices Act requires sworn publication, after election, by both candidates and committees, forbids specified forms of "treating," and requires that all successful candidates found guilty of violating the law shall forfeit their offices. Other violators are to be punished by fine and imprisonment. No limitation is placed to the expenditures of candidates, and the law has the defect common to all other similar American laws, save that of Missouri, just enacted, of making it nobody's duty to enforce it.

At a dinner given at Canton, Ohio, on March 29 to "boom" Gov. McKinley as a Presidential candidate, a letter was read from Senator Sherman on the silver question and on the currency question in general. The Senator, as usual, is somewhat sparing in the dissemination of the truths of finance. He gives the people no more than their stomachs will bear—indeed, rather less. He says that "the real remedy of the silver problem is to put into our silver dollar enough silver at market value to be equal to a gold dollar, and to maintain all forms of money, whether coin or notes, of equal or interchangeable value." If this had been done at the time when the so called Sherman Law was passed, what would have happened? Silver was then worth $1.08 per ounce, and the silver dollar was worth as bullion about 84 cents. Silver is now worth about 83 cents per ounce, and the silver dollar is worth 64 cents as bullion. Consequently, if we had put enough silver into the dollar

then to make it worth a gold dollar, it would now be 20 cents short, and the whole job would need to be done over again. In fact, it would need to be done over at least once a year. Mr. Sherman always mixes some sound doctrine with his popular fallacies. He says, for example:

"The pensions of our soldiers, the value of the savings deposits of our people, and all existing contracts would be reduced one-third in value. Gold would be demonetized, exported, and hoarded, and the basis of our entire financial system and of all values would be measured by money of less purchasing power than now, and on a footing with the financial systems of China and Japan and all the South American States, and we should be separated from the standards of universal use in the great commercial countries of the world."

All very true, but why could not Mr. Sherman go as far, at least, as he went a few months ago when he voted for the repeal of the Sherman Silver-Purchase Act? This Canton dinner was a very good place for him to tell all that he believes on the subject of the currency. The absence of any allusion to the Silver-Purchase Act might be construed to signify that he has changed his mind, but that is not probable.

An interesting problem of the year, not unconnected with the "balance of trade" question, is the effect which the World's Fair will have upon American travel in Europe. The influence of our foreign tourists, through their expenditures abroad, upon the trade debt of our country to European nations, is a factor of very considerable importance. A recent English work on international finance reproduces a few interesting statistics. When the payment of the Prussian indemnity was under discussion, M. Léon Say, reckoning up the resources of France on a balance of exchange, estimated the amount spent yearly by tourists in his country at $80,000,000. More specifically, a British Foreign Office report of 1891 on the foreign trade of Italy calculated that for the preceding ten years American tourists alone had expended in Italy an average annual sum of $35,000,000. To this must be added not only the additional outlay of our tourists in Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, and elsewhere, but the continuous payments of the 50,000 or more native Americans resident in London, in Rome, Berlin, Paris, and other "winter cities" of the Continent. Practically all of these people, tourists and residents alike, meet their expenditures through drafts on New York bankers, and the sum total of such annual payments may safely be reckoned as in excess of $100,000,000. It is not, of course, to be expected that the attractions of the World's Fair will this year extinguish the greater part of such expenditures; but that the number of tourists from America will be materially reduced can hardly be doubted. To this extent, the "balance of trade" will clearly be affected in our favor, though we have no precedent by which to judge the full measure of its influence. The Centennial Exposition of 1876, as it happened, immediately preceded a radical change in our merchandise trade balance from the import to the export side; a change whose permanent influence far overshadowed every minor factor.

The decision of Judge Taft in the boycotting case of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railway is apparently a new thing in the jurisprudence of the country, yet it is in line with other decisions made by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is therefore quite likely to be sustained on appeal. The fundamental principle is the same as that announced in the Chicago elevator cases, namely, that public interests are paramount, and must prevail over private interests in all cases of doubt. Probably the Inter-State Commerce Law was not framed with a view to prevent Mr. Arthur, as Chief of the Locomotive Brotherhood, from boycotting the Ann Arbor or any other railway, and thus paralyzing trade and industry in a thousand places remote from the scene of conflict, but since its terms include such cases, the courts cannot do otherwise than make practical application of them. The decision of the Court does not restrict in any way the right of railroad employees to resign their positions and to discontinue work, but it does prohibit combinations of persons from interrupting the commerce of the country by set purpose and system. There can be no doubt that such combinations do come within the prohibitions of the Inter-State Commerce Act.

The position which the Lake Shore engineers intended to take was that of refusing to haul Ann Arbor freight, while still holding their positions for other work on the road. This, the Court says, the law does not allow. Accordingly, Mr. Lennon (one man out of the five who were held to answer for contempt of court) was fined $50 and costs. The other four, who simply resigned and went out of the company's service, were discharged. Lennon made a pretence of resigning in order to escape the penalty of disobedience of the Court's order, but the proof showed that he had not resigned at that time. He expected to be protected in some way for his disobedience, and so he took the risk. A fine of $50 was a very light penalty, but was quite sufficient to advertise the purpose of the Court to enforce obedience hereafter.

The Supreme Court rendered an interesting and important decision on Monday. One Lascelles, a swindler who cut a great figure for a while as the son of Lord Beresford, was arrested in New York upon a warrant of extradition from Georgia charging him with being "a common cheat and swindler" and with "larceny after trust delegated"; but after being taken South he was again indicted, this time for forgery, tried, and convicted. His counsel insisted that he was liable to trial only for the crime charged in the warrant of extradition, and that his conviction for another offence was in violation of his constitutional rights. The Court acknowledges that a fugitive from justice in this country who is brought back from a foreign nation under a warrant of extradition can be tried here only for the crime charged in that warrant, and the contention of the swindler's counsel was that the same principle held as between the States of the Union. The case presented this point to the Supreme Court for the first time, and its decision is overwhelmingly against the claim that "the States of the Union are independent governments, having the full prerogatives and powers of nations, except what have been conferred upon the general Government, and not only have the right to grant, but do, in fact, afford, to all persons within their boundaries an asylum as broad and secure as that which independent nations extend over their citizens and inhabitants." The Court pronounces this assumption "a fallacy" which is without any support in the Constitution, and it concludes that, "upon a fugitive's surrender to the State demanding his return in pursuance of national law, he may be tried in the State to which he is returned for any other offence than that specified in the requisition for his rendition, and that in so trying him against his objection no right, privilege, or immunity secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the United States is thereby denied." The most interesting feature of this decision is the fact that it was written by Judge Jackson, the ex-Confederate Democrat from Tennessee whom President Harrison appointed to this bench just before the end of his administration.

The fall of the French Ministry on a petty amendment to the budget, after weathering for three months the fierce Panama gales, is a fresh proof of the legislative paralysis which has stricken the country, and will doubtless strengthen the demand for dissolution. There seems to be a splendid opening for a "strong man," but so far he does not appear. M. Constans has been supposed to be lying back until the right time came for him to show that he was the man for the hour, but all the announcements that he would soon appear as the expected saviour of society, have proved so premature or unfounded that the suspicion has now got abroad that he either thinks society is beyond saving, or is aware of something in his own record which an enemy might bring out in Parliament, to show that he was in need of saving along with the rest of them.

THE POSTAL SCRAMBLE.

THE wholesale removal of fourth-class postmasters will cause great regret among those who expected a considerable improvement on the Clarkson methods when this Administration came into power. It is perhaps allowable to mention the sentimental objection to it first, although this may not be the most important. It is, then, impossible to make changes of this kind, at this rate, on the kind of information which the Department can get from any one but its own officers, without doing great injustice—that is, without ousting a great many competent postmasters guilty of no offence except that of being Republicans. This injustice has always been recognized as one of the very bad features of the spoils system, the one which is most demoralizing in its influence on the Government service. An official force, each member of which feels that no moral relation exists between him and his superiors, and that he may at any time be deprived of his livelihood without being heard in his defence, or on the *ex-parte* evidence of rivals or enemies, cannot possibly be efficient. No administration, therefore, which proposes reform of any kind can safely begin the work by doing moral wrong to a large number of people. In truth, the old system of kicking postmasters out for the simple reason that their places are needed for supporters of the party in power, has many points of superiority to the system of dismissing them on secret charges, which they have no opportunity of answering. The one is brutal, but the other is unfair and somewhat hypocritical.

It may be that two-thirds of President Harrison's appointees were unfit, but the mode of replacing them is of almost as much importance as the quality of their successors. The most discreditable and even scandalous spectacle in our politics, everybody admits, is the rush for office after the advent of a new party to power. Everybody except the office-seekers is ashamed of it. The incoming President and heads of departments all deplore it. It has been found necessary, now, to close the public offices on certain days of the week, in order to enable the chiefs to attend to the public business, so great is the horde of people who want small places, especially post-offices. President Cleveland, in spite of the warnings he has given, is beset by them almost to the extremity of endurance. But no change for the better can be looked for until some President summons up the courage, not only to reduce the number of appointments made immediately on taking office, but to stop completely the practice of wholesale removals in the first three months of his term; and the only President from whom we can look for this consummation is a President in his second term. It seems as if, in the present state of human nature, it was useless to expect it from any President in his first term.

As long as this practice is kept up, all warnings to office-seekers not to come to Washington, and all advice to them, such as Secretary Hoke Smith has given, to take up some other calling than Government service, will fall on leaden ears. In no department does it work so much mischief as in the Post-office Department, because the nerves of this Department extend all over the country and penetrate to the remotest hamlets. The Treasury or the Interior might make an absolutely clean sweep within a week without making the same impression on the office-seekers' imagination as the mere beginning of the process in the Post-office Department. As soon as—to use the figurative language of the spoilsmen—it is known that "the guillotine is set up," and "the headsman's axe has been sharpened," and "the work of decapitation has begun" in the Post-office Department in Washington, a tremor runs through the whole office-seeking world. Every village is thrown into a fever of excitement. The effect on the popular mind is much like that of the news of the opening of a public lottery. All the impression made, if any has been made, by the civil-service-reform talk in the party platform, or in the Presidential letter of acceptance, or in the campaign speeches, vanishes like a morning mist. Thousands fall to work to make "charges." Thousands more pack their gripsacks and start either for Washington or for "the home" of the Congressman for the district. The opening of the postal lottery discredits the denials made about removals in other departments. It makes people believe that vacancies could be made in the same manner elsewhere if the Administration chose. It shakes popular confidence, in the outlying districts, in the genuineness and honesty of the competitive system as administered by the Civil-Service Commission.

What, too, it may fairly be asked, is the object of this post-haste? Why make one hundred changes a day, or even fifty? What will happen to the postal service if the present incumbents stay in office even for a year? Undoubtedly the postal service has not been good during the past four years; but it has not been so bad that we cannot possibly stand it a month longer. Moreover, no service was ever improved in a hurry. Improvement means careful inquiry about the actual incumbent and about all the candidates for the place, and careful inquiry means time and pains. The guillotine is just as ineffective an instrument of administrative as of political or social reform. The craziest of the French Jacobins used to maintain that there could be no permanent purification of politics in France without the fall of 100,000 heads. Are our postal "headsmen" any less crazy?

Not the least of the objections to wholesale decapitation is, that the spectacle diminishes greatly the popular interest in the really important questions of the day. We have all been fighting a hard battle for eight years over the tariff and currency questions. We have won the victory, and, after wiping our fevered brows, have sat down to wait for currency and tariff reform at the hands of the Administration and Congress which we have elected. What do we now hear? Nothing whatever about the currency or the tariff. What do we see? The Senate fighting over its own doorkeepers, messenger-boys, and scrubbing-women; the House, which could not bear, we were told, to meet for tariff legislation, on account of the approach of the hot weather, assembling unofficially in Washington to divide offices and push "claims"; the Post-office Department rousing them to madness by the dull clang of the guillotine, and the attention of the whole country concentrated, not on the national safety, honor, and welfare, but on the distribution of some thousands of little places in which the public has no interest whatever, and the scramble for which would make even Liberians and Haytians ashamed.

AMBASSADORS.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion among us for some years past, and not a little lamentation, over the fact that the United States had no "ambassadors," that is, no officers of the first grade in the diplomatic hierarchy, to represent them at foreign courts. The complaints have mostly come from our ministers abroad, who found themselves, not exactly humiliated, but what the French called "déconsidérés," by occupying only the second rank, that of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary. What suffering has resulted to them from this we have never been able to discover beyond the fact that if a minister plenipotentiary were waiting in the anteroom of a minister of foreign affairs for an interview, and the ambassador of another, and it might be inferior, Power came in later, the ambassador would see the Minister of Foreign Affairs first. Some have gone further than this, and averred that if a minister plenipotentiary were actually in the Foreign Minister's room and conversing with him when an ambassador was announced, the Foreign Minister would have to drop the minister plenipotentiary then and there, and give his attention to the ambassador, or, in other words, be guilty of a gross piece of rudeness.

Now, it is true that so great an authority as Prince Bismarck, in a speech before the Reichstag in 1871, did say this, when arguing for the raising of some German mission to a higher rank:

"A minister plenipotentiary may have waited an hour in the antechamber of a minister of foreign affairs; at the moment when he is about to be admitted arrives an ambassador, and, according to the usage of most courts, as far as I know, it is the ambassador who goes in. The minister plenipotentiary has then to wait still longer, and, it may

be, cannot be received at all on that day. From this result mortifications and annoyances which may be avoided by a simple change of title. *No minister plenipotentiary, if he has a proper sense of his own dignity, will submit to such treatment, and for my part I have found myself so placed as to be able to resist it with success*, but not without producing a coolness out of all proportion to the importance of the incident."

But we observe here two things: first, that the usage is only observed at some ("most") courts, and, secondly, that a minister who had an object in disregarding it could do so, as Bismarck did, successfully. What this means is, that the rule is one of those drawn up at the Congress of Vienna by the sovereigns who had just come out victoriously from the Napoleonic war, and had their heads so full of their importance that they soon after formed the Holy Alliance. To them, as to most sovereigns of that day, etiquette and gradations of rank and rules of precedence were among the most important things in the world, and the enforcement of them one of the chief duties of life. Hence the ambassador, as "representing the person of the sovereign," was a sacrosanct personage, who had to be taken to court in a court carriage on his presentation, and brought home in the same way under a guard of honor; who took precedence of all other diplomatic officers everywhere, had a right to personal interviews with the monarch to whom he was accredited whenever he pleased, besides many other "solemn nothings," as they have been cleverly called.

But the world has greatly changed within seventy-five years. Diplomacy, which used to consist in the messages of one sovereign to another, transmitted by functionaries who called them their "masters," or "august masters," has become quite a different thing. It has become a business which, when serious, is now generally transacted by special envoys or special negotiations. The resident diplomatic agents have greatly declined in importance, owing to the facility with which they can always communicate with their own governments, and the extreme rarity, therefore, of occasions on which they have to take any responsibility. The consequence is that the etiquette of the diplomatic business, as established by the Congress of Vienna, has fallen into considerable disuse and even into contempt. It is studied in Germany—the great home of etiquette and abstruse learning—more than anywhere else, owing in part to the large number of high mightinesses that the country contains and maintains. One of the German authors, Moser, has written a treatise on an ambassador's "Right to a Coach and Six" (*Recht mit sechs Pferden zu fahren*).

That any minister plenipotentiary need now suffer in any country the indignities of which Prince Bismarck speaks, we do not believe. That any American minister has suffered them, we shall take leave to doubt until we hear of a concrete case. As a matter of fact, a minister plenipotentiary who has anything to do, and has a fair amount of common sense, does not go and loaf in an anteroom when he wants to see the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He writes and gets an appointment, and when he has got it, if he has any self-respect, he makes the Minister of Foreign Affairs keep it. Who is the American minister who, when an ambassador came in, has arisen and sneaked out in obedience to etiquette? We have heard a good deal about the possibility of such a tragedy, but we have yet to hear the name of the victim and the time and place of its occurrence. That other right which an ambassador has—the exclusive right to claim audiences of the sovereign to whom he is accredited—has been thoroughly exploded. Whatever his rights were in the days of Louis XIV., he now has to transact business through the responsible ministers of the Crown, like everybody else.

We have no intention, however, of arguing against the introduction of the ambassadorial rank into our system. The matter has derived ridiculous importance from the opposition to it on the part of Congressmen who supposed that, by denying ourselves ambassadors, and preventing our ministers from wearing court dress, we were in some manner covering democratic institutions with glory. All this sort of controversy is as absurd as disputations over points of heraldry. We are glad to have Mr. Bayard an ambassador if it will add in the smallest degree to his comfort or importance in London. What we regret is to see such discussions concealing or turning attention away from the real improvements needed in our diplomatic service. The defect of ours is not that it has not the same strict gradations of rank, or the same rigid rules of etiquette, as that of European Powers, but that it is not a service at all in the proper sense of the term. Ambassador, envoy and minister plenipotentiary, minister resident, and chargé-d'affaires are terms which do not mean with us what they mean in Europe. In fact, with us, as terms of distinction, they mean nothing whatever. In Europe they mean what high rank in the army means—that is, the holder has been in the diplomatic business from his youth up, has had much experience in the transaction of it, is familiar with the manners, customs, constitution, history, and language of the country to which he is accredited, is acquainted more or less thoroughly with its statesmen and with his colleagues of other nations, and associates on easy and familiar terms with the ruling class, and has reached his high place through long and very meritorious service. Of course this is not true of every case, but it is true as a general rule. We need not describe the manner in which our diplomatic staff is made up every fourth year. Everybody who is familiar with it knows that there is a certain absurdity in making a fuss about the titles we use in it as long as we are so indifferent to its quality.

WHICH IS THE BARBAROUS NATION?

FIFTY years ago, the United States, by a judicious commingling of gunboats and diplomacy, was engaged in the great work of forcing China to abandon her barbarous policy of excluding foreigners. The treaty of 1844, negotiated by Caleb Cushing, was rightly hailed as marking a great triumph for civilization. Its first article proclaimed "a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity" between the two countries, "without exception of persons or places." At first, it is true, citizens of the United States were to have the right to enter only the five treaty ports. But this was only an entering wedge, and by the Burlingame treaty of 1868 the whole country was thrown open, on the ground of "the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents." It was this treaty, still in force nominally, which granted to "Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States" "the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

This country also took great pains to have the rights of its citizens in China carefully defined. They were to enjoy "all proper accommodation in obtaining houses and places of business." They were to be entitled to "the special protection of the local authorities of the Government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort on the part of the Chinese." They were to be "suffered to prosecute their commerce in quiet and without molestation or embarrassment." The two countries solemnly agreed not to "insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause," and guaranteed that the citizens of either should be exempt in the other "from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship." To have obtained such concessions from China was properly regarded as a great victory for enlightenment and civilization over barbarism, and the United States was not slow in so proclaiming it.

Out of its own mouth, therefore, is the country now condemned as barbarous, for in its dealings with China in the past few years it has gone over to those very practices which a half-century ago it was urging China to give up. If it was barbarous in China to shut out foreigners in 1840, what is it for the United States to shut them out in 1890? If no one but barbarians would persecute aliens and burn their houses and mob their persons, in the early years of the nineteenth century,

what term ought to be used to describe those who do the same things in the closing years? We are even worse than the China of 1840, because we have violated our pledged word. Our own Supreme Court has decided that the Exclusion Act of 1888 was in flat violation of our treaty obligations, though it held that Congress, as the organ of a sovereign people, had a right to pass the law. In other words, a nation, like a man, had a right to declare that it would not stand by its agreements. As a crowning infamy we have passed the Geary Law, though there is reason to hope that the Supreme Court will declare this invalid, not simply because it violates our treaty obligations, but because it outrages the elementary rights of man, and breaks down the safeguards which the common law throws around every human being.

We do not mean to point out again the inhumanity of the Geary Law, or the unnecessary cruelty with which preparations are being made to enforce it. A concrete case of persecution will show how skin-deep is our civilization when it is a question of dealing with a Chinaman. The town of Great Falls, Montana, is one made up, in the main, of intelligent people, though no one could have guessed it from the treatment which befell a Chinaman there on the 23d of March. We take the account from the two daily papers of the place, one Republican and one Democratic, as it was published the next day. The *Tribune* said that there was considerable excitement in the city when "the news spread like a prairie fire" that a "pig-tailed Celestial had planted his wooden-soled shoes upon the sacred soil of Great Falls—a city where the people of his race are excluded." The rash foreigner announced that he proposed to open a laundry, and, according to the *Leader*, "appeared to be well supplied with money." He must have been intelligent, too, for he at once endeavored "to propitiate the curious and hostile bystanders by offering to treat them."

Accounts differ as to how many "accepted his hospitality," the *Tribune* saying "only a few," and the *Leader* "no one." At any rate "a meeting of the labor union" was soon held, and "the sentiments expressed were all in one strain: 'Avoiding violence, the Chinese must go.'" Violence was avoided by having a policeman arrest the Chinaman, drag him off to jail in the midst of a howling mob, and smuggle him out of town in the dead of night with orders never to show his face there again if he valued his life. In this way was settled the great truth that, as the *Tribune* put it:

> "There is no room for the almond-eyed sons of China in this city. Butte and Helena can harbor and patronize them to the exclusion of honest labor, but as long as the stars and stripes float over Great Falls no pig-tailed saffron will be allowed to call this city his home."

The *Leader* explained the proceedings as a part of a settled policy, saying:

> "There have been four or five attempts in the last few years by the Chinese to obtain a foothold in Great Falls, but the people of this city are determined to keep out the pig-tailed Celestials at any cost, and as soon as their presence here has become known, sufficient arguments and reasons have been presented to them to convince them that this city was an undesirable place of residence."

Such prejudice and cruelty, solely on the ground of a man's color or the country of his birth, the United States has denounced as barbarism on the part of China. It becomes a pertinent question, Which is really the more barbarous nation now, China or the United States?

A MISSING LINK.

"LOOK there, Alphonse," says *Punch's* Frenchman at the World's Fair of 1851, before an English washstand with all the appurtenances; "what sort of a machine do you call that?" "How droll!" answers his companion from across the Channel; "I'm sure I don't know." In some such frame of mind we can fancy our American politicians to have read a recent despatch from Berlin, saying that members of the Reichstag must forego the usual quiet of the Easter recess. "The imminence of dissolution sends most of the members to face their constituents." "To face their constituents"—how droll! Why, it was only the other day that the New Jersey Legislature adjourned and fled in terror before a mass-meeting of their constituents convened at Trenton to call them to account for their shocking race-track bill. The fugacious body has since dissolved and disappeared out of sight, and the truth is, that it will be remembered only by the blacklist which the outraged morality of the State has scattered broadcast against future political aspirations on the part of a gambling fraternity.

In this year of centennial statistics, more or less wisely gathered, it would be most instructive to have a census taken in single towns or counties, if not in a whole State, among the electors, upon this line of inquiry: Do you know the name of your Representative or Senator in the Legislature? Do you know what party he belongs to? Do you know his occupation, station in life, and previous history—in short, the facts which bear upon his fitness for the office of lawmaker? Had you any reason to suppose he was nominated for his fitness? Have you ever seen him? Do you ever expect to see him? Do you know what part he took in the doings of the Legislature—what bills he introduced, what he opposed, what votes he dodged, how constant and assiduous he was in his attendance? The replies to these questions would, we believe, be fairly startling, and would throw a flood of light on the divorce which now exists between representatives and constituents, or, in other words, on the fallacy that we are living under a representative system—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Our ruling class, in fact, is for the most part self-imposed upon the people, and, once elected, has no real responsibility to the people.

There are, no doubt, permanent causes which tend to make public life in a republic the goal of ambitious men of humble origin and education and low moral tone, and less and less attractive to quiet men of culture and respectability. In the absence of a titled class, public office furnishes a cheap avenue to distinction at all points of the scale; the working of the party machinery in primaries and caucuses gratifies the social craving among unlettered men, and gives them a mode of passing their evenings without ennui, whereas such occupations are repulsive and fatiguing to the refined and home-loving citizen. Again, apart from the hope of public plunder, office may considerably better the pecuniary condition of some who take it, while the middle and well-to-do classes must make a positive and often a very serious sacrifice to neglect their business in the public service. We can never expect to see, and perhaps it is not desirable to see, the time when something of sacrifice will not be involved in office-taking on the part of the intellectual and moral élite, and certainly the political path to elevation should not be closed to legitimate ambition. What is needed is for the community to throw its weight in favor of diminishing the obstacles to self-sacrifice, and of increasing the obstacles to unworthy ambition.

To limit ourselves for the moment to State Legislatures, their work ought to be closely followed by the public, and the means of following it ought not to be confined to reports of the press in city or in country. These are now rarely full or intelligent, even if any attention whatever is given to the ordinary proceedings at the State capitol. The *laws* are promulgated, and, as paid advertisements, help keep alive the weaker sheets, whose readers have little chance to observe the august process of making the laws. One Legislature follows another, leaving no clear impression of the physiognomy of the session or the ability and purity of the body as compared with its predecessors. When its members disperse, they return to figure, if at all, as individuals, not as partakers in a great public trust for which they ought to render an account to somebody. If they have not scandalously misbehaved, hundreds and thousands of the voters who sent them to the Legislature have absolutely no ground for refusing to reëlect them—as they could give none for electing them in the first place, except their party label. Thus, whether he stands again, or retires to private life in the game of rotation or because he is satisfied either with his experience, his title, or his gains, the so-called Representative is wholly unconcerned with the need of his constituents for information about himself and his colleagues in the discharge of representation.

This is because the practice of facing constituents with records instead of with

promises does not exist among us. It does not exist because our political products are not popular and of the people, but of the Machine, to which the real responsibility of its creatures lies. Our popular elections are under duress because the nominations do not proceed from the people, and to redress one evil the usual sole alternative is to embrace another—that is, to vote for the opposition candidate. Why, then, should the constituency take enough interest in its compulsory choice to call him to a fictitious accounting? Or why should he be taken from a class capable of writing or speaking good English that he may justify on a platform the fictitious trust reposed in him? The result is, that such political education through discussion of public questions as the voter gets is either wholly through the newspapers, or in the heated meetings of the campaign preceding an election. Those questions are hardly ever discussed retrospectively with reference to legislative and personal action, and in the calm of the recess.

There is, however, no reason why this practice should not be instituted, especially in suburban and country districts. A handful of men, a self-constituted committee, can at any time ask a candidate openly whether, if elected by the aid of their votes, he will, on the adjournment of the Legislature, present himself to his constituents prepared to give a general sketch of the doings of the session, and of his own share in them, and to answer such questions as his constituents may feel moved to put to him. If the candidate agrees, the committee need only raise the trifling sum required to hire a hall; or they may go further and procure a shorthand report, to be given to the local newspaper and so spread to every corner of the district. Now the base and the incompetent will not relish this test, which will act as a sobering restraint on their ambition. The mere *sight* of them will often be enough to discredit them fatally before they have opened their lips; and one such exposure will make a place for an honester and more capable man, whether of high or of low degree.

We think we do not exaggerate the effect for good of this simple device, which completes the circle of the suffrage: the receipt of the popular commission at the polls, followed by a report of the manner in which it has been executed. Interest in men as in measures would cease to be spasmodic and periodic, and the State—were the practice to become universal—would be conscious of its own political development, as it is not now and cannot be, where all is left to chance or to intrigue, and where the people's delegate returns not in his orderly ellipse to the point of starting, but flies off into cometary space, never to be seen again. That Congress would profit by the same practice is a matter of course; but to reform the State Legislatures is to reform Congress.

THE ITCH FOR PUBLICITY.

In no way did the late M. Taine better show the seriousness, approaching austerity, of his conception of the scholar's life than by his consistent avoidance of all the modern methods of puffery. He was the deadly enemy of reporters, few of whom ever got beyond his door, those who did finding it a case of going farther and faring worse. Photographers spread the camera before him in vain The world will never know, through the illustrated papers, what was the furniture of Taine's study, or what were his pet animals, or how he looked when "at work." In short, he had the absurd and antiquated idea that the world had a right to know him only through the writings which he chose to give to the world, and that he was under no obligation whatever to furnish themes for idle chatter to that servants' hall which, according to M. André Hallays, modern society has become.

Since his death, new proofs have accumulated of his freedom from that rage for exhibiting themselves which makes so many of our notabilities uneasy when not in the focus of the public gaze. He had long kept a diary, in which he was in the habit of writing down every day, for his own eye, his impressions of the men and events of his time. This he committed bodily to the flames a few days before his death. What a waste! It must have contained material for wrecking a dozen reputations, for inflicting exquisite torture upon the families of a score of his contemporaries. Was there no Froude by to pluck such precious brands from the burning?

The care Taine took in regard to posthumous publication of his writings is equally obsolete—or else prophetic of the course to which in the future literary men are in a fair way to be driven. The provisions of his will bearing on the subject were made public by his widow on March 15 in a letter to the *Journal des Débats*. It seems that the *Figaro* had printed in its literary supplement a dozen unpublished sonnets from Taine's pen. There was nothing in them discreditable either to his character or his literary ability, but note with what an old-wives' mystery and nodding they were heralded, as if some choice bit of scandal:

> "These verses were never intended to see the light; only a few friends knew of their existence. The philosopher wished to keep his work secret as if it were a sin. How, then, did *Figaro* procure these beautiful sonnets? That is our secret. Chance put us on their track, but it was only with the greatest difficulty that we could get our hands on them."

This drew out the letter from Mme. Taine. The sonnets were only a recreation of her husband's on summer evenings, she said; they were never meant for publication; but three copies of them were in existence outside the family. Lest such breaches of confidence might be repeated, she would give to the public Taine's testamentary disposition of his literary remains. The clause in question is as follows:

> "I expressly charge my wife and my heirs to prevent as long as they live, in all legal ways, the publication of my confidential and private letters, of all kinds and descriptions. I also direct my wife and children to transmit this prohibition to their heirs and descendants, to be observed indefinitely. The only letters or correspondence which can be published are those relating to matters purely general or speculative—for example, philosophy, history, æsthetics, art, psychology; and from them all passages must be cut out which touch, remotely or immediately, upon private life, and none of them can be published except on the authorization of my heirs, after the said passages have been cut out by them."

The extract is worth reproducing, if only as a sign to an evil generation. Privacy is rapidly becoming one of the lost arts. A man who professes to wish to be by himself, to refuse to take the public into his confidence as to all his thoughts and plans, social, political, literary, religious, is set down as an obstinate curmudgeon, or a semi-lunatic, or else as a peculiarly crafty fellow who makes a show of reserve only to provoke greater interest in the clean breast of all his affairs which he proposes finally to make. We all remember how the reporters were "at fault," like so many puzzled pointer dogs, when the great Fayerweather gifts to charity were made so unostentatiously. "What, a million and a half given away and *we* not called in! What can be the man's sly scheme to advertise himself?"

We think Taine's example is of particular value because it is that of a literary man. It is probably useless to look for any speedy abatement of the itch for publicity on the part of many of our fellow-citizens. The politician will not soon give up his reporter, nor the eminent citizen and general oracle his typewritten impromptus. Reformers ought not to be too suddenly subjected to the discouragement of not seeing their names in the papers, nor can philanthropists be expected to find out in a single day the joy of "doing good by stealth." But we surely have a right to look for a finer feeling and a more shrinking modesty in those who are supposed to pass their days in the still air of delightful studies, or who set themselves to direct the thought and taste of their fellowmen. Who can estimate the damage done to the more delicate sensibilities of English-speaking people by the indiscretions and outrages and self-advertising of literary men in the past thirty years? It is actually no longer considered indecent for a writer to puff his own works in advance of publication, so that it is getting to be quite the common thing to see the public appetite whetted by the announcement that Mr. —— thinks his last volume is quite the best thing he has ever done.

It seems clear that the shocking indiscretions and immodesty of many modern writers are to be traced to the same cause as the impertinence and coarseness of modern journalism—the jingle of the guinea. Literary gossip and scandal, with a flavor of betrayed confidence about them,

command their own terms. It was a rule laid down by Carlyle, at a time when he could not have dreamed of the horrible illustration of it he himself was to furnish—

"If you intend to interest reader —that is to say, idle neighbors and fellow-creatures in need of gossip—there is nothing like unveiling yourself: witness Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and many other poor waste creatures, going off in self-conflagration for the amusement of the parish."

But it is evident that there is already beginning to be a reaction against this sort of conflagration, and that serious minds like Taine and Tennyson will be more and more driven to the burning up of their diaries and letters, instead of exposing themselves and their friends to the flames, thus lending a new meaning to the Scriptural phrase, "saved, yet so as by fire."

THE FRANCO-SWISS CONVENTION.

PARIS, March 19, 1893.

THE Panama affair is more than ever the question of the day. At the present time the whole of France seems to exist for it alone. There is no end to the incidents that occur at the Chamber and Court of Assizes, and every day brings some fresh revelation. But the very multiplicity of these revelations and incidents serves rather to obscure than to clear up the situation. No one seems to know where we are and where we are drifting to. Neither in the Government, nor in the Chamber, nor in public opinion is there anything to be discerned that is clear and precise; and if one wishes to speak with exactitude and impartiality of the whole matter, one needs to let a few weeks go by in order to be able to appreciate the relative importance of the different elements and to draw sound conclusions from them. The Panama affair, however, is by no means the only question worthy of attracting attention in France. Far from it. While people had eyes only for this deplorable scandal, the Chambers were taking a decision, less noticeable, but perhaps graver in some respects, than the incidents at present occupying the public mind. It is very evident that economic questions are every day exercising more influence upon international politics, and for this reason the vote of the Chamber with regard to the commercial treaty existing between France and Switzerland cannot be lightly passed over. The consequences of this decision may not be felt immediately, but, if care is not taken, they may be none the less serious. It will be well, therefore, to give some little consideration to this subject.

To be able to understand what has taken place, it is necessary to go back to the first beginnings of the protective system which France has recently introduced, as also briefly to refer to the commercial policy pursued during the last few years. As will be recollected, in 1860 a commercial treaty with England was signed that marked a veritable revolution in the history of our commercial relations with other countries. Up to that time France had hedged herself round with a protective system of the most exclusive kind. This treaty, which granted to England a reduction of tariffs, was a first step taken in the direction of free trade. The treaties signed with other Powers during the years that followed further accentuated this evolution; and France soon found herself connected by contracts with the greater part of the countries of the world. A double tariff was then in use: there was a general tariff applied in the case of countries having no treaty with France, and a conventional tariff, as it was called, on a much lower scale, applicable to countries to which either particular concessions had been made, or to which had been accorded the most-favored-nation clause.

Nevertheless, ultra-protectionist ideas continued to number a large body of advocates in France, and the system of treaties initiated in 1860 was from time to time violently attacked on several of its points. The country, however, remained faithful to it, at least in its main lines, and the various commercial treaties were successively renewed. A short time after the last renewal, in 1881, protectionist tendencies appeared to be gaining ground, owing to causes somewhat complex and in general of too technical a character to be able to be set forth here. One example may be cited —the phylloxera. Up to the time that this plague invaded France, the vine-growers, who exported their wines, had been free-traders. As soon, however, as the yield fell off in quantity and quality to a formidable degree, and France began to import wines, the vine-growers became protectionists. This protectionist movement had as first consequence the augmentation of certain duties that did not figure on the conventional tariff list, and which therefore were always free to be modified. It was not long before matters went to a greater length, and measures of a more drastic character were decided on. The Government, supported by the Chambers, resolved to profit by the expiration in 1892 of all existing commercial treaties, and to abandon the system it had previously maintained. No more treaties were to be made containing special tariff clauses, and the different foreign Powers, instead, were to be invited to choose between two tariffs, both of which had been previously voted by Parliament. There was the maximum tariff, with nearly prohibitive duties, which was to be applied in the case of countries unwilling to accord sufficient concessions to imports from France; and there was the minimum tariff, by which all other countries might profit, but which, it is worth remarking, was made very much higher than the formerly existing conventional tariff. Nevertheless, the Government hoped to get it accepted by the foreign Powers it wished most to come to an understanding with, in exchange for the lowest existing tariff of these latter.

This hope was not well grounded, and Switzerland in particular protested against the course pursued by the French Government. It accepted the tariff, but only provisionally, and on condition that the French Government would consent to examine the Swiss claims and submit them to the Chambers. Negotiations were entered into on the matter, and, after some months passed in parleying, an understanding was arrived at that the French Ministry should ask the Chambers to reduce the duties of the minimum tariff on certain articles in which Swiss trade was especially concerned. The Chambers refused the proposal. This refusal was equivalent to the interruption of all commercial agreement with Switzerland, and involved the cessation of the *modus vivendi* that had been provisionally adopted. Swiss products were at once submitted to the maximum tariff by France, and French products entering Switzerland were in return compelled to pay very high duties.

The conclusions to be drawn from France's refusal to agree to the commercial treaty proposed by Switzerland may be said to be of two kinds, according as the fact is considered from the political or from the economic point of view. From this latter point of view there appears first the manifest intention to persevere in the protectionist policy initiated by the adoption of the now-existing tariffs. I do not pretend here to settle the delicate question as to whether the policy is good or bad; but it is at least permissible to affirm that such a policy is accompanied with certain drawbacks. The best proof of this is, that those who are most affected by the change are far from approving the attitude taken up by the Government. Even before the vote of the last tariffs, many Chambers of Commerce, and those not the least important, protested against the course about to be taken. Further, when one comes to consider Switzerland, the disadvantages certainly appear to outweigh the advantages. It is true that Swiss competition is particularly keen in some French industries—the clock trade for instance; and it is only natural there should be a desire to protect such trades. But between a limited protection like this and the extreme measures actually taken, there can be no comparison, especially as these measures may produce consequences almost irrevocable.

The importance of the Swiss market to French trade is not a matter on which doubt can exist. This is not the place to quote statistics, as figures always need to be discussed and commented on, or else ample evidence might be forthcoming to prove this importance. The proof will, however, appear in the very fact that the Government, in order to avoid, if possible, the closing of the Swiss market to our products, consented to propose to the Chamber a modification of the tariff recently voted. Now the refusal of the Chamber to admit the proposed modification has had the effect, as I have above indicated, of subjecting French products entering Switzerland to exceptionally high duties. And under such conditions French products will no longer be able to compete with the products of countries that are more favored, as, for instance, those of Germany. The orders formerly given by Swiss merchants to French houses will henceforth be executed in other countries; and if these other countries succeed in satisfying the Swiss demand, France will not be able, even if the existing system be abolished, to regain the position it occupied until recently.

Outside of these economic conditions there are others, more delicate and more difficult to set forth, which render the measures just taken fraught with very serious issues. The rejection of the proposed convention has produced a deep impression in Switzerland, and the line of conduct pursued in this matter, considered in conjunction with other incidents wherein France has not shown all the amenity she might have done, has powerfully contributed to call forth throughout the Helvetic Confederation a certain feeling of hostility towards us. Now this state of things is disagreeable in more than one respect. Granted that Switzerland is a neutral Power, and that its hostility, in case of conflict, cannot show itself in as grave a way as if it were a country untrammelled in its movements, yet this hostility can manifest itself in many ways by reason of the constant relations the various States are compelled to maintain with each other. In certain contingencies it might even become very troublesome, as, for instance, in the case of international railways (there are some branch lines in Switzerland at the present time under French control), or of industrial or literary property of any kind.

It would seem as though France more than any other Power ought to endeavor to remain on good terms with Switzerland. The time has certainly gone by when a French sovereign entitled himself the protector of the Helvetic Confederation. France, notwithstanding this, had continued to preserve a preponderating influence in the policy of the Confederation. Alone among all the other Powers, it maintains an ambassador at Berne instead of an ordinary minister, and this distinction seems to indicate a certain difference in its relations with Switzerland from those kept up by other nations. Thus, for example, in negotiations with Oriental Powers, it is French representatives that are intrusted with Swiss interests. These relations, difficult to be defined, these ties existing between the two countries, are the things at stake in the present crisis, which, by the measures recently taken, threatens to end in a rupture. This would be a disadvantage for France, and the more so as the other Powers would not fail to profit by the situation, in order to improve their own relations with the Confederation and thus isolate France.

This isolation appears, indeed, to be one of the consequences that attach to the ultra-protectionist policy we have entered on, and in which the rejection of the Franco-Swiss convention shows that we have decided to persevere. Nor is it merely a question of economic isolation, for the connection between economic questions and questions of a purely political order is such that the one involves the other. Some economists, as I have already had occasion to observe, dream of a union between the European States, based on commercial questions, and the necessity that exists of coming to an understanding so as to cope with the competition, every day more formidable, of the United States. I do not know how far such a combination may come to be a realized fact. One thing is certain, and that is, that the events I have endeavored to sketch thus briefly are not calculated to hasten the accomplishment of any such union. S.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

ITALY, March 18, 1893.

FEW Americans living abroad, as some of us, for our or our parents' sins or our defects, are obliged to, and others of us do because they prefer it simply, will regard the return of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency without some such feeling as shipwrecked mariners on a raft have when they sight a ship on the horizon. One of the disastrous effects of living abroad, in the midst of old culture and the traditions of society which has been organized for generations, so that it has become in a way classified by the process of deposition—*i. e.*, settled in its ways and customs—is that we get accustomed to, and learn to like, orderly and organized administration of public affairs, stable civil service, the smooth way of getting along which results from functionaries of all kinds having been thoroughly habituated to their duties, etc., etc. This state of mind may be, and probably is, regarded by the average home-staying American as slavish deference to aristocracy and rotten institutions, but it nevertheless causes a sensation of social well-being and repose which American society, even in Boston, can never give, till America is, socially and politically, organized. Now, though the number of Americans who come abroad, or who live more or less abroad, is many ten thousands, and though they are supposed by the natural process of cultivation to carry back some good results of their life abroad, I do not pretend that they are entitled to weigh in the national councils as to home government for as much as those who stay at home; but there is a branch of the public service which seems to have been organized for our special benefit (or, if not for that, then I must say that I can conceive of no other purpose in it), and that is the diplomatic, and in reference to this I think we have a right to be heard.

We (collectively) have suffered for years not merely the mortification of seeing as the representatives of our country at foreign courts men whose diplomatic incompetency made them the laughing-stock of their colleagues, but sometimes men whose ignorance of the ordinary usages of refined society, American or European, makes us blush when they put their feet in a drawing room where gentlemen and ladies are assembled. It has happened that these representatives of our country became, by their curious ways, the standing joke of the communities in which they figured. I remember one who, unable to speak any language but English, used to ask an audience of the sovereign to whom he was accredited, whenever he had a piece of business which demanded an interpreter, and another who sent back the invitations to a court ball for his family, saying that "he did not allow his women to go to parties where women danced half naked"; and of both these the absurd doings were the laughter of the town. They were extreme cases, but is it not commonly the case that the ministers we send abroad know neither French, which every diplomat is compelled to know in every other country, nor the language of the country he goes to? Since I have lived in Italy, the only minister we have had who did not in some way or other call attention to his ignorance of diplomatic or social usages was the late George P. Marsh, though we do sometimes manage to send a secretary of legation who is competent to perform the duties of his chief, if that were the usage. This complete indifference to the diplomatic qualities of the minister, or his fitness for the transaction of diplomatic business, makes it clear that the object of his coming is to preside over the American society in the capital to which he is sent. There is no *tertium quid*.

It is a recognized fact that all our diplomacy is done at Washington, and that, with the exception of England and Turkey, we have never had any real use for a minister abroad; and in Turkey, though we had need of activity in the minister, we never got any good from him, and the murders of the Smyrna missionaries are unpunished to this day. As we can hardly send a minister to London who does not speak the English language, we have a large field for choice, and there is no pretext for sending an incompetent man; but anywhere else we can, and generally do, blunder. The American public does not understand that diplomacy is a business which, like any other, has to be learned, and that therefore we have no diplomats; but these are facts. Why have them since we have no need of them? What we want, and all we want, is a decorous figure-head for the American community at the capital to which he is accredited—a court personage, somebody to present us at the receptions, receive once a week during the season, and figure in the lists of the diplomatic dinners, etc., etc.—for, in spite of our vociferous republican simplicity, I find no foreign colony so insistent on the presentations at court and the right to social eminence, I might say preëminence, as the American, and our minister must be a man to smooth matters for us in these respects. And how can he be all this, knowing neither court etiquette, French, nor good manners? Every American claims to be a gentleman or a lady, and is bound to insist that the man who represents him at court shall be a gentleman in the full sense of the word, recognized as such by the standard of the country where he goes, and received into fellowship by the court officials and the diplomatic body, which is always composed of gentlemen. What figure does a man make who has to take an interpreter to converse with the King or Queen? And supposing that by chance a bit of diplomatic business must be done, requiring tact and argument, how will a minister manage who can talk no language that the Minister of Foreign Affairs understands? But this is the case with three-fourths of our representatives abroad. And we think of raising them to the rank of ambassador—to make their unfitness more conspicuous, I suppose. And we pride ourselves a great deal on being a thoroughly practical nation! We are extravagantly sensitive about our national dignity, and there is not a country in the civilized world, except England, where our so-called diplomatic service does not, at one time or another, make us ridiculous.

We have got so far towards an establishment as to have appointed some secretaries of legation who hold from one minister to another, because otherwise the new minister would be as helpless as a new-born babe; but there is no promotion and no certainty of permanence in the position. The best and most useful secretary lately in the service resigned a few days ago, weary of perpetual underservice without recognition or the chance of promotion, and disgusted with the conditions of our diplomacy. Both minister and secretary are paid such miserable pittances that without private fortunes they must live in a way which makes the United States of America seem the meanest (as it is supposed to be the richest) country in the world. Our figure abroad is the bitterest satire on our pretensions at home. We swagger and boast of the wealth we hold, the debts we have paid, and the inexhaustible resources we possess, and we send a minister abroad to represent all this dignity and greatness on a salary that compels him to live in an apartment on the second story, or in a house in some obscure part of the city he will spend four years in—furnished lodgings, and probably taken by the month.

All this is schoolboy's management. It is indecent and unworthy the nation. If we want a diplomatic service, we should organize it properly and pay it decently. Increase of the salaries would, of course, intensify the eagerness for diplomatic appointments, but when these are included in a permanent civil service, the eagerness will do no harm. If it should be decided, on the contrary, that what we want is a sort of figure-head for the American colonies abroad, let the appointments be made as now, but let us be sure that the minister is a man whose manners and education will not make us ridiculous.

Correspondence.

FAILURE INSURED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The April *Forum* contains an article by Seth Low on "The Great Democratic Opportunity." With the profoundest respect for such high authority, it must be said that no

such opportunity exists. Prophecy in politics is neither safe nor wise, but, in the desperate hope of enforcing a lesson, I will venture to predict that within four years the country will be even more disgusted with the Democrats than it has been with the Republicans, if only for the want of that organizing skill in party tactics which the Republicans have at least learned in their twenty-five years of rule. Mr. Cleveland's nomination and election furnished magnificent testimony to the power and the character of the people of the United States, but there it all ends. He has not the slightest power over either policy or legislation. His inaugural address might as well have been a general exhortation to virtue, honesty, and patriotism, which, indeed, is about the view the English papers, noticing it extensively, take of it. He does not dare to call an extra session, because he has no knowledge or confidence as to what the new Congress will do. Some time since the *Evening Post* suggested that he should refuse to make any disposition of the offices until the Silver Bill was repealed. But is not that the quintessence of the spoils system, that the offices should be used to bend Congress to the will of the President, good or bad? Is not that the way that President Jackson laid the foundation of the evil system? And does it not carry the logical consequence, which followed almost instantly upon Jackson's action, that Congress will use legislation to bend the will of the President in regard to the offices? And yet it is the only positive power over legislation which he possesses.

The new Congress will meet as a perfectly disorganized mob, without official guides or leaders of any kind, and in its conflict with the lobby will be just as certain to be beaten as a regiment, even of the bravest men, would be which should go into battle without officers. The nation as a whole will have no representative; all its effort in electing a President, and through him an administrative staff, being almost completely thrown away. The one important question, how to get a majority, will be from the start a process of intrigue and lobbying, in which honest and public-spirited men stand no chance against knaves and those who are looking after their own private interests.

It is to be hoped that some day, when the country gets tired of the weary round from Republicans to Democrats and back again—on the principle of the traveller who was told that, whichever road he took, he would wish he had taken the other—it may think it worth while to consider whether there is not something to be gained from a change of organization. G. B.

Boston, March 31, 1893.

EVIDENCES OF CURRENCY INFLATION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It is remarkable that, in spite of the plain facts of the monetary situation, many intelligent and educated people, including some of large business experience, still insist that the prolonged export of gold is not an indication of an inflation of the currency. A short review of the situation will show that this is a mistake.

The reasons that have been given for the loss of gold may be summarized thus:

(1.) That the balance of trade is against us.

(2.) That our securities are coming home.

(3.) That Europe is hoarding gold and paying a premium to get it.

(4.) That the *continuance* of the loss of gold is made possible by the silver issues—that is, that our currency is inflated.

To consider these in their order: In 1887, with the balance of trade (using this phrase in the ordinary sense of balance of trade in merchandise) in our favor to the extent of about 6½ millions, the net *imports* of gold were about 35¾ millions; in 1888 the balance of trade was about 33 millions against us, and the net gold exported was about 23½ millions; in 1889 the balance was 56½ millions in our favor, and the net export of gold was nearly 39 millions; in 1890 the balance was in our favor 34 millions of dollars, and the net export of gold was a little less than four millions; in 1891 the balance in our favor was 142 millions, and our net loss of gold was 34 millions; and last year, 1892, the balance was in our favor by 62 millions, while yet we lost 59 millions of gold. The lack of correspondence between the movement of the balance of trade and that of gold, and the great irregularity of the divergence, show that the trade movement is not a sufficient explanation of the gold outflow.

As to the second statement, that our securities are being sent home, there is not much evidence that this is being done to any great extent; but in so far as it is so, it would point to currency inflation here. For the possible causes of the "unloading" by European holders are either that they can find better investments elsewhere, or that they are in need of money for trade purposes, or that they distrust our monetary policy. The first reason is not true, and there appears but little evidence to support the second; hence the third must be accepted as the true explanation. That is, in the judgment of foreign investors we are in danger of being driven to an inferior currency.

In the next place, there seems to be little doubt of the truth of the third statement mentioned above. Europe is partly hoarding gold and partly purchasing it for specie-resumption purposes, especially in Austria. Now, if the amount of money in this country were not more than necessary to do business at current prices, the drain due to this cause would have been cut off by lower prices and a higher rate of interest here. But these effects have not been produced in anything like the degree that such a drain of gold as we have experienced would have caused if not counteracted. Hence, it must have been counteracted by an increased supply of currency here sufficiently large to maintain the same approximate level of prices and interest in the face of the loss of gold. In other words, Europe could not continue to take our gold, especially with the balance of trade in our favor, unless its loss were made up for us by some other currency. Hence, the fourth statement made above is true, that the *continuance* of the loss of gold, in various states of trade, is made possible by our silver issues. The conclusion is irresistible that we are coming gradually to an inferior currency.

But, in addition to this negative evidence, there is some of a positive nature which points strongly in the same direction. First, "a comparison of the figures [of per-capita circulation] for the four countries which may be said to lead the civilization of the day," gives the United States $25.62; the United Kingdom, $17.90; France, $43.11, and Germany $16.40. Excepting France, where the per-capita circulation is largely due to the comparatively small development of a credit system and to the ignorance and prejudice of the peasants, this country leads in the comparison above by an amount far too great to be sufficiently accounted for by any peculiar national conditions. Moreover, in spite of our tremendous loss of gold, our per-capita circulation continues to increase, and it has increased in a more rapid ratio since the present Silver Law went into effect.

Evidence of inflation is found, too, in the actual replacement of a large amount of gold with nearly double its amount of silver in actual circulation. The gold production of the United States for the four years 1889 to 1892, inclusive, was $132,820,000*. Of this, $45,600,000 was used in the arts, not including old material. Deducting the latter sum from the former, we have $87,220,000 as the additional amount of gold available for monetary purposes for these four years. The net exports of gold for the same time amounted to $135,920,000.† Thus, the amount of gold available for monetary purposes for this period fell $48,700,000 short of the quantity needed simply to repair the loss by export, to say nothing of the additional amount needed by expanding business and population. In the meantime, however, the silver, including standard dollars and certificates outstanding, increased $199,000,000. Thus, not only was the hole in the circulation due to the loss of $48,000,000 of gold filled by silver, but an additional amount of $151,000,000 of silver was also forced in. Allowing for all errors, and for factors not taken into account, this is an addition far larger than the natural expansion of the business of the country would warrant. It points irresistibly to silver inflation.—Respectfully yours,

David Kinley.

Madison, Wis., March 24, 1893.

THE PARCELS POST.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: At the risk of being set down as a too credulous believer in the results of the late election, I venture to express a hope that the noble and patriotic self-denial of the friends of American industry will be so far relaxed as to permit the examination of both sides of the comparatively unimportant question of what we know abroad as the "parcels post," the convenience of which very few Americans appreciate. In the anxiety of the Complete Protectionist to put every possible obstacle in the way of importation short of absolute prohibition, the provisions of the Postal Union for the easy transmission of small objects by the post are not extended to Americans. I suppose the Complete hesitated at the amount of annoyance that would logically be given the importers in this small way if the custom-house usages were applied to them, and so he decided not to permit it. The consequence, owing to the immense predominance of the American production of desirable trifles, is that we who live abroad, and would gladly order from home many little conveniences to which we are accustomed, and which we might introduce by showing them, are precluded from doing so through the fear that some small importations might steal in, or give the custom-house authorities a greater amount of trouble in collecting the duties than they (the duties, I mean) are worth.

I am certain that our commerce loses three times as much as that of Europe by this interdict, and I can testify that Americans abroad are the chief sufferers by this practice of cutting off our noses to spite our faces. At this moment, for instance, I want a supply of reading-glasses, and there is an American produc-

*In this estimate $34,000,000 is allowed for the production of 1892, the figures for which are not at hand. This amount would allow for a production of half a million more than was produced in 1891. An estimate of $12,000,000 is also made of the amount used in the arts in 1892.

†According to the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle.*

tion which is so far superior to anything I can purchase on this side that I would at once order half-a-dozen if I could get them as I could from England or from any European manufacturer; but to get them I must find some friend in England who will allow them to be sent there in a consignment of goods, and then send them on to me by the parcels post. No long time passes without a similar want being known in the family, but the miserable apprehension that importation as well as exportation should be made easy has made this relief impossible. Of course the Complete will say that we had better come home, and that Americans who stay abroad have sacrificed all claim to relief from the consequences; but how about the interests of trade and American manufactures? This phase of protectionism is not more absurd than any other, but it is so little and so ridiculous!—Yours truly,

ALL ABROAD.

ROME, March 10, 1893.

PAROCHIAL CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The reflection was very justly made that our American criticism was provincial, that the attitude of our critics towards our local celebrities was much like that of a boy who picks up his first quartz crystal and thinks it a diamond. Dickens, we remember, ridiculed our fathers for their characteristic exaggeration. But it was supposed that we had outgrown this youthful appetite for superlatives, and that our best criticism might fairly rank with that of England or the Continent. Unfortunately for the realization of this hope, there burst upon us from time to time, from quarters least expected, startling proofs that our criticism is still provincial. The latest melancholy example of this is in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April, in an article on Phillips Brooks, signed by Alexander V. G. Allen. That at this time, so near Phillips Brooks's death, the average critic should become a eulogist is unavoidable, but that a supposed competent critic in such a periodical as the *Atlantic* should give vent to the following extravagances makes us wonder whether indeed we have made any advance in criticism:

"Phillips Brooks was hampered by no limitations of theory or conventionality; when he entered the pulpit, *he was as impersonal as Shakspere.*"

"His true place is with those who loom up in the Church's history as larger than institutions. He belongs with St. Paul, . . . with Athanasius, . . . with Francis of Assisi, . . . with Luther."

"His place is secure among the greatest: with Schleiermacher and Goethe; with Coleridge, Carlyle, Tennyson, and Browning; with Hawthorne, Emerson, Channing, Longfellow, and Whittier. Though the last to appear, *he was in some respects the greatest of them all.*"

"Had he gone into literature, . . . it seems as if his excellence would have been equally assured."

"Had he given himself to speculation, he would have been a philosopher of the highest order."

He has, continues this writer, preached sermons which deserve to be placed with St. Paul's sermon on Mars Hill, and which will, presumably, be read as long as that is read. "The attestation of their truth is the response they have produced, as though the people had stamped them with approval—that verdict from which there can be no appeal."

But I need not multiply instances, nor would I cite these were it not that, as an admirer of Phillips Brooks, I regret to have his memory injured by this unwise comparison of him with men with whom he would have been the first to say he could not be compared. Moreover, it draws the attention of men away from those very real qualities in him which made him a noble influence in his day and generation.

CLIO.

BOSTON, March 31, 1893.

POPULAR ETYMOLOGIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: May I be allowed to express some doubts in regard to the explanations given of the "popular etymologies" examined in an article contained in your number of the 9th of February last? I note the following statement:

"In the development of language not only may we observe known and formal laws of change; but we become aware that imagination or caprice or accident plays no small rôle . . ."

I am under the impression that these words convey an entirely wrong idea of actual facts, (1) that the invariable cause of *even* "popular etymology" is always to be found a phonetic one; (2) that imagination, caprice, or accident can hardly be said to play any rôle in these formations; in fact, that there are no such things in the everlasting process of change that constitute the eternal life of articulate speech. These assertions can easily be verified by an unprejudiced mind, in connection with the English formations quoted in the article, in which evidently the popular meaning was determined by the sounds.

In regard to βόσπορος giving Bosphorus, it would, indeed, be anything but popular etymology if the influence of φέρω is admitted, for it is a very clear instance of learned, and *very learned*, etymology if such be the case; and the same may be said of τρόπαιον *trophœum*. What should be borne in mind in order to understand this change of *p* into *f* is solely the nature of these two sounds—that is to say, the physiological cause only. Nothing is more frequent, on this account, than the change of a dental labial into a bilabial, and vice versa.

προβοσκίς *promoscis promuscis* is plain enough: *b* and *m* are identical sounds as far as their place of articulation is concerned, the only difference being that the velum palati is opened for the last. Hence the constant interchange of these two sounds in their passage from one language into another. The same explanation holds good for the change of *d* into *l*; the place of articulation being also the same, and the sides of the tongue being simply lowered for the formation of the *l*.

"*J'en passe . . . et des meilleures.*" I feel bound to withhold any further criticism, lest I should, unwillingly, appear harsh in my treatment. I earnestly hope, however, that the writer may reconsider what he says about βουκόλος *bubsequa* and *baccalaureus bachelor*. Any one acquainted with old French declension cannot help smiling at the latter.

The fact is that, except for the English words cited at the beginning of the article, not a single word quoted in it is due to popular etymology. And now the question confronts us: What is popular etymology? I shall define it: "The influence exerted upon foreign words by certain meanings existing in the language into which they pass, owing to similarity between the sounds expressing that meaning and the sounds of the foreign word." Consequently, the point I particularly wish to emphasize is this: Phonetic laws alone should be invoked in order to reach an explanation. In presence of any form, no matter how strange it may appear, the method is: (1) to consider the nature of the sounds; (2) to inquire into their relations to other sounds. The science of phonetics is comparatively new, and its most pressing need at this stage of its development is to get at *facts*. Theories are confusing; imagination, caprice, or accident cannot help. First, let us have the facts; next we shall deduce laws; for, like all living organisms, language obeys laws, and laws alone. Rather than call into play imagination, caprice, or accident in order to explain scientific facts, let philology stay where it was put by Voltaire, who defines it as a science "où les consonnes n'y font rien et les voyelles pas grand'chose."

Yours respectfully, RENÉ DE POYEN.

MT. WASHINGTON, MD., March 22, 1893.

[The purpose of our notice was to give a short and readable résumé of Keller's book, without, however, ourselves assuming the responsibility therefor; in fact, being fully aware that much of his material was unproved conjecture. We accept Mr. de Poyen's definition of popular etymology; we have never entertained any other. We should have guarded more carefully our remarks about "imagination, caprice, and accident," but our meaning has been mistaken, else Mr. de Poyen would not have made the sweeping statement in regard to the words we selected almost at random from Keller's hundreds. To be brief, we are told by Brugmann that *l* appears for *d* in about twelve Latin words, *e.g.*, *lacruma* for *dacruma*, *lingua* for *dingua*. "This change, due to the dorsal articulation of the *d*, was possibly not occasioned by any special phonetic conditions whereby *d* stood in the words in question opposed to other Latin words containing *d*, but had its origin in some local dialect." But granting that the change of *dingua* to *lingua* follows phonetic laws, then, after the change had been made, it was an accident—we think—that there existed in Latin a root *lih*, *lich* (in *lingere*, which has no connection with *lingua*) to which it pleased the popular etymologist to refer the newly made word. Was it not an accident that *pubes* existed ready to the hand of the popular etymologist to give to *pubeda* its special meaning? According to our understanding of it, this is Keller's point of view, as it was our own, and we think that it differs no whit from Mr. de Poyen's. We need not, therefore, speak in detail of the history of the challenged words. As for *bachelor*, the views given are not original with Keller, who makes no claim of the sort, but seem to be generally accepted. (See Skeat *sub voce*.)

We add the remark that Keller will have done much to advance the science of language if his book do nothing more than call forth unsparing criticism, and prompt painstaking research in refutation of his theories and etymologies.—ED. NATION.]

GRASS WIDOW AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have been a good deal surprised at the discussion over the phrase a "grass widow." The phrase was in common use in Boston when I grew up; and when I first asked what it meant, I was told it was the survival

of a phrase brought in with the Norman conquest—"a widow de grâce," that is, by courtesy; her husband (dead or alive) being unaccounted for. Of course, the French phrase was easily degraded to a "grass widow."

CAROLINE H. DALL.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1893.

THE ANGLO-SAXON SABBATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Mr. Tupper is quite right in saying, in your last issue, that the Puritan adaptation of the Jewish Sabbath was anticipated upon English soil by over five hundred years. But such adaptation was, so far as is known, substantially without influence upon the post-Norman development of those Sunday customs which we have inherited. Consequently, in my necessarily brief sketch (*Nation*, No. 1339) of the development of the "American Sabbath," "the Anglo-Saxon codes" were passed over in silence—not in ignorance: the words "English statute law" were chosen purposely to exclude them.

The Anglo-Saxon Sunday laws are quite similar to contemporary Continental laws collected by Irmischer ('Staats und Kirchen-Verordnungen über die christliche Sonntags-Feier,' 1839), and, like Mr. Tupper's other data, of no small interest. But, whatever their effect in Anglo-Saxon times, the inference is not warranted that they exerted a wide-reaching subsequent influence. On the contrary, they seem to have been long forgotten in England itself, though attention enough was finally devoted to them when, upon the publication of the 'Book of Sports,' the Sabbatarian controversy took a legal turn. H.

ITHACA, N. Y.

THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In an article on "The Great Dictionary," in the current number of your journal, you say: "We cannot foresee the day when a supplement will be undertaken." But a supplement is already in preparation by Dr. Murray and his assistants. It will contain, if I understand it rightly, quotations of an earlier or a later date for a given word than those already found in the Dictionary; words which have sprung up since the publication of the several parts of the Dictionary; words already in use, such, for example, as Mrs. Browning's *angeldom*, but which have been overlooked in the Dictionary; and such other matter as may seem of importance.

A READER FOR THE DICTIONARY.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 3, 1893.

[This supplement will properly form part of the main work, like the customary volume supplementary to encyclopædias, being continuous with the first publication. What we had in mind was the interval of time that must elapse before an independent extension and revision of the Dictionary would be undertaken by the Dr. Murray of the future.—ED. NATION.]

Notes.

DAVID MCKAY, Philadelphia, announces 'The Pursuit of Happiness: A Book of Studies and Strowings,' by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton.

The Geo. M. Allen Co., New York, are about to publish a book of sketches of travel by Walter Phelps Dodge, author of 'Three Greek Tales.'

The "Rulers of India" series of the Messrs. Macmillan draws towards its close with 'Aurangzib,' which will be from the pen of Stanley Lane-Poole. The same house has in press 'Annals of an Old Manor House [Sutton Place],' by Frederic Harrison.

Dr. Richard Muther, Privatdocent in the University of Munich and Director of the Cabinet of Engravings in the Old Pinakothek, has written a 'History of Painting in the Nineteenth Century,' which George Hirth of Munich will publish. A chapter is to be devoted to American painters.

Reprints multiply. That of the London *Times* biographies, called 'Eminent Persons' (Macmillan), covers the years 1882-1886 in its third volume, whose list of twenty names embraces "summits" like Darwin, Garibaldi, Gambetta, Gordon, Gortchakoff, Grant, and Victor Hugo, besides Sir Moses Montefiore, Dr. Pusey, W. E. Forster, Sir Bartle Frere, the Comte de Chambord, etc. The G's in this list are associated with the greatest political changes, in our day and generation, in both hemispheres and in the five continents. From the Harpers we have received three additions to their uniform series of William Black's novels, viz., 'The Beautiful Wretch,' 'Sunrise,' and 'White Wings.' Roberts Bros. send us two more volumes of Miss Ferrier, 'The Inheritance,' agreeable to the eye and light to the hand. Little, Brown & Co. have begun a library edition of Bulwer's novels with 'The Caxtons' in two volumes. The form is a convenient 16mo, the typography fair and open, the covers stamped in diaper with abundance of gilt; an etched frontispiece accompanies each volume. The University Press is not often to be charged with such a lapse as occurs in the repeated motto from Horace on the two title-pages, "Dî, pro*ves* mores," in vol. i., "Dî pro*vos* mores" in vol. ii., for "probos." From Macmillan we have in one volume Dickens's 'American Notes, and Pictures from Italy,' following the first editions, as heretofore. The younger Dickens's introductory remarks about the former work are brief and in excellent taste. The same publishers have issued, in the Messrs. Black's "Dryburgh Edition" of Scott's novels, 'Old Mortality,' with illustrations by Frank Dodd. Finally, the 'Waverley' of the large-paper "International Limited Edition" of Scott edited by Andrew Lang, and manufactured and published in this country by Estes & Lauriat, has reached our table. Of this edition we can now only particularize that it is to fill forty-eight octavo volumes and be illustrated by some 300 etchings and photo-etchings. It is very simply bound in blue cloth, with white title-label on the back, and gilt tops.

The long-awaited third edition of Bryce's 'American Commonwealth' appears in the first volume just brought out by Macmillan & Co. in advance of the second, owing to a healthy demand for it from colleges. We cannot attempt now to itemize the multiplicity of alterations not sensibly affecting the bulk of this volume, but insuring accuracy and freshness to date. On the appearance of the second volume there will probably be an opportunity for comment. To read "46th thousand" on the title-page of a work like this is most inspiriting.

Part i. of Mr. A. Growoll's 'The Profession of Bookselling: A Handbook of Practical Hints for the Apprentice and Bookseller' (*Publishers' Weekly*), is a thin volume, attractively printed, that deserves a place among reference books by reason of its bibliography. Here are lists of works fitted to impart to the bookseller (and to the common reader) a general knowledge of the field of English and American literature, of Continental literature, of the classical and Oriental, etc.; lists of trade catalogues, of library catalogues, of trade journals and literary journals; and a broad reference library, including a chapter on copyright. We have barely suggested the fulness and utility of this collection of titles, to a majority of which the bookseller must remain, we fear, a complete stranger. For its main purpose this is an excellent manual. Besides the complementary Part ii., Mr. Growoll contemplates handbooks for stationers and bookmakers.

M. Octave Uzanne's long-promised 'Physiologie des Quais de Paris du Pont Royal au Pont Sully' (Paris: Quantin; New York: F. W. Christern) is scarce the better for its deliberate gestation, as it now reveals that its author tired of his work before he had brought it to a conclusion. M. Uzanne, generally an easy and vivacious writer, has had to call in the aid of the easy vivacity of M. B. H. Gausseron to fill out his pages. Thus the volume has a flavor of book-making always unpleasant to the true book-lover, to whom the most of M. Uzanne's earlier writings have appealed. None the less the subject was excellent, and by this the book benefits; and to M. Uzanne and his assistant we owe an amusing sketch of the out-door book trade of Paris, now in the midst of a crisis. We are taken behind the scenes, as it were, and made to look at the second-hand book business from the second-hand book-dealer's point of view. The illustrations, by M. Émile Mas, are as slight as the text, but they will preserve to posterity many curious types characteristic of the quays of Paris in this last decade of the nineteenth century.

The tenth and eleventh volumes of Lafontaine's works in the "Grands Écrivains de la France" have just been published by Hachette. They complete the edition, and contain a Lafontaine lexicon and an essay on this author's grammar.

The most instructive paper in M. Georges Pelissier's 'Essais de Littérature Contemporaine' (Paris: Lecène, Oudin & Cie.; New York: F. W. Christern) is one on the evolution of the French Alexandrine verse, as it was used in Boileau's time, and as it has been modified by the Romanticists, the later Parnassians, and the latest Symbolists. Another noteworthy essay is that on the slow acclimatization of the Shaksperian drama in France.

'Suzanne Reichenberg' forms the subject of the first of a series of monographs on the actors of the Comédie-Française by Edmond Stoullig (Paris: Librairie de *l'Art*; New York: Macmillan). Fourteen pages are allotted to this favorite actress, of whom many slight character sketches are given, with no really good portrait among them.

La Grande Dame is the title of a monthly "revue mondaine cosmopolite" just started by Quantin in Paris. Its aim is the propaganda of "elegance." A portrait "de Grand Dame" will accompany each number; the Comtesse de Paris being the first to be thus honored, and being shown in her surroundings at Stowe House. Fashion plates after great ladies, designs of furniture and feminine bric-à-brac, scenes from the theatre, a *chronique*, and a *causerie littéraire* are among the other features of the new magazine.

The March number of the *Portfolio* (Macmillan) is noteworthy for a first article on English bookbindings illustrated not only in black

and white, but also finely in color. This paper stops at the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A colored plate in the *American Journal of Archæology* for Jan.-March shows the pre-Persian Typhon pediment which emerged from the excavations on the Athenian Acropolis, and as to the class of which fragments and their relation to wooden temples and vase ornamentation there is an interesting paper by Mr. C. L. Brownson of the American School of Classical Studies. Another plate shows in its true sequence the commonly disarranged frieze of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, which is discussed by Mr. H. F. De Cou of the same School.

An interesting account of Madagascar is given by M. J. le Savoureux in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for March. He dwells especially upon native customs and beliefs, the most curious, perhaps, being that "the soul can be separated from the body during twelve or fifteen months before death." This can be accomplished by a sorcerer's placing his foot on a man's shadow. These sorcerers are often employed to recapture the soul, which resembles a bee and "has flown away to a neighboring mountain." M. Savoureux gives a discouraging account of the Hovas, with whose professed Christianity he believes to be mingled a faithful adherence to old idolatrous traditions and practices. Nearly half the population, he affirms, are slaves, "prisoners of war, insolvent debtors, victims of an intrigue or of political vengeance condemned as criminals," and the children of slaves, born in slavery. Their condition is comparatively easy, many preferring to remain in bondage to escape military service. They are of two classes, the State slaves, who may attain to the highest honors, and the slaves of private individuals, who may themselves become rich and own slaves.

The principal articles in the *Geographical Journal* for March are an account of a journey to the highlands of Borneo by Mr. C. Hose, during which some new and extraordinary forms of animal life were discovered, and a report of an adventurous expedition through Somali-land in East Africa by Commander Dundas. This officer, in making his way up the Jub River, found that for about a hundred miles of its course the country on either bank was inhabited by runaway slaves to the number of 30,000 or 40,000 souls. They were mostly employed in cultivating bananas and plantains, but in one village he saw cotton growing, "which was picked by girls, several twisting it on to improvised reels. A man was weaving with a wooden loom and shuttle, very primitive, but ingenious, of native make. The man sat in a hole, working a double treadle, and wove cloths of excellent texture, which were worn by the natives. On inquiry I learned that not one from the village had ever been to the coast or seen a white man." These people, who speak Swahili, placed themselves eagerly under the protection of the East Africa Company. Prof. Schoute gives a brief description of a "thoroughly practicable" scheme for the reclamation of the Zuiderzee. It is proposed to run a dam across the mouth of the sea, and to drain certain large tracts along its margin, "leaving in the centre a tract of fresh water, the Ysel Lake, from which wide, navigable channels will radiate to the important towns." By this means more than 500,000 acres of fertile land will be reclaimed at a total estimated cost of $80,000,000.

The Royal Geographical Society has published a Supplementary Paper containing a very elaborate Bibliography of Morocco, compiled by Sir Lambert Playfair and Dr. Robert Brown. It is the fourth part of the Bibliography of the Barbary States. There are more than two thousand references arranged chronologically, not only to books but to papers in public records, etc. The first entry is the work of Hecatæus in B. C. 520; the last is a speech by Lord Salisbury reported by a daily paper in 1891.

Prof. J. M. Hart writes encouragingly of the "Outlook for English in New York State," in the April number of the *School Review*, as a consequence of the recent agitation of the subject of English instruction in college and preparatory schools. On the one hand, the Faculty of Cornell have resolved that after June, 1894, certificates from schools on that branch shall not be accepted in lieu of entrance examinations, except in the case of schools under the Board of Regents; and as to these the Board ordered, six days later (February 9), that satisfactory teaching in the English language would be required for at least three hours a week during the academic course. Prof. Hart outlines the studies to be pursued in his own department at Cornell.

An Anglo-American correspondent writes:

"When last in England I turned over the sheets of a document in the Public Record office which ought to be better known to Americans than it would appear to be. It is the muster-roll of the regiment of foot under the command of Colonel Elisha Williams, raised for his Majesty's service, for an expedition against Canada, by order of the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, pursuant to his Majesty's directions signified to the same by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated April 9, 1746. The reference to it is, *Original Correspondence, North America, Various No. 1, 1746, No. 7.* Mr. Hubert Hall told me that it was not mentioned by Mr. Parkman. Of the personal history contained in these papers, no better illustration can be given than that which is to be found as to President Cleveland's forefathers. From New London went Edwin Grover and Ebenezer Grover, while Silas Cleveland and First Lieutenant Cleveland also bore their part. The last named was in the sixth company, of which Benjamin Lee was captain, Asa Lothrop second lieutenant, and Nathaniel Ripley ensign. Of the first company, Timothy Bigelow was second lieutenant. The chaplain to the regiment was Parson Woodbridge. Full of the names of Old England settlers, the document in question is a roll-call which has a personal interest for many an American of to-day. Is it really the case that it has never been published?"

—The dangers attending autograph collecting have been recently illustrated in the Washington "Prayers" and the Lenox Library Burns manuscripts. Another instance is the Duché MS. recently offered at auction in Philadelphia, and bid in by the owner for $650. The catalogue described it as the "autograph draft of the original [letter], signed and addressed, and is consequently the one from which he [Duché] copied that which was received by Gen. Washington." This MS. was said to have been found in the "Duché papers," and the cataloguer asserts the non-existence of the MS. letter actually received by Washington. After a page and a half of description characteristic of the school of catalogue-stuffers, the compiler expresses the wish that the letter may be incorporated in school histories. Before this is done, we can cordially recommend a school history to the catalogue-maker, for a little study and comparison would have saved him from offering a manuscript that has not a stroke of Duché's pen in it. Furthermore, *the* original, the very MS. sent to Washington, is in the Department of State, where it ought to be, with Washington's letter transmitting it to Congress. Here it was discovered by Mr. Ford some years ago, and was printed in a pamphlet. We have thus a definite basis for judging the Philadelphia MS.

—Hopkinson, whose sister was Duché's wife, states that the original lay on the table of Congress, and "many copies" were taken by the members of that body. Some of these copies found their way to gazettes, and, among others, to Rivington's *Gazette*, from which Sparks took his version, printed in his 'Correspondence of the Revolution.' Sparks gives no notice of the original MS., and there are many variations between the real Duché and Sparks's version. The Philadelphia MS. is, almost word for word and spelling for spelling, identical with Sparks. These variations are serious obstacles to the genuineness of the so-called "draft." Duché always wrote *favour* and *favourable;* but the draft has *favor* and *favorable*. Duché freely used the sign &; the writer of the draft rarely. Duché capitalizes his nouns, and the exceptions are very few; the draft rarely capitalizes them. Duché wrote: "Negotiate for America at the Head of your Army." The "draft" and Sparks say: "Negotiate for your country," etc. The script of the draft has a different slant from the Duché script, and contains fewer corrections than the original, making it improper to describe it as a "draft." The inevitable conclusion is, that, however similar the MS. may on a superficial examination appear to the real Duché, the internal evidence is overwhelmingly against the Philadelphia MS. It is one of the "many copies" made at the time.

—The articles on the servant question which at brief intervals have lately been coming out in the English reviews, seem to emphasize the belief that, sooner or later, some modification will have to be made in conditions of domestic service that are unsatisfactory to employers and employed alike. As a rule, the most suggestive of the papers, though not inconsiderate of the needs of the servant, have been written from the point of view of the householder. Now, however, in the March number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Miss Clementina Black—who, from her position among the working people, as organizer of various of their guilds and associations, is eminently well qualified to speak for them—comes forward on behalf of the young women of the industrial classes to explain why it is that they prefer to domestic service any other occupation, even when more poorly paid and uncomfortably surrounded. It is not because there is anything inherently unpleasant to the damsel of the present age in such service. The gist of the objection to it seems to be (in addition to the low social estimation it involves) the lack of complete personal freedom, at the end of stipulated hours of work—"when all relation ceases between employed and employer"—and the consequent lack of time for friendly companionship. Miss Black's solution of the difficulty is in the line of the coöperative plans proposed by others, although with a difference. Servants must, in her opinion, "cease to be domiciled under the employer's roof, and must, instead, come to work for a specified number of hours, as dressmakers and charwomen already do." For the first woman who will "organize a brigade of really good outdoor servants," a profitable career is waiting. The danger in the plan of the central supply kitchen, advocated by Miss Black's predecessors in the reviews, is the extinction it threatens to the finer culinary instincts which, in spite of modern evolution, still survive in some mistresses of kitchens. Similarly, it is probable that the loss of individuality in the home that is likely to ensue, if

its care is relegated to hands not solely and directly responsible to its feminine head, will for some time to come be an obstacle to the "outdoor brigade" plan. Whatever the future may have in store in the way of domestic socialism, much improvement might in the meantime be made by putting domestic service on the footing of skilled labor, for which preliminary training is a necessity. The revolution made by training in the social standing of an occupation is amply illustrated by the rapid rise of nursing within the past few years to the rank of a profession. If cooks and housemaids were required to present themselves with certificates of character and efficiency from their training-schools, housekeepers would be relieved of a heavy burden, while a large measure of the freedom and independence insisted on by the noble army of irresponsible and unreliable "help" might safely be granted to them when they could prove the best claim to liberty—the ability to make a proper use of it.

—An interesting contribution to our knowledge of Taine's religious views and practices is made in *Le Protestant* of March 18. The serious way in which he settled the question of the religious education of his children, as compared with Daudet's easy-going fashion, to which attention was recently called in these columns, is shown in the following account of the matter reported in his own language:

"I treat everything in a serious spirit," he said, "and I desired, before intrusting my children to a priest, to find out what he would teach them. I consequently inquired after the catechism most in use in the diocese of Paris, and found it to be that of the Abbé Gaume. At once I bought a copy, and my wife and I read it together from one end to the other. But there were there affirmations so opposed to the spirit and essentials of modern culture that we judged it impossible to subject the minds of our children to such instruction. We therefore decided to put them under the care of a Protestant pastor. For a long time I had been accustomed to read Reuss's Bible in my family, and that had made me respect Protestantism."

This, of course, is far from saying that Taine would have called himself a Protestant, or even a Christian; and Pastor Holland, who preached the funeral discourse, was careful not to claim him as a convert. Yet he was able to say, standing in a Protestant pulpit:

"That we are here is due not only to the desire of the widow and children, but to the wish of the deceased, clearly expressed in the will which he made before the fatal turn of his illness. . . . Though M. Taine did not explicitly accept Christian belief, yet, among all the forces which sway the soul, Christianity was more and more in his eyes the greatest. 'It is that,' he wrote, 'which still furnishes four hundred millions of creatures with wings to bear them beyond their narrow horizons, to carry them, by means of purity and goodness, beyond the pain of self-sacrifice.'"

—In the Magazine of the Historical Society of the Imperial University of Tokio for January, 1893, there is a very interesting article on the seals used by Japanese in Roman Catholic times, A. D. 1542–1637. Among Japanese the seal is as much used for signature as the autograph with pen and ink is in Western countries. Far beyond the usage of those who were really Christians or missionary converts, Roman letters were employed as sword ornaments, seals, and shop signs. The researches that are now being made by Japanese scholars in the papers of the old military families and local seats of authority show this clearly. One such seal, much used by one Otomo in the Fukuoka prefecture, who was baptized in 1579, shows an oval a little over an inch in the longer diameter, with floral decoration in the border, and with Roman letters in the centre quite worn by use. Of the second seal figured by the writer, belonging to one Kuroda Norétaka, baptized and called Simeon, there is a cross significant of his belief. Whether "Simeon," who was a daimio, was a genuine convert or not we do not know, for no impression of this seal appears among his own miscellaneous papers. In 1589 he gave his fief to his son Nagamasa, and in 1593 shaved his head in token of renunciation of the world, or of active life, and took the name of Joshi, meaning "like water." His son, Nagamasa, on the 7th of February, 1613, signed his name and used this seal. This use of the seal was probably because it was a curious thing. The third seal figured by the Japanese antiquarian is that of Hosokawa Tadaoki, whose name is spelt with Roman characters, and is found in a letter to one Kodama, August, 1614. The wife of the owner of this seal was a devout Roman Catholic, but her husband, who used the seal, was not; and so she is praised in the edifying letters of the Fathers, while he is not. The use and owner of the fourth seal are not clearly known. It is found on a receipt used in December, 1556. Now Francis Xavier was in Kioto in 1551, but after fifteen days of ill success returned to Yamaguchi. Vila, however, came to Kioto later and organized a church. This last seal seems to prove that some seeds sown by Xavier in and around Kioto soon came to fruitage, and that Roman letters got into restricted use quite early. Here is a clear case of one instance of a seal twenty-four years before the baptism of the first prominent man of official rank, Otomo. The Japanese writer also mentions a number of other seals which he has discovered in the papers of the sixteenth century; but the use, ownership, and graphic designs not being clear, he does not speak at length of them. These relics of Portuguese Christianity are but a few of the remarkable number that have been accumulated by the researches of Japanese at home, in Mexico, and in Europe. Already the materials of an interesting volume on Japano-Roman Christianity are at hand and await the literary artist.

—The same magazine contains a translation into Japanese of a most interesting letter, found in the French archives, of the date of our Revolutionary war. It was discovered by the French Minister in London, who presented a copy to the Japanese Legation, and the translation has been made by Dr. Mitsukuri, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. It is to the effect that England and Russia would make alliance to invade Japan. Capt. Cook is to land in Kamtchatka, collect information about navigation, ports, and harbors; inspect the ships necessary for the invasion; give all necessary information to Russia; take out a large company of English ship and other carpenters, and also carry Russian artisans to England to be trained in shipbuilding. If successful, Russia is to help England with vessels to open Japanese harbors, to develop trade, etc. England is to make alliance with Russia, and if necessary assist her in war with Germany. Many facts were furnished by Mr. Scherer, then in the educational department of Russia. It is further stated that the Emperor then ruling Japan had pacified the troubles between the Buddhist priests and his statesmen, and to show his power had built large palaces and enlarged fortifications. The Russian Government was educating students at Irkutsk for her navy, and these cadets were to be utilized in the invasion of Kamtchatka. Fourteen thousand Cossacks had been within a few years sent into Siberia, and many Russian sailors and naval men were available for the proposed invasion. Russian ships which had recently been sent into Japanese waters had picked up foundered Japanese sailors, seized others near the shore, and had sent them to Irkutsk to teach the Japanese language to Russian naval cadets, and to become Russian officers. Various other historical details are given, while the comments of Dr. Mitsukuri show a close knowledge of European history.

—As matter of fact, he says, through the English papers, we know that in 1776, July 12th, Capt. Cook was sailing from Plymouth for Otaheite, California, and the North, which would mean also navigation to Kamtchatka. The Russians at this time seemed to have a purpose of occupying California and also certain Japanese islands. The French plan was to head off this scheme by sending the Japanese Shogun a letter, with a present of timber, iron, and arms, and to notify the Japanese to guard against the Russians. One Russian gentleman who was thoroughly in favor of opening Russian trade with Japan, believed that the Japanese would not be refractory, and, having received a pass from the Russian Emperor, he felt sure that it could be used in Corea and Japan. It is Dr. Mitsukuri's opinion that it was Russia's purpose to make those descents upon Japan which only a generation or so later were made, but which, on account of the Japanese being on their guard and prepared, ended disastrously for the Russians. The alleged alliances between Great Britain and Russia, and the plans of conquest, were wrecked first by the outburst of war between Turkey and Russia, but still more by the revolt of the United States. When Great Britain attempted to hire 20,000 Russian soldiers to fight against the Americans, it is probable that this plan of campaign against Japan was even more fully elaborated. But this plan became known to the Spanish Minister, then in London, who told it to the French Minister, who, on the 15th of September, 1776, sent notice of the threatened alliance to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. On August 14 the French Minister at Moscow wrote that the English Minister was to depart from the Russian capital some time before, but his departure had been postponed for some special reason, and that he was daily in consultation with the Russian office on some important matter. Writing to the French Minister in London, he said: "The alliance seems incredible, but it is possible." The subject, which has an interesting touch with American history, is to be continued in the next number.

—The occurrence of diamonds in the meteoric iron of Cañon Diablo, Arizona, which was announced by Dr. Foote of Philadelphia a few months ago, and concerning which considerable doubt was expressed by scientists the world over, seems to be confirmed through the minute researches of Friedel of Paris, to whom specimens were submitted for examination. The foreign bodies contained in the iron, to which a hardness of diamond had been ascribed, were determined chemically, optically, and by burning to be virtual "carbonados." This discovery sustains the earlier announcements of Yerofeieff and Latchinoff and of Weinschenk regarding the association of diamonds with the meteorites of Novo-Urei and Arva. No satisfactory explanation of the association is as yet possible, but it seems indubitable that the diamond particles were formed coincidently with the solidification of the enclosing magma. The doubt may, however,

suggest itself to some that not all so-called meteorites are truly such, and that more than ordinary caution for a proper discrimination is now necessary, since it has been shown, as in the case of the famous Ovifak and basaltic irons of Greenland, that the presence of the Widmannstättian figures is not an absolute criterion of meteoritic structure. The specimens of the Ovifak iron brought back by the late expedition of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, in their intimate association with an adhering basalt, practically place beyond question their telluric origin, and give to them the position to which they were doubtfully assigned by Steenstrup. A nearly similar position seems to be held by the recently discovered "meteoritic" stones of the São Francisco district, Brazil, and possibly a critical investigation of surroundings may throw doubt upon the genuineness of other meteorites, especially when these are associated with a region of volcanic activity, past or present.

THE MOTHER OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Life of Catherine Booth, the Mother of the Salvation Army. By F. de L. Booth-Tucker. 2 vols. Fleming H. Revell Co.

MOST of the thirteen hundred pages contained in these bulky volumes are indistinguishable from the vast mass of memorial literature in which the piety of the commonplace living has pathetically sought to canonize the commonplace dead. There is the same unctuous effusiveness, struggling, by means of vehement iteration and exaggerated emphasis, to produce effects attainable only by the skill of the trained artist. There is the same commingling of the sacred and the profane, the holy and the vulgar; the same wearisome use of worn-out religious metaphor and trite religious hyperbole; the same straining to force the reluctant spirit up to an unnaturally high pitch of religious emotion. The theme is of intense and eternal sadness, but it is only on special occasions and by special hands that it can be appropriately treated. For most of us, outside of immediate acquaintances, a speedy and complete oblivion is the natural due, and a printed memoir avails no more to secure the dead a place among the living than the spices and cerements of the ancient Egyptians.

But while this book as the memoir of an individual has the defects of its class, the connection of its subject with the "Salvation Army" gives it a general interest. *Humani nil alienum* is the motto of the student of mankind. As physiology finds no appreciable difference between the bone and flesh, the muscles and nerves, of human beings, no matter what their rank, so all scientific anthropology implies the doctrine of human equality. For its purposes the exhibition of emotion or volition among the poor is of coördinate importance with their display among the rich. Such a movement as that resulting in the Salvation Army may be ridiculous to the "respectable" and disgusting to the refined; but it is a display of human nature upon so large a scale as to command attentive scrutiny. In many obvious respects it resembles the well-known phenomenon, the "revival of religion"; but its magnitude and its duration, its methods and its organization, indicate the presence of special causes.

"We have seen," says Macaulay, "an old woman, with no talents beyond the cunning of a fortune-teller, and with the education of a scullion, exalted into a prophetess and surrounded by tens of thousands of devoted followers, many of whom were, in station and knowledge, immeasurably her superiors; and all this in the nineteenth century; and all this in London." The example is employed to illustrate the truth that in knowledge of the supernatural no progress is possible. In every age there will be sceptics insisting with more or less earnestness that, since God and a future state are either non-existent or unknowable, it is folly to speculate about them; and in every age there will be fierce rebellions against this constraint upon the human spirit, and vehement assertions of an intuitive capability in faith that transcends all experience. We confess that Macaulay seems to us to press his case somewhat too hard. In so far as particular impositions have been detected and exposed, the field of credulity and superstition has been narrowed. But in the capacity and disposition to believe without scientific proof, it may be doubted if mankind has greatly changed under civilization; and a very pretty argument might be constructed demonstrating that where scepticism becomes prevalent among a people, that people is doomed by natural selection to decay. When danger ceases to fascinate and adventure to attract mankind; when no one cares to explore Africa or to seek the North Pole; when we have dismissed all ill-founded hopes and unreasonable fears—then, perhaps, but not till then, shall we see human feeling and human thought and human life ordered without reference to the possibility of a hereafter or the existence of a deity.

If, then, religion be in its essence of the emotions rather than of the reason, the rise of the great mendicant orders, with which the Salvation Army is to be classed, is not strange. Granting the position of the Church that eternal woe awaits every mortal who does not accept the atonement of the Saviour, the placid demeanor of the beneficed clergy and their disciples necessarily forces the enthusiastic believer to protest. Propositions that should affect the hearer with the most dreadful apprehensions or arouse in him the liveliest joy and gratitude, are read in tranquil tones and with unimpassioned manner to a tranquil and impassive audience. It is a commonplace of psychology that emotions are aroused by their physical accompaniments and extinguished by the suppression of these external manifestations. But a preacher who sheds tears over the condition of lost souls, or a congregation that groans with contrition or shouts with joy over redeeming grace, is looked upon askance in all established churches. *Pas de zèle* might be taken as their maxim. It is said that a century ago Crabbe, the poet, was actually remonstrated with for introducing heaven and hell into his sermons. "Sir," said Butler to Wesley, "this pretending to extraordinary revelations and gifts of the Holy Spirit is a horrid thing—a very horrid thing!" Whatsoever things are decorous, whatsoever things are proper, whatsoever things are in good taste—these are the essentials of established religion.

It was the deadening effect of this formalism that roused the wrath of Luther and caused Loyola to institute the Society of Jesus. It was the spiritual sloth of the English parochial clergy that led to the practical secession of Wesley and the organization of the Methodist sect; and it was the development of formalism in this sect that led to the Salvation Army. Mrs. Booth was not an educated woman, but she had more than the education of a scullion, while her talents were evidently of a high order. She had no literary gift—it is impossible to read through the reports of her addresses; but she had the power of plain and forcible speech, she must have had an attractive presence and a moving voice, and she was a religious enthusiast. Her father was a Methodist preacher, her mother was a convert to Methodism, and she was brought up in a very hotbed of fanaticism. Her mother lost three of her five children—fine, promising boys. So intense was her faith that this loss was to her a positive joy, and Mrs. Booth declared that "she never heard her thank the Lord for anything so fervently as for this." "Ah, Kate," she used to say, "I would not have them back for anything." But she was not invulnerable. What to ordinary mortals were the most appalling of bereavements did not afflict her, but she was broken down with sorrow over the spiritual torpor of her husband. It does not appear that he in any way neglected his family or lost his affection for his wife, but he neglected the prayer-meeting and became indifferent to the welfare of his soul; and grief over his backsliding—happily not of life-long duration—darkened her whole existence.

Such a mother as this of course prohibited to her daughter the reading of fiction, and banned the French language as the vehicle of infidelity and impurity. Catherine was brought up upon religious books, and read the Bible through eight times before she was twelve years old. At that age she was actively interested in the cause of total abstinence, and felt a heavy responsibility for the manifold wickedness of this world. She looked with profound pity upon all who were outside the pale of Methodism, and rejected her first lover because of his worldliness; but it was not until after a six-weeks' struggle at the age of sixteen that she became positively assured of her own salvation, concerning which she seems to have had no subsequent doubts. It was after this that her eyes became opened to the spiritual deadness of the Methodist Church, and it is evident that she was destined to assert herself as a leader as soon as the opportunity came. In consequence of her sympathy with the schismatics of 1850, she was "cast out of the synagogue," and for a while rejoiced in her supposed escape from an atmosphere of "formality and worldliness" to one of intense spirituality. It was at this juncture that she met her future husband, whose history closely resembled her own. He had formerly quitted the Church of England for the Methodists, and now, finding that his talents as an exhorter were hampered in this Laodicean organization, he joined the seceders. A marked agreement in opinion and congeniality of disposition quickly led to a union, which seems to have but increased the fervor of both these enthusiastic natures, although the dominating influence was apparently that of the wife.

The seceders from Methodism not turning out to be congenial, and a contemplated connection with the Congregationalists proving abortive, the Booths decided to cast in their lot with the Methodist New Connexion, a sect of some antiquity but of youthful fervor. Here for a season Mr. Booth was in his element. His ideal was a life

> "Where congregations ne'er break up
> And Sabbaths have no end";

and so long as he was allowed to roam from place to place, and to conduct one revival after another, he was contented. Not so, however, with his brethren of the New Connexion. A distinguished American professor of theology, who judiciously hardened his callow pupils to the irreverence which they were sure to encounter in the world by the propædeutical narration of various well-chosen anecdotes, oc-

casionally referred to an incident assigned, we believe, to the camp-meeting at Martha's Vineyard. The managers applied to a "revivalist" of some renown for the terms upon which he would come and labor with them during the camp-meeting season, and got the business-like answer, "I will come for two hundred and fifty dollars for the first hundred converts, and a dollar a head for all beyond that." But the managers refused these terms. "They were afraid," said the professor, "that they might all be converted." So the number of Mr. Booth's converts startled his fellow-ministers, and when the number was computed to average twenty-three a day, they felt towards him as some of the Apostles did towards Paul, that he labored too abundantly. He was required to confine himself to the work of a pastorate, and, with the hearty support of his wife, he refused to be so limited. She had herself become an active evangelist, and the twain started upon the independent mission that was to extend so widely. It was not till 1878, however, that the title of The Salvation Army was adopted by the order. For a time there was a show of maintaining a republican form of government, but even these slight constitutional trammels were found inconvenient, and eventually, by a kind of peaceable *coup d'état*, a despotism was publicly declared. So far as is known, the sovereign power resides in the Booth family and is to be transmitted by descent. At present all of the offspring of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, with their husbands and wives, appear to be associated in the government; and portraits of them all adorn this volume.

As we have said, we have here the genesis of a mendicant order. The condition of the poor has generally furnished the stimulus to the founders of these orders, and it was so in this case. Religion, to adapt Coleridge's apothegm, was to be not only popularized but plebificated. It was not the righteous but sinners that were to be called to repentance, and the call must be of a nature to be obeyed. If ordinary music does not prevail, let the fife and the bass-drum be tried. If a single preacher is disregarded, let processions go forth. If men will not do, try women also. If ordinary speech and garb and demeanor are of no effect, let there be shouting and dancing, with some semblance of military costume. The attention must at all events be roused and the emotions excited, and the preacher can then move his audience as he wills. There is no reply to be made to Mrs. Booth when she contends that strong feeling cannot be maintained without external manifestation.

"How utterly unphilosophical," she exclaims, "is the prevailing notion that persons can be deeply moved on religious subjects, any more than on worldly ones, without manifesting their emotions! This insane idea has done more, I doubt not, to grieve the spirit of God and discourage and extinguish vital religion than almost anything else. . . . The cold, formal services of the Protestant Church have done more to shut out from it the sympathy and adhesion of the masses than any other cause, or, indeed, than all other causes put together. . . . Why not allow a manifestation of feeling? . . . When the Lord comes to His Temple and fills it with His glory, you won't know what to do. You must find vent somewhere, or you will be as the poor old negro said he was, 'ready to burst his waistcoat.'"

It is to a certain extent true that Englishmen pride themselves upon controlling their feelings, and look down upon races that display emotional excitement and indulge in violent gesticulation. But this impassive demeanor is, perhaps, rather an ideal of the upper classes than a racial characteristic. It is a mark of good breeding, but conformity to such standards does not appeal to the common people, and the regulation of religious earnestness according to the canons of polite society has produced schism after schism in the Protestant Church. Quakers, Methodists, Hardshell Baptists, Salvationists—all owe their origin to the same impulse. The latest movement has undoubtedly been helped in England by the wave of sentimentalism that has attended the advent of democracy, and that will scarcely spend itself without thoroughly pauperizing the substratum of society. But what has helped the Salvation Army by furnishing the sinews of war will eventually retard its progress. The judicious investment and expenditure of great sums of money requires different gifts from those of the revivalist, and in its turn the Salvation Army, like other great orders, will stiffen into formalism as inevitably as the most fiery lava, when its course is run, stiffens into stone.

We are tempted to point out certain other similarities in this religious movement to those that have preceded it, but we shall only remark that its leaders display the qualities that belong, perhaps of necessity, to religious autocrats. Tolerance is not to be expected of prophets. He that is assured of divine guidance and inspiration will not submit to be thwarted by human folly. Those who criticise the methods of the Salvation Army meet in this book with the apostolic imprecation upon Alexander the coppersmith. It was envy and the narrowest bigotry on the part of the New Connexion that drove the Booths to secede; but seceders from the Salvation Army are denounced as Judases, and the quick judgments that have overtaken them are exultantly chronicled. Rival organizations are viewed with jealousy and disfavor, and the patronage of the Church of England is declined. Such displays of the baser emotions are not agreeable, but little success in ruling human beings is to be had by any one without pushing others aside; and the creation of the Salvation Army is as much an achievement in the art of governing mankind as is the establishment of an empire.

"PHILANTHROPY" ON HORSEBACK.

On Sledge and Horseback to Outcast Siberian Lepers. By Kate Marsden. Cassell Publishing Co.

ANYTHING more absolutely devoid of literary merit, grammar, or claim to attention from the intelligent public than this volume, it would be hard to find. The slender story is told twice, in some cases three times, and consists chiefly in the narration of such petty details of travel as would be likely to impress a dull person unacquainted with even the rudiments of life in the country traversed. The interstices are filled up with piety as little interesting as the "adventures." These need to be scrutinized in the light of an article published in the St. Petersburg *Grazhdanin* (Nos. 92-96, April 1-5, 1892), from the pen of Special Commissioner Sergius M. Petroff, the official who accompanied Miss Marsden on the trip from Yakutsk to Viluisk and back, commanded the expedition, translated every word she heard, took all the measurements (inside and out) of the leper huts, made the drawings, etc., and saw more lepers than she did. That Miss Marsden is acquainted with Mr. Petroff's refutation of nearly every one of her statements is inferrible from the fact that she has omitted one or two of the most imaginative, which have appeared in Russian and English versions of her tale, preliminary to the issue of her book.

We pass over the bid for the sympathy of teetotalers, in the preface, with the remark that Miss Marsden's memory seems not to serve her with regard to the bottle of champagne she shared with Bishop Miletie in Yakutsk. If she would but tell us the full story of the peculiar way in which Prince Dolgorukoff was "working among his friends" in Moscow for her; of the affair with Dr. Streltzeff; of the way in which her folding-bed was set up for her every night, and the single room at the posting-stations all the way across Siberia reserved for her exclusive use, instead of her being obliged to sleep on the "hard, dirty floor and dirty sheepskins," as she states, her narrative of travel before she reached Yakutsk would gain in piquancy. That she did give tea and sugar to persons on the way is a fact. There are witnesses to prove that she gave two lumps of sugar and a little screw of tea to each of the well-fed inmates of a certain asylum, and one dollar to a large party of prisoners encountered on the road. Whether she carried in her sledge and distributed the many thousand copies of the Gospel which she mentions (she puts the number at exactly nine thousand in one of her Russian stories), those can judge who know the space occupied by cheap Testaments.

In Irkutsk Miss Marsden was provided with all the information about the lepers and the plans for the leper colonies which she now conveys to the public as the result of her journey. It had been sent to the Governor-General of Irkutsk and by him forwarded to St. Petersburg a year and a half before her journey, having been collected by the Yakutsk officials, approved by the Provincial Sanitary Committee, and even published in the Government journal months before her arrival. The boat on the Lena, on which she suffered more "hardships," was of the sort which all officials and merchants prefer to all other modes of conveyance to Yakutsk, owing to its cheapness ($15–$25 for 1,700 miles) and the comfortable accommodations provided under the waterproof deck. In Yakutsk she was shown specimens of the "herb" which she adopted as the plausible excuse for her trip, and was told (what had been known all over Europe long before) that it was worthless as a cure for leprosy. She says that she could gain "no definite information as to the curative or alleviating properties" of the root. Nevertheless, she continued to court "hardships" with the assiduity of a commercial traveller with a keen eye to business, and persisted in going on to Viluisk. She complains of the wretched yourts where they occasionally passed the night on their way thither, and of being compelled to sleep in the open air. To this, Mr. Petroff replies, that, as Miss Marsden was accustomed to the comfort of the best hotels, she was naturally surprised at these yourts, though the Russians preferred them when good, and that this remark of hers, unexplained, would lead to false conclusions among the Russian reading public, who are well acquainted with the life of the Russian peasant, which Miss Marsden is not. Miss Marsden had a tent to herself all the way, and, from Viluisk on, it was the magnificently constructed tent of the *ispravnik*, three-ply, impervious to rain and heat. When the party camped, it was surrounded by a thick screen of young, freshly-cut fir-trees, within ten minutes of their arrival, by the Yakuts who accompanied them, and by those who had assembled out of curiosity, on the news of their coming, at the previously appointed halting-

places, though Miss Marsden would have us believe that the road was unknown. Miss Marsden complains that she could never undress herself during the two months of her journey. Mr. Petroff replies that her folding-bed, mattress, coverlet always sewed in clean sheets, pitcher, basin, brushes, combs, sponges, bags of clothes and other necessaries, were carried into her tent every day; that she had full opportunity to undress and rest; that she did, as a matter of fact, put on her best gown on several occasions, which he specifies; that she could have done so every day; and that the linen of the expedition, including Miss Marsden's, was washed four times during the two months at specified places.

Again, Miss Marsden complains of the food; in several Russian and English accounts she went so far as to state that she had eaten nothing but tea and a sort of hard toast of sour black bread (*tcherniya sukhari*) during the whole two months. Mr. Petroff declares that Miss Marsden brought from Irkutsk bouillon, potted roast beef, reindeer tongues, dried vegetables for soup, prepared coffee, condensed milk, etc. In Yakutsk he bought raisins by the box, prunes, and seedless grapes in sufficient quantities. They had also buckwheat, wheat, and manna groats, pearl barley, prepared mustard, spirits, and cognac. "She never put a bit of black *sukhar* in her mouth," could not even eat the ordinary wheaten *sukhar*, and accordingly dainty ones were prepared for her alone at the best confectioners' in Yakutsk from extra imported flour. As some of these acquired the taste of the leather bags in which they were carried, and Miss Marsden could not eat them, a fresh supply of her delicate bread was made for her in Viluisk. Moreover, in regard to the complaint of lack of meat, Mr. Petroff says that they bought fresh meat and game wherever possible until they arrived at Viluisk. After leaving Viluisk, until their return, the Cossacks, Yakuts, and medical man killed such an abundance of ducks and black cock that their stomachs eventually revolted at "toujours perdrix," and they had fresh meat at every halt in abundance. It is not surprising that Mr. Petroff should exclaim: "Does she really believe what she has written of this journey?" We may join in his wonder. She had pacing horses provided for her—and pacers are rare—since she could not have ridden a dozen fathoms on an ordinary horse.

Mr. Petroff denies most positively that they ever found a dead leper in any house among the sick, or even one near to death; that any lepers ever offered Miss Marsden their repulsive food, or that she controlled herself to the extent of eating it. On the contrary, he states plainly that she was so overcome by the sight of the first leper that he and the medical man begged her not to remain with the invalids more than half an hour at each spot. Mr. Petroff, however, after enforcing this rule, for her health, rode ahead on each occasion and remained two or three hours behind—easily catching up afterwards—to make the detailed examination for her. The lepers told him that they lacked nothing. Their friends and the communities supply them with the same food which they use themselves, and in proper quantities. When there is no leper sufficiently strong to nurse the helpless, the community hires one from another district, paying him up to seven rubles a month, so that they are not neglected, as Miss Marsden states. (The "boots" in a St. Petersburg hotel, by the way, gets four rubles a month, out of which he clothes himself and furnishes his brushes and blacking.) In one place twenty-two lepers own twenty cows and a bull. Other settlements are equally well off. Contrary to Miss Marsden's assertion, the Yakuts of this region are great cattle breeders, the arable land and fodder grasses being absolutely phenomenal. This is of a piece with her more general information. "But you could never reckon up all her misstatements!" exclaims Mr. Petroff at last, in despair.

The common sense of the matter is this: Russia is amply able and willing to take care of the sixty-six lepers over whom this disproportionate fuss and self-advertisement has been wasted, in a manner thoroughly insulting to Russia. Enough money has been collected already to do all or nearly all that is required, according to a recent statement of Bishop Miletie of Yakutsk, who also announces that three of the nuns who went from Moscow, lavishly provided with money, clothing, and materials in the piece, are quite sufficient for the dirty work of tending the lepers, which it forms no part of Miss Marsden's own programme to undertake in person. The proportions in which the sums collected are expended may be judged from one instance. Mr. Sievers of Irkutsk gave 2,000 rubles. Miss Marsden spent nearly one-third (600 r.) on her own journey and 1,400 on supplies for the sixty-six lepers. (See *Siberian Messenger*, *Eastern Review* of Irkutsk, and the *Day*, St. Petersburg, July 24, 1892.) What, then, is the motive of Miss Marsden's contemplated trip to America, and of her book? Ready answer could be found in a mass of articles about her published during the past three years by the press of New Zealand, where Miss Marsden spent a number of years previous to 1889, when this Siberian leper hunt was planned, and where she is thoroughly understood. To be precise we will name, among many, the *New Zealand Mail* of December 9 and December 16, 1892; the Wellington *Evening Post*, July 17, 1890; February 20, 1891; December 10, 1892; the Wanganui *Chronicle*, December 19, 1892; the Christchurch *Weekly Press*, September 24, 1891; the Oamaru *Mail*, November 26, 1892.

The "A. L. A." Index: An Index to General Literature—Biographical, Historical, and Literary Essays and Sketches, Reports and Publications of Boards and Societies dealing with Education, Health, Labor, Charities and Correction, etc., etc. By Wm. I. Fletcher, A.M., Librarian of Amherst College, with the coöperation of many Librarians. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Fletcher and his disinterested colleagues in a work which it was worth while to begin in some fashion, must have prepared themselves for fault-finding proportionate to the diversity of the field covered or within the scope of the Index. No one critic could point out all the deficiencies and inconsistencies, and each would bring to bear examples drawn from his special knowledge. If we perforce join the ranks of those who dwell more on the shortcomings of the undertaking than on the merit of those engaged in it, it is from a simple desire to repair the former in future supplements.

We begin, then, with the fundamental test of selection, and remark that Col. Malleson's 'Ambushes,' which is technical in character, is taken, while his more general treatises 'Battles of India,' 'Battlefields of Germany,' and 'Studies from Genoese History' are omitted. In general literature, we miss the works of J. M. Robertson, 'Modern Humanists' and 'Essays toward a Critical Method'; Henley's 'Essays'; George Moore's 'Impressions and Opinions'; George Barnett Smith's 'Poets and Novelists.' One is glad to have Morley's 'Critical Miscellanies,' but regrets the loss of his other collective works, 'Studies in Literature' and 'Diderot and the Encyclopædists.' If Donald G. Mitchell's 'Wet Days' provides food for the zealous inquirer, why do not his 'English Lands, Letters, and Kings,' 'Seven Stories,' 'About Old Story-Tellers'? Why should Stebbing's 'Verdicts of History' find a place in the Index and not his equally worthy 'Some Reviewers Reviewed'? Plutarch's 'Lives' should not have been discriminated against in favor of Diogenes Laertius's 'Lives of the Greek Philosophers'; nor De Morgan's 'Paradoxes' in favor of Paget's.

A work intended to aid serious students or others besides Chautauquans and small libraries should take account of Abel's 'Linguistic Essays,' Benn's 'Greek Philosophers,' Blackie's 'Horæ Hellenicæ,' Gardner's 'New Chapters in Greek History,' Jebb's 'Attic Orators,' Nettleship's 'Essays in Latin Literature,' and Sellar's 'Roman Poets of the Augustan Age,' among writings upon classical literature. Scientific literature is but scantily represented. Perhaps the Index could not be expected to embrace the very valuable series of monographs edited by J. Borden Saunderson under the title, 'Foreign Biological Memoirs,' but Tait's 'Recent Advances in Physical Sciences' would seem to fall within its scope. In the line of more popular reading we should have looked for Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' Piper's 'Lives of the Leaders of the Church Universal,' Cesaresco's 'Italian Characters,' Ward's 'Reign of Victoria,' Gilbert Scott's 'Lectures on Architecture.'

The poverty of good sources of information is shown by the references under Amerigo Vespucci. All that the indexers have found concerning the discoverer are: Frost's 'Half Hours with Early Explorers,' O'Murray's 'Catholic Pioneers,' Vogel's 'Century of Discovery'—of which we may say that not one is of value to anybody studiously minded. Again, too many antiquated authorities are used. If Belknap's 'American Biography' is worth indexing, then Eliot, Knapp, and certainly Sparks's 'Library of American Biography' should appear. Levi Woodbury's writings are hardly of living importance. It would have been more to the purpose to have Gallatin's, or even George Washington's.

The subject-references in many cases fail to convey much meaning, and some of them may almost be classed among the humors of indexing. Under "Honor" is a reference to "Honor due to all men" (apparently a sermon), while the entry, "Invalid," in Payne's 'Private Views,' proves to be a trifle on Invalid Literature. The compilers have in many instances lost sight of their proper function. Many works are analyzed which might properly be called non-indexable; for example: Adams's 'New Departure' and 'Chapters of Erie,' Cozzens's 'Dr. Bushwhacker,' Lady Barker's 'Travelling Abroad,' Dilke's 'Greater Britain,' Brooke's 'Seven Months' Run,' Fairbanks's 'Aguecheek,' John Fiske's 'Tobacco and Alcohol,' and George Augustus Sala's 'America Revisited.' We should have just as much right to expect Bonvalot's 'Across Asia,' or Cooke's 'Old Touraine' and a thousand others, to be indexed as Lady Barker's or Sala's travels.

The abbreviations used are not irreproachable. Some of the more objectionable are Bunce, Bach. bluff.; Boyd, Aut. holid.; Dodge, 12 miles; Fliedner, Praying and w.; Gilfillan, 1st gall.; Gladden, Appl. x'ty (for Applied Christianity); Gurney, Tertium; Mitchell, Bound

toge.; Oxford move.; Trench, Lec. medieval; Whittier, Lit. recre. When we add that in our opinion the next edition of the A. L. A. Index should take cognizance of the United States census reports as well as the Labor and Charity reports of the several States incorporated in the present edition, we conclude our ungracious task, and place the volume on the shelf beside Poole's Index—the latter a more successful, but also, let us freely admit, a far less difficult, enterprise.

A Guide to the Paintings of Florence, being a complete historical and critical account of all the Pictures and Frescoes in Florence, etc., etc. By Karl Karoly. George Bell & Sons.

How far cramming, beyond the degree allowed by Murray and Baedeker, will help the tourist to understand the Italian Renaissance, can only be ascertained by experiment, but Karl Karoly's experiment does not contribute to the solution of the problem. To succeed in such an undertaking, one might go to work in two different methods, viz., to study art and the opinions of the most thoughtful critics until one had acquired that comparative breadth of judgment which is the result only of large culture, and then venture to speak *ex cathedra*, taking the risks of it; or to collate all the authoritative opinions and let the reader weigh them together before the work of art, and be responsible for the conclusion. Karl Karoly adopts neither, and falls absurdly between the two stools. His own study of either the pictures or the critics is utterly superficial, and while his judgment of the former is crudely dogmatic, his collation of the latter is absurd. The instruction given on his own account may be fairly judged from a quotation from the description of the well-known "Calumny" of Botticelli. "The female heads are all from the same model, but are painted with variety of expression. The figures are rather too vehement in action. The high finish of every detail, the brilliancy of the light, and accurate distances are especially to be remarked." Discussing the "Fornarina," he says:

"Erroneously ascribed to Raphael. Attributed by all connoisseurs to Sebastiano del Piambo [the form of Piombo to which he adheres throughout, perhaps not knowing that the sobriquet was derived from the piombo, or leaden seal, on his certificate of appointment as painter to the Pope]. . . . The name of Fornarina, as applied to Raphael's mistress, does not occur before the middle of the last century. The history of this person [?] to whom Raphael was attached even to his death is obscure, nor are we *very clear as to her likeness.* This picture, inscribed with the date 1512, is said to represent her; but it bears no resemblance *to the authentic picture* by Raphael, inscribed with his name, and called the Fornarina in the Barbarini Palace in Rome."

Of Verocchio we have in No. 1267 *bis*, "Verocchio, Madonna. The only other painting by him is his Baptism of Christ in the Academy," but in the reference to that picture we are told that it is "his only authentic picture in existence." In reference to this picture the author quotes Richter to the effect that "not merely the angel ascribed to him [Leonardo] by tradition, but also the figures of Christ and of the second angel, as well as the landscape background, are obviously painted in oil, a medium which Leonardo always employed, whereas Verocchio never abandoned his tempera groundwork." It would be impossible to concentrate more inaccuracy regarding the particular picture than is here given, without the least apparent discrimination or disapprobation by the author of the book. The entire picture is painted, so far as it was finished, in the same manner, being laid in in tempera, and finished in transparent oils, as was the custom of most of the painters of that day. The author says that the Gozzoli fresco in the Riccardi palace was painted by lamp-light, the tolerable certainty being that the painting was done before the ceiling was put on, as the room in which the chapel was built is well lighted and the only use of the ceiling was to complete the seclusion of the chapel.

The "quotations from the best authorities" are pitchforked in with more regard for variety than for authority—Horner by the side of Ruskin; Richter and Morelli sometimes and then Crowe and Cavalcaselle—in utter ignorance that "all the connoisseurs" give neither Richter nor Morelli any technical authority whatever, and none of any kind to Horner; that Morelli, while he discredits all the Giorgiones which are accepted by the highest authorities, is always finding new pictures by the master which no one else accepts, and that, in fact, his individual identifications have no weight whatever with those who understand the technics of the Italian schools. Crowe and Cavalcaselle are on the whole the highest authorities we have thus far named, and where they err there is little probability of more secure judgment from other critics, as to questions of authenticity or technics.

The use of any catalogue of this nature is always doubtful, as the changes in the arrangement of the pictures and their numbering throw it quickly out of use. But in any case Karl Karoly's attempt to occupy the place of cicerone is a complete failure, except so far as it indicates the whereabouts of all the pictures in Florence and its immediate vicinity.

Hereditary Genius: An Inquiry into Its Laws and Consequences. By Francis Galton, F.R.S., etc. Second edition. Macmillan & Co. 1892. 8vo, pp. xxvii., 379.

Hereditary Ability is the title Mr. Galton would now prefer to that originally given to his book. When he wrote, it was commonly believed that the human mind had something supernatural in it; that proper directing was what was necessary to make the power of the mind almost unlimited, and that children were born similar in mental ability, subsequent differences being due to surroundings and training. The purpose of the work was the establishment of the fact that individuals inherit different intellectual capacities, and that, no matter what the influences, opportunities, and struggles, nature limits the powers of the mind as definitely as those of the body. On these points, among thinkers everywhere, the author's opinions have prevailed. His book is reprinted much as written more than twenty years ago. To have incorporated a mass of new statistical evidence now available would have necessitated recasting tables and comparisons to such an extent as practically to compel rewriting the whole; this the author would not undertake. Had it been written anew, according to the later preface, some portions should have been greatly changed—for instance, that based on the theory of pangenesis, now set aside, or that relating to variations.

The latter are not here defined as we are used to see them. Two fundamentally distinct conceptions are said to be included in the ordinary use of the word variation: sports and variations properly so called.

"The filial centre falls back further towards mediocrity in a constant proportion to the distance to which the parental centre has deviated from it, whether the direction of the deviation be in excess or in deficiency. All true variations are (as I maintain) of this kind, and it is in consequence impossible that the natural qualities of a race may be permanently changed through the action of selection upon mere variations. The selection of the most serviceable *variations* cannot even produce any great degree of artificial and temporary improvement, because an equilibrium between deviation and regression will soon be reached, whereby the best of the offspring will cease to be better than their own sires and dams.

"The case is quite different in respect to what are technically known as 'sports.' In these, a new character suddenly makes its appearance in a particular individual, causing him to differ distinctly from his parents and from others of his race. Such new characters are also found to be transmitted to descendants. Here there has been a change of typical centre; a new point of departure has somehow come into existence, towards which regression has henceforth to be measured, and consequently a real step forward has been made in the course of evolution. When natural selection favors a particular sport, it works effectively towards the formation of a new species, but the favor that it simultaneously shows to mere variations seems to be thrown away, so far as that end is concerned."

The above brings natural selection more nearly in line with the procedure in artificial selection. It makes evolutionary progress in any direction to depend entirely on the advent of sports, of which the originating causes are still in question. We cannot agree, however, in treating the racial centre, mediocrity, as a fixture so far as all influences other than selection are concerned; or, to put it differently, we cannot admit that all evolution is due to selection.

The views of Lombroso and others in respect to the close relationship between genius in its technical sense and insanity are not fully concurred in by Mr. Galton; yet he admits that his later observations have led in the same direction so much as to surprise him by the frequency of mentally unbalanced relatives among the offspring of the exceptionally able. Persons of extreme mental activity, he says, must often possess brains more excitable and peculiar than is consistent with soundness. Such persons may be crazed at times or may give way completely. Their progeny may be reduced to the irresponsible by inheriting their excitability or other peculiarities with a still smaller proportion of what is more needed in a proper mental balance. Hope for the elevation and improvement of mankind rests on that race in which the natural gifts, bodily, intellectual, and moral, of the most prolific class are above the line of mediocrity. In the history of evolution Mr. Galton finds no reason for doubting that from such a centre another race may be developed as far above the highest now existing as the latter is above the lowest.

The Tuscan Republics (Florence, Siena, Pisa, and Lucca), with Genoa. By Bella Duffy. [Story of the Nations.] G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This book is a disappointment. There are few subjects in the whole range of history more interesting than the Tuscan republics, and the interest is due not only to swift and startling outward events, but to the significance of the political and social evolution of which those events were the symptoms. Nevertheless, with such a theme Miss Duffy has failed to make either an interesting "popular" book or a useful historical manual. We are quite unacquainted with any previous work of hers, so that we can but wonder what qualifications she possessed to justify the editor of this series in raising her into the companionship of Freeman, Vámbéry, George Rawlinson, Mahaffy, Thorold Rogers, Baring-Gould, and other compe-

tent historical writers who have contributed to the series. Her book, both in style and matter, reminds us of those historical theses prepared by college students who, with a certain aptitude for research and no experience in composition, grind out an unsymmetrical summary of the authorities they have consulted. We have observed no single thought in this volume which disclosed any power on the part of Miss Duffy to think for herself; on the contrary (and this is more serious), she seems not to realize that history is valuable exactly in proportion as it establishes just relations between persons and events, and reveals the fatal evolution of character in peoples as in individuals.

This very history of Florence, for instance, seems but a register of murders and banishments as chaotic as a madman's delirium, unless it be shown what produced them and what they resulted in. Most readers of Miss Duffy's book would fail to see the meaning of each revolution, or how, under different names, Florence gradually passed through all stages of popular government, to sink at last, exhausted, into the power of an acknowledged tyrant. It is because she tried now nobles, and now bourgeois, and now artisans as her rulers that her experience has been so precious to posterity. To maintain an equilibrium among the various elements of a State may be defined as the aim of an ideal government; to show how one element or another encroached and usurped is certainly one of the chief purposes of history. For example, the historian of the United States since the rebellion ought to show how the manufacturing class has really controlled the Government, with the efforts of the other classes to counteract this undue influence. So at Florence, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, there was a perpetual conflict of classes, and Miss Duffy should have interpreted, point by point, the variations in that conflict. Each of the great Italian communes of the middle age might have taken Dante's line "Libertà va cercando, che è si cara" as its motto, and any adequate account of those communes ought to explain how it was that they fell short of liberty, whether by the greed of one class or the truculence of another, whether by the corrupting influence of a family or by the "personal magnetism" of a demagogue. Merely to relate that in a certain year priors were chosen, and in another year a Council of Nine or of Twenty rose or fell, and that there were so many score of broken heads on each occasion, seems hardly more worthy of serious attention than are the reports of contemporary murders or of "holocausts" in the daily press. The experiment in government of Florence, Pisa, Siena, Genoa, and their sister republics must be treated in the way we have suggested in order to have its true significance appear; treated after Miss Duffy's fashion, the careers of those republics seem as unrelated to the great development of human progress as are the fitful homicidal outbursts in some South American capital.

We regret to have to say this of a book from which we had expected much; but mere study, mere exploration of historical documents, cannot make an historian. We can commend Miss Duff's conscientiousness in both these respects. She is modest, and never puts forth an opinion of her own. Often we can almost hear the French or German writer whom she has consulted speak through her lines. Nevertheless, her book cannot rank with the earlier epitomes of Sismondi and Balbo, or with the recent manual of Hunt. The proof-reading is so bad that we infer that the author could not have seen the proofs. Many excellent views of Italy, with portraits and process reproductions of works of art, serve to remind the reader of a glory and a charm which he might not derive from the text.

Studies in the Civil, Social, and Ecclesiastical History of Early Maryland. By the Rev. Theodore C. Gambrall, A.M., D.D. New York: T. Whittaker. 1893.

UNTIL very recent times, no one of the original thirteen States has been so culpably indifferent to its history as Maryland. McMahon's work, from both the historical and legal points of view one of the ablest books ever produced in this country, was so coldly received that the second volume never saw the light. In the school-books of the last generation, the Boston tea-party was dwelt on with the most circumstantial minuteness, while slight notice or none was taken of the Maryland tea-burning; and the present writer well remembers his earliest historical studies in a book that gave more space to the destruction of the Willey house than to the whole colonial history of Maryland.

Happily, of late years this state of things has changed. The ancient archives of the State, by the wise liberality of the Legislature, are now accessible to students and in process of publication; popular histories have been written, and many special monographs and studies have thrown light upon the most instructive features of a past that was in many respects unique. A pleasant evidence of this historical awakening is given by the book before us, a series of studies of the social and political conditions of the colonial period, originally delivered as lectures before the students of the Maryland Agricultural College.

For such a work Dr. Gambrall is well fitted, not only by his familiarity with the subject, but by the breadth and fairness of his views. A German philosopher has noted the fact that it is impossible for a human being to watch two sparrows fighting in a gutter without taking sides with one or the other sparrow; and, *à fortiori*, that no one can read, much less write, history without becoming to some extent a partisan. In Maryland history we have had too much of this, and too many of the writers on the subject have seemed to hold a brief on one side or the other. This one-sidedness Dr. Gambrall has endeavored to avoid; and even if he has not absolutely divested himself of bias—a state of mind probably impossible, and perhaps undesirable—he certainly shows a fairness which is altogether exemplary. This is well shown in his account of the acts and policy of the founder of the colony, in whom some have seen a man of almost quixotic benevolence and liberality, others a wise and prudent statesman, and others a selfish bigot kept in check only by the force of circumstances. The facts that Cecilius pursued exactly the course that a good and wise man would pursue, that he was firm in his general policy while ready to yield such of his rights as were plainly contrary to the public good, and that his province steadily grew and prospered under his rule, are undisputed; the only question being that of ulterior motives, which is much like disputing about the chorography of the distal surface of the moon.

As the title indicates, these lectures do not undertake to tell the story of Maryland, but discuss consecutive phases of that story. After a general view of English colonization, we have the peculiar constitution of Maryland explained, that colony being made by the charter a small independent kingdom, exempt from the control of King or Parliament, and ruled by the Proprietary and freemen alone. The first foundation, the early legislation, the revolution which took the government from the Proprietary's hands, the changed conditions after its restoration to his grandson, the events which led to the American Revolution, and Maryland's share in that great struggle, all receive due attention.

One or two unimportant oversights we have noticed, as on p. 61, where, misled by Chalmers, Dr. Gambrall states that Maryland was the first colony erected into a province, forgetting the charter of Avalon. Again, on p. 107, he says that it is not known whether Thomas Cornwaleys was Protestant or Catholic, overlooking his remonstrance to the Proprietary on his dealings with the Jesuits, which shows the Captain to have been a zealous Catholic.

A more serious error occurs on p. 35, where the author states that by the charter of Avalon "the freeholders were to be assembled for the making of laws for the province," that the same clause was inserted in the charter of Maryland, and that in the latter colony Cecilius, "on whom the world has been delighted to lavish its praise, attempted so far to limit the privilege of the assembly as to claim the sole initiative in the making of laws." The natural inference is that Cecilius attempted an arbitrary violation of the rights of his colonists, and therefore does not deserve the praise of posterity. Now this is a question of fact, and the facts are that, by the charters of both Avalon and Maryland, the initiative in legislation was given to the Proprietary alone, the freemen having only an advisory and dissentient voice. It was easy to see that this would not work well, and, after brief trial, in which each party rejected the laws of the other, Cecilius conceded the initiative to the people, reserving the veto power to himself. So far from attempting any invasion of the people's rights, he promptly relinquished an important part of his own.

One very surprising statement we find on p. 203, where the author speaks of Maryland's treatment of the Indians as a blot on her fair fame. Certainly we should have thought that if her record were clear on any point, it is that of her dealings with the Indians; and as Dr. Gambrall gives no particulars, we cannot conceive what he has in mind. With all the Southern Indians the colonists lived in unbroken friendship from the very first purchase of land from the "Emperor" of Pascataway and the werowance of Yoacomico: they were taken under the protection of the English, and their safety stipulated for in all treaties. With the more warlike Susquehannoughs there was almost unbroken peace, and treaties ever renewed: the colonists declared them "a bulwark of the northern parts of the province," and built them a fort for their security against the Senecas and Oneidas. The Eastern Shore Indians sometimes gave a little trouble, but nothing of a serious character, and we cannot think what incident in all her dealings with the Indians Maryland has cause to be ashamed of, unless it be the humiliation of the King of Chaptico, who was fined by a manorial court for pig-stealing.

Memorial of Nathaniel Holmes Morison (1815–1890), First Provost of the Peabody Institute (1867-1890). Baltimore. 1892.

Catalogue of the Library of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore. Part V. S–Z. 1892.

THE privately printed Memorial, by a member

of Dr. Morison's immediate family, is an admirable tribute. Dr. Morison died in November, 1890, a month before reaching his seventy-fifth birthday. To the last he maintained his interest in and relations with the Peabody Institute, with which he had been wholly identified for over twenty years, officially as Provost and practically as Librarian-in-Chief. He did not live to see the appearance in type of the fifth volume of the printed Catalogue of the Institute Library issued during the past year, and completing what is probably the most generally useful and, typographically, the most intelligently displayed index to general literature thus far compiled in this country. The severe discipline of his early years, and his arduous struggle for education at Exeter and Harvard, gave much additional robustness to the natural strength of his New Hampshire inheritance of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. For twenty years he successfully managed a girls' school of no little repute in Baltimore, during which time he had published a few educational works, and had devoted himself to serious studies and to the requirements of a home life rather than to the amenities and exactions of society. He was, therefore, in 1867, when he accepted, at some personal sacrifice, the office of Provost, fully equipped in many ways for the large duties before him, and it is at this time that Dr. Morison's public life properly begins.

The two great services performed by Dr. Morison for the Peabody Institute, although he was active in all things pertaining to his charge, were his energetic and scholarly direction of the purchase of the foundation books of the Library, and his supervision over and large share in the construction of the now-finished Catalogue. The collocation of a large library and the making of an adequate catalogue cannot, in the nature of things, be the achievement of any single person; but, in the case of Provost Morison, so completely did the Library reflect the fineness and firmness of his judgment and his persistent adherence to the high standards established in the selection and purchase of books, that it seems to have absorbed his personality into every working method and policy. Although at first beset with problems of unusual difficulty, chief among them being a continual demand to "popularize" the institution, Dr. Morison seems to have carried his points with almost unvarying success, and the result at the time of his death was a collection of books of permanent value, which have added largely to the intellectual wealth and reputation of the city in which they have found abode. He was singularly fortunate in having the cordial coöperation of the Trustees of the institution.

Of the printed Catalogue we have already once spoken in commendation, and it only remains to say, on the completion of the immense task, that, judged as a whole, it is perhaps the most useful performance of its kind in existence. Careful analysis and indexing have given more practical worth and availability to these 100,000 books than a catalogue constructed upon a pinched and falsely economical plan could possibly give to a library of four times that number. This and Dr. Billings's great Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, much resembling each other in scope and in the striking merits of certain typographical felicities, are worthy monuments of American scholarship as applied to the craft of bibliography.

To able and sympathetic coadjutors in his difficult tasks belongs a generous share of praise, and to them, with characteristic probity, Dr. Morison would be first to make acknowledgments; but to him alone belongs the substantial glory of giving vitality and continuing force to a great institution. It was his constant wish that his deeds should be his fitting monument, and his ambition, perhaps chiefly because it was not a personal one, has been amply realized.

Fratris Iohannis de Serravalle, Ord. Min., Episcopi et Principis Firmani Translatio et Comentum totius Libri Dantis, cum textu italico Fratis Bartholomæi a Colle, ejusdem Ordinis. Prato.

THE student who feels impelled to acquaint himself with John of Serravalle's Latin commentary on the 'Divine Comedy,' recently published at Prato by the order and at the expense of the Pope, will wish that either the Pontiff's munificence or the zeal of the Franciscan editors had been limited. What would have made several volumes of a convenient size is put into the form of a ponderous folio, padded by the addition of the unimportant Italian text of a Fra Bartolomeo da Colle, and by the insertion at the end of each canto of divers edifying essays by the editors on current and other topics, until the whole takes up 1,233 pages. The task of examining the commentary is, however, a pleasant one, both on account of the novelty of the circumstances under which it was written, and because it is almost the last of its kind published or to be published. Only one other of importance, that of Guido da Pisa, still remains in manuscript. When that sees the light, and when the work of sifting and comparing—begun in 1878 by Hegel's concise essay, 'Ueber den historischen Werth der älteren Dante-Commentare,' and greatly advanced by Rocca's recent 'Di alcuni Commenti della Divina Commedia composti nei primi vent' anni dopo la morte di Dante'—is complete, we may at last hope to know what to disregard and what to keep from the enormous mass of partly valueless, partly valuable comment which has been handed down to us from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The work of John of Serravalle ranks about twelfth in the list by order of chronology, and may be regarded as a granddaughter of Boccaccio's comment, for Benvenuto da Imola was among Boccaccio's audience at Florence in 1373, and John of Serravalle among Da Imola's in Bologna a little later. The writer, Giovanni dei Bertoldi (better known as Giovanni da Serravalle, from his birthplace, a little parish which appertains ecclesiastically to the diocese of Rimini, but forms part of the Republic of San Marino), was a noted Franciscan scholar, preacher, lecturer, and ecclesiastical agent, resident for various terms of years at Bologna, Florence, Rome, at one time Provincial of his order in the Marches, finally Bishop of Fermo, and a not unimportant member of the Council of Constance. In 1416, while the Council was awaiting the result of negotiations with the Anti-Pope, John of Serravalle, whose alert intelligence and good humor seem to have made him popular everywhere, was begged by Cardinal Amidei of Saluzzo, and more especially by two English prelates, Nicholas Bubwith, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Robert Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury, to translate Dante's great poem into Latin, and to write on it a commentary in the same tongue, for the instruction and entertainment of those of the Council who were not Italians. This great task, begun and completed within a twelvemonth, is a fitting type of the eager ambition and incessant activity of men's minds in the early fifteenth century; and though the Bishop of Fermo's translation is by no means extraordinary, and his commentary the simplest sort of exposition, the reader can scarcely help noticing in them both a freshness and breadth of mind distinctly unmediæval. Throughout, too, one finds with pleasure traces of Serravalle's good humor and popularity. Florence, for instance, he declares, is by no means as bad as Dante painted it (pp. 176, 58), nor are the Bolognese by nature avaricious (p. 231).

But the chief interest in the commentary for English readers is that in it is the only bit of evidence that can possibly be cited for what Englishmen sometimes try hard to believe—that Dante studied at Oxford, or at least visited it. That such was the case was maintained by Dean Plumptre some years ago, with Mr. Gladstone's recent approval, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for last June, in which, assuming that Dante visited every place he spoke of, he endeavored to show that those places in Northern Europe which Dante mentioned were the necessary stages in a journey to England. Once in England, says Mr. Gladstone, his destination could have been none other than Oxford, whither he went "to refresh his thirst by a fast-swelling fountain-head of knowledge, and to imp the wings by which he was to mount, and mount so high that few have ever soared above him into the empyrean of celestial wisdom." Aside from this alleged antecedent probability, the testimony for Dante's visit to Oxford reduces itself to a single remark of Serravalle's in his fifth preamble:

"Modo, notandum, quod Dante dilexit hanc puellam Beatricem hystorice et litteraliter; sed allegorice et anagogice dilexit Theologiam sacram, in qua diu studuit tam in Oxoniis in regno Anglie, quam in Parisiis in regno Frantie, et fuit Bachallarius in Universitate Parisiensi, in qua legit Sententias pro forma Magisterii. Legit Bibliam, respondit omnibus Doctoribus, ut moris est, et fecit omnes actus, qui fieri debent per doctorandum in Sacra Theologia. Nihil restabat fieri, nisi inceptio, seu conventus; et ad incipiendum, seu faciendum conventum, deerat sibi pecunia: pro qua acquirenda rediit Florentiam. Optimus artista, perfectus theologus, erat nobilis prosapia, prudens in sensu naturali; propter que, factus fuit Prior in palatio populi Florentini, et sic cepit sequi officia palatii et neglexit studium, nec rediit Parisios."

This passage, it should be noted, occurs in a commentary written in hot haste in 1416—one hundred and twenty-five years after Dante is said to have studied at Oxford—at the request of two English prelates, one of whom had just been Chancellor of the University of Oxford, by an urbane and obliging Churchman, who had himself been the recipient of English courtesies (p. 259), and whose account of Dante's life is in other respects inexact, both in substance and in form. Under these circumstances, how much weight can we attach to this casual mention of Dante's visit to Oxford?

A Diary of the Salisbury Parliament, 1886–1890. By Henry W. Lucy. Illustrated by Harry Furniss. Cassell & Co. 1892.

THE unusual charm of Mr. Lucy's two former volumes, 'The Diary of Two Parliaments,' gave a corresponding interest to the announcement of this new one. The first impression produced by it is that the writer has grown older, and, with the lapse of years, has lost something of the elasticity which could mingle exuberant fun with serious narration. The volume is tinged with the sort of regret with which one looks back to bygone days, dwelling

upon the changes that have taken place and the faces that have gone—Mr. Disraeli and John Bright, Mr. Bradlaugh and Major O'Gorman. In fact, a considerable part consists of obituaries. But out of all the wrecks of time still stands forth, furnishing, besides all else, full inspiration to Mr. Lucy's pen, the figure of the marvellous old man who, while nearing eighty-four years, can still, with undiminished energy and power of voice, hold the House of Commons for two hours and a quarter in an exposition of the Home-Rule Bill, extorting admiration almost equally from friends and foes. Mr. Lucy's power of description, however, remains undiminished, whether exercised in praise, as of Lord Granville, in chaffing, as of Mr. Goschen, or in fierce sarcasm, as against the Duke of Argyll. One can well believe that the author of 'Toby in Parliament,' as reported in *Punch*, is treated with consideration even by the higher dignitaries, in view of the public portraiture to which they may be subjected by his graphic pen.

It is a wonderful picture of the inner life of that assemblage, which, combining its actual condition with its past history, may be called the most remarkable public body that ever existed. What would not be the value of a similar account from 1750 through the struggle with France and our war of Independence, from the outbreak of the French Revolution to the overthrow of Napoleon; or again from the agitation of the first Reform Bill to the repeal of the Corn Laws and the establishment of free trade! What a nursery of men that House of Commons has been! Generation after generation has produced its fruit, more or less eminent, no doubt, but standing forth in all the sharpness and strength of individual character. Take, for instance, Mr. Lucy's account of Mr. Balfour: first, "a fair-faced languid youth, too indolent to stand upright; with pleasant voice, polished manner, and picturesque appearance"; next, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, developing into "a civil Cromwell, the most unbending thorough administrator of iron rule Ireland has known since '98"; again when, in the House of Commons, facing questions by the Irish members, he "stood at bay with his back to the wall parrying with light rapier the bludgeon blows rained upon him, now and then stepping forward and pinking an adversary with sharp, clear thrusts"; and then his comparative failure as leader of the House from the want of those conciliatory qualities which made of plain Mr. W. H. Smith, dealer in newspapers, the most successful leader since Lord Palmerston. It is at once as a training and a testing ground for individuals that the House of Commons has a large part of its value. Turning the view, almost in despair, towards our Congress, we yet cannot resist the conviction that, with a proper organization, our House of Representatives might surpass the House of Commons even in this respect.

Of the illustrations in the book it may be said, that while not wanting in force and skill, and possessing much merit as likenesses, they partake too much of caricature, and so fall below the dignity of the text. If we may exaggerate in both directions, it is like placing the cartoons of *Puck* in a collection of portraits by Vandyke and Velasquez.

Frederic Chopin. By Charles Willeby. Scribners. Pp. 316.

CHOPIN has been unfortunate in his biographers. Karasowski, although interesting, is incomplete; Liszt's book, though poetic and suggestive, is a rhapsody rather than a biography; Mr. Bennett's book is a mere compilation, while Niecks's two volumes, a monument of industry and extremely valuable for reference, are hardly adapted for consecutive reading, not to speak of the fact that his opinions are extremely erratic and untrustworthy. There was room, therefore, for another work, combining biography with criticism, and not too elaborate for the general reader, and this room Mr. Willeby has endeavored to occupy. He has not entirely succeeded. The biographic parts of the book are readable, even if they do not include much that is new, but the critical portions emphasize the fact that England is hardly the land in which to look for a just appreciation of Chopin's genius. As a rule it is the less inspired and more popular of his pieces that are lavishly praised here; while those whose originality and poetic individuality are most pronounced are dismissed as "morbid"—a word which seems to be a great favorite with people of robust nerves when they come across the gossamer emotions of an artist's dream-life. Even the Preludes, the most marvellous pieces ever written for piano, are described as "morbid." When the reader meets with the statement that the glorious C sharp minor nocturne — which is a perfect little music-drama in four pages—is "labored and sickly"; or the assertion that the middle movement of the B minor scherzo "is inexpressibly sweet for a few bars, but after that one experiences a sickly sensation"—whereas in truth it is the most heavenly melody ever written—one may resist the temptation to close Mr. Willeby's book and cast it into the fire, but one loses all confidence in him as a guide, and feels like advising him to stick to Handel, and Hummel, and Sir Arthur Sullivan, whose music is not "morbid" and "sickly," but has the true flavor of British roast-beef and plum-pudding, with no "made-dishes" nonsense about it. What a pity that the best a man of genius gives to the world should always be appreciated by only a select few!

Foil and Sabre: A Grammar of Fencing, in detailed lessons for professor and pupil. By Louis Rondelle, maître d'armes at the Boston Athletic Association and the Harvard University Fencing Club. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 8vo, pp. xxiv, 218.

MR. RONDELLE'S book is offered as a guide in the systematic teaching of fencing according to the standard of the French Military School of Joinville-le-Pont, from which the author received his diploma. The very fact that he seeks to bring all practitioners of the art to the test of methods solidly established by experience precludes the idea of novelty in the elements. He seeks to commend himself rather by a faithful adherence to his standard, while he gives a series of systematically progressive lessons in which the pupil's knowledge and skill are steadily built up. Beginning with a clear analysis of the positions and movements in each of the simple parries and thrusts, the lessons pass on to various combinations of these, leading up to the most complicated. The knowledge gained at each step is kept in full exercise to the end, the later lessons involving the earlier ones with constantly new variations, until the pupil may be allowed to use his own judgment in combining the elements of attack and defence. The method is a sound one, and is well and clearly presented.

The French terms of art are rendered into English with a purpose not so much to translate exactly as to give terse and easily remembered and distinguished phrases and words that may be practically well adapted to use. It is no objection to these that they are sometimes imitations of the French rather than translations. The word and the thing are meant to be inseparably associated in the pupil's mind, and remarkably good judgment has been shown in adapting the whole to the uses of English-speaking men. The illustrations are reproduced photographs from living persons, and both in beauty and in interest have a great advantage over outline drawings and mere diagrams. The aim of the author to present a sound and trustworthy scheme of instruction in his art, and one that may fairly be accepted as a standard, has been satisfactorily accomplished. The publishers have coöperated with him in making the book a handsome one without and within.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, Evelyn. Herodotus, Books V. and VI. Oxford. Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. $2.75.
Alexander, Rev. William. Primary Convictions. Harpers. $2.50.
Argyll, Duke of. The Highland Nurse: A Tale. Tait, Sons & Co. 25 cents.
Benjamin, Park. The Voltaic Cell: Its Construction and its Capacity. John Wiley & Sons. $5.
Bernard, Charles de. Gerfaut: A Novel. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.
Bourget, Paul. Cosmopolis. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
Bryan, Clark W. Carriage Driving in Western Massachusetts. Springfield, Mass.: Clark W. Bryan & Co. $1.
Bryce, James. The American Commonwealth. Vol. I. 3d ed., completely revised throughout. Macmillan. $1.75.
Burnham, Lieut. W. P. Three Roads to a Commission in the U. S. Army. Appletons.
Capers, H. D. The Life and Times of C. G. Memminger. Charleston, S. C.: Isaac Hammond.
Chapman's Translation of the Iliad. 3 vols. [Knickerbocker Nuggets.] Putnams. $3.75.
Chittenden, L. E. Personal Reminiscences, 1840-1890. Richmond, Croscup & Co. $2.
Clifford, Mrs. W. K. A Wild Proxy. Cassell. $1.
Colles, Julia K. Authors and Writers Associated with Morristown. Morristown, N. J.: Vogt Bros.
Don Quixote: Ormsby's Translation Abridged and Edited for the Use of Schools. Boston: Ginn & Co.
Douglas, Rev. G. W. Sermons Preached in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C. Randolph. $1.50.
Fairbairn, Rev. A. M. The Place of Christ in Modern Theology. Scribners. $2.50.
Farjeon, B. L. Something Occurred. George Routledge & Sons.
Farrar, Rev. F. W. The First Book of Kings. [Expositor's Bible.] Armstrong. $1.50.
Fausset, Rev. W. Y. Ciceronis Orationes Cæsarianæ. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Ferrier, Miss. The Inheritance. 2 vols. Boston: Roberts Bros. $2.50.
Fields, Mrs. J. T. Whittier: Notes of his Life and of his Friendships. Harpers. 50 cents.
Florio's Montaigne. The Second Book. London: David Nutt.
Flower, B. O. Civilization's Inferno. Boston: *Arena* Publishing Co.
Gagneur, M. L. A Nihilist Princess. Brentanos. $1.
Gilman, N. P. Socialism and the American Spirit. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Hopkins, Prof. A. G. The Agricola and Germania of Tacitus. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.
Hopkins, Prof. W. J. Telephone Lines and their Properties. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
Hornung, E. W. Tiny Luttrell. Cassell. $1.
Howells, W. D. An Imperative Duty. Harpers. 50 cents.
Howells, W. D. The World of Chance. Harpers. $1.50.
Irving, Henry. The Drama. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.25.
James, H. The Real Thing, and Other Tales. Macmillan. $1.
Lake, Nancy. Daily Dinners: A Collection of 365 Distinct Menus in English and French. F. Warne & Co. $1.
Lang, A. Homer and the Epic. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Lecky, W. E. H. The Political Value of History. Appletons.
Leyton, Frank. The Shadows of the Lake. 4th ed. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
Loney, S. L. Mechanics and Hydrostatics for Beginners. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Lorimer, Rev. G. C. What I Know about Books and How to Use Them. Boston: J. H. Earle. 75 cents.
Lyon, W. S. Bruno's Les Enfants Patriotes. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
Macdonald, Rev. James. Religion and Myth. London: David Nutt.
Mallett, C. E. The French Revolution. [University Extension Manuals.] Scribners. $1.
Manners and Rules of Good Society. 19th ed., entirely rewritten with additions. F. Warne & Co. $1.
Manual of Guard Duty, U. S. Army. Appletons.
Marlitt, E. The Old Mam'sell's Secret. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
McKim, Rev. R. H. Christ and Modern Unbelief. Whittaker. $1.
McMillan, W. F. Myra Mordaunt. 3d ed. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co. 50 cents.
Miles, E. H. Comparative Syntax of Greek and Latin. Part I. Macmillan. $1.60.
Milne, W. J. Elements of Arithmetic. American Book Co. 30 cents.
Moore, E. N. P. Cicero de Oratore, Book I. Translated into English. London: Methuen & Co.
Musset, Alfred de. Barberine, and Other Comedies. Chicago: C. H. Sergel & Co. $1.25.
Musset, Alfred de. The Beauty Spot, and Other Stories. Chicago: C. H. Sergel & Co. $1.25.

Oliphant, Mrs. The Victorian Age of English Literature. 2 vols. Tait, Sons & Co. $3.
Petiscus, A. H. The Gods of Olympos; or, Mythology of the Greeks and Romans. Cassell. $2.
Platt, Don. The Reverend Melancthon Poundex. Chicago: R. J. Belford.
Pictorial New York and Brooklyn. Smith, Bleakley & Co.
Pierce, E. L. Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner. Vols. III. and IV. 1845–1874. Boston: Roberts Bros.
Proctor, R. A. Old and New Astronomy. With numerous plates and woodcuts. Longmans, Green & Co. $12.
Ross, Maj. J., of Bladensburg. The Marquess of Hastings. [Rulers of India.] Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. 60 cents.
Scott, Sir W. Waverley. 2 vols. Edited by Andrew Lang. [International Limited Edition.] Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $5.
Seawell, Miss M. E. Children of Destiny. Appletons.
Sherman, Prof. L. A. Analytics of Literature: A Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.40.
Sherwood, Mrs. Kate B. Dream of the Ages: A Poem of Columbia. Washington; The *National Tribune*.
Sherwood, Sidney. The History and Theory of Money. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.
Stearns, Rev. L. F. Present-day Theology: A Popular Discussion of Leading Doctrines of the Christian Faith. Scribners. $2.50.
Stevenson, R. L. Island Nights' Entertainments. Scribners. $1.25.
Stevens's Facsimiles of MSS. in European Archives relating to America, 1773–83. Vol. XVI. London: B. F. Stevens.
The *Critic*, July Dec., 1892. The *Critic* Co.
The First Millennial Faith. Saalfield & Fitch. 50 cents.
The Measurement of Electric Currents. D. Van Nostrand Co. 50 cents.
The Poetical Works of John Dryden. [Albion Edition.] Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.
Troeger, J. W. Science Book for Pupils in the Intermediate Grades. Chicago: G. Sherwood & Co.
Waldo, Frank. Modern Meteorology. [Contemporary Science Series.] London: Walter Scott: New York: Scribners. $1.25.
Watson, William. The Eloping Angels. Macmillan. 75 cents.

JUST PUBLISHED.

J. M. Baldwin's ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY.

12mo, 386 pp.

☞ *The same author's "Senses and Intellect," 8vo, 357 pp. To teachers $1.80, by mail $1.97. "Feeling and will," 8vo, 406 pp. To teachers $2, by mail $2.20.*

CONTES DE DAUDET.

With introduction, notes, and bibliography by Prof. A. G. CAMERON of Yale, and a portrait. 16mo, 326 pp. To teachers 80c., by mail 87c.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

TO LET—Furnished, the new cottage of the late Mrs. Harrison O. Apthorp; contains nine rooms, is fully and tastefully furnished and beautifully situated on high land, with broad view of the Connecticut Valley and Mts. Tom and Holyoke; has all modern conveniences and is within a short distance of railroad station; rent low to a careful tenant for two or three years. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ISLESBORO, ME.

TO LET—for the summer—A cottage of 10 rooms fully furnished; stable, boat-house, and ample grounds; most beautiful views of bays, islands, and mountains; within a short distance of Islesboro Inn and Steamboat Landing; rent $375.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ASHFIELD, MASS.

TO LET—Furnished, for the summer, a very attractive old-fashioned house in the beautiful hill township of Ashfield, Mass., near the summer home of the late George William Curtis. House contains 12 rooms; ample land, stable, etc.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

BEVERLY SHORE, MASS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—An estate of 20 acres of very high land, directly on the water. Large house, fully furnished, stable, gardener's cottage, gardens, and beautiful trees. Will be sold at a low price to settle an estate. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

MAINE COAST.

LANDS at and around CAPE ROSIER and Castine, Me., on this boldest and most beautiful section of Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Mt. Desert—southwesterly exposures, fine harbor fronts, bold rocks, beaches, and fine trees, broad views of mountains and islands, extended drives along the shore and among the hills, new wharves, and good daily connection by boat and rail. These lands are offered at low prices to persons intending to build and occupy. A very few hundred dollars will buy a fine high shore lot of several acres. Several tracts of from 20 to 50 acres are offered at low prices. Send for descriptive pamphlet and further details to
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

PENINSULA.

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful peninsulas on the Maine Coast, situated on Penobscot Bay. This property is nearly a mile in length, and comprises 100 acres of land. Controls on its inner side a landlocked harbor with deep water for its whole length, has fine views of the mountains, and the land is wonderfully diversified, comprising fine cliffs, ravines, hills, beaches, green slopes, woods, and uninterrupted view across the open sea.
It is within an hour's sail by steamboats plying several times daily from the railroad terminus to Rockland, where there is excellent day and night Pullman car service from Boston.
Price, $3,500.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

FOX ISLANDS.

TO LET—for the summer—Two very charmingly situated cottages, directly upon the water; grounds occupying exclusively a peninsula of 50 acres on Fox Island Thoroughfare, Maine, in the large island township of Vinal Haven. Each house is fully furnished—has a boat harbor, barn, etc., and boat houses, half-a-mile from village and steamboat landing; houses contain 7 and 10 rooms; rents $175 and $225; exceptional chance for two families wishing to be near together; will be let together or separately.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all druggists.

YALE MIXTURE

The choicest Smoking Tobacco experience can produce or that money can buy. MARBURG BROS.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free. Druggists, or by mail, $1. Manufactured only by the *F. Crosby Co.*, Accept no substitute. *56 West 25th St., New York.*

HOMŒOPATHY. If you know, or don't know, what you want, write to us—we can supply the goods or the information. Our DESCRIPTIVE BOOK CATALOGUE gives the fullest information of the books of Homœopathy; CONDENSED PRICE LIST gives prices of medicines, etc., and the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY (25 cents a year) gives reasons monthly why you should be a Homœopath.
BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Homœopathic Pharmacists and Publishers,
Established in 1835. 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.
Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FRENCH BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES, 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.
WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

FOR SALE.
A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation*.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

Recent and Forthcoming Publications.

Venice:

An Historical Sketch of the Republic.

By Horatio F. Brown, author of "The Venetian Printing-Press," "Life on the Lagoons," etc. With maps and plan. 8vo, $4.50.

"Mr. Brown has covered a period of almost twenty centuries, in a volume of 400 pages, and the result is extremely satisfactory. Everywhere he has seized the main and significant facts of an era or of an event."—*New York Times.*

The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians.

By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Translated, with annotations, from the third French edition, by Z. A. Ragozin.

Part I. (Complete in itself.) The Country and Its Inhabitants. 8vo, with maps printed in colors, $3.00.

Outlines of Roman History.

By Henry F. Pelham, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford. 12mo, $1.75.

This work has been planned more particularly to meet the requirements of higher grade students and reading classes.

Three Generations of English Women.

Being the Memoirs and Correspondence of Susannah Taylor, Sarah Austin, and Lady Duff Gordon. By Janet Ross, author of "Italian Sketches," etc. With Portraits. New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition. 8vo, $2.00.

"We take pleasure in noting a new edition of Janet Ross's delightful book; a storehouse of anecdotes, letters, and bits of portraiture and description, before which the quoter stands embarrassed, like the proverbial animal between the bundles of hay."—*Chicago Dial.*

The Genesis of Art-Form

An Essay in Comparative Æsthetics.

By George L. Raymond, Author of "Poetry as a Representative Art," etc., Professor of Oratory and Æsthetic Criticism, Princeton College. Fully illustrated, $2.25.

"In a spirit at once scientific, and that of the true artist, he pierces through the manifestations of art to their sources, and shows the relations, intimate and essential, between painting, sculpture, poetry, music, and architecture. A book that possesses not only singular value, but singular charm."—*New York Times.*

"It is impossible to withhold one's admiration of a treatise which exhibits in such a rare degree the qualities of philosophical criticism."—*Philadelphia Press.*

An Agnostic's Apology,

And Other Essays.

By Leslie Stephen, author of "Hours in a Library," "The Science of Ethics," etc. 8vo, $2.50.

"Marked by the highest qualities of thought and literary expression, the volume as a whole is well worth the attention of those who would know what a singularly fair and frank and acute thinker has to say on the most important subjects of human thought."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Works of Thomas Jefferson.

Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Limited letter-press edition, printed for subscribers, to be complete in ten vols., 8vo, uniform in size and style with the editions already issued of the writings of "Hamilton," "Franklin," and "Washington." The edition is, like these, printed from type, and is limited to 750 copies. Vol. I. now ready. Per vol., $5.00.

The Meaning and the Method of Life.

A Search for Religion in Biology. By Geo. M. Gould, A.M., M.D. 8vo, $1.75.

Nullification and Secession.

Webster's Argument, and the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. Considered in reference to the Constitution and Historically.

By Caleb William Loring. 8vo. $1.00.

"It is emphatically a book which students of Political History will welcome."—*N. Y. Recorder.*

The Wilderness Hunter.

With an Account of the Big Game of the United States, and its Chase with Horse, Hound, and Rifle.

By Theodore Roosevelt, author of "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "History of the Naval War of 1812," etc., etc. With illustrations by Remington, Frost, Sandham, and others. 8vo, $4.00.

Studies of Travel.

By Edward A. Freeman, author of "History of Sicily, Methods of Historical Study," etc. Two volumes, with portrait of the author. I.—Greece. II.—Italy. 16mo, each 75 cents.

The papers in these volumes are devoted to historical and archæological studies and will be found of special interest to the thoughtful and scholarly class of travellers.

Voodoo Tales

As Told Among the Negroes of the Southwest.

Collected from original sources by Mary Alicia Owen. With an Introduction by Charles Godfrey Leland. Illustrated by Juliette A. Owen and Louis Wain. 8vo, $1.75.

"As regards novelty and originality of subject it ranks among the most important contributions to Folk-Lore."—*From Introduction by Chas. G. Leland.*

The Iliads of Homer.

(*Knickerbocker Nuggets Series, No. 41.*)

Translated from the Greek by George Chapman. With a full series of illustrations from Flaxman's designs and from Greek vases. 3 vols., uniform with the "Ballad" volumes of the Nuggets. $3.75.

Prisoners and Paupers.

A study of the Abnormal Increase of Criminals and the Public Burden of Pauperism in the United States; with a Consideration of the Causes and the Remedies. By Henry M. Boies, M.A. 8vo, illustrated, $1.50.

"The writer of this book has had much and long experience in the administration of penal laws—he has carefully studied the statistics of crime in the country at large, and none who read his book can doubt either his earnestness or the general fulness of his information."—*New York Tribune.*

"The book raises questions of the utmost importance—questions constantly growing in urgency, and which will not down—and the discussion of them must ultimately result in public enlightenment and political reform."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Marked "Personal."

By Anna Katharine Green, author of "The Leavenworth Case," "Cynthia Wakeham's Money," etc. 16mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

The Silver Situation in the United States.

By Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard, author of "The Tariff History of the United States," etc. (Questions of the Day Series, No. 74.) Cloth, 8vo, 75 cents.

This monograph, which contains chapters on the history of silver from the Bland Bill to the opening of the present year, will be found invaluable to the student and to the general reader.

A Literary Courtship.

By Anna Fuller, author of "Pratt Portraits." 12mo, illustrated, $1.00.

Pratt Portraits:

Sketched in a New England Suburb.

By Anna Fuller. Third edition. 16mo, $1.00.

"One of the richest and most worthy contributions to American literature of the past decade. With a pen positively photographic this skilful writer has limned the portraits of this New England family, Pratt by name, and so thoroughly New England by nature."—*Rochester Herald.*

Leaders in Science Series.

II. Louis Agassiz.

His Life and Work. By Charles F. Holder. 12mo, illustrated, $1.50.

Partial Contents: The Boyhood of Agassiz—His Life at Heidelberg—His Friendship with Humboldt—His Career at Harvard—His Travels—His Religious Belief—His Works—Etc.

"Taken as a whole, no more useful Life of Agassiz has ever been prepared, and this volume can be warmly recommended to all who wish to gain familiarity with one whose name and fame will live always. The illustrations are excellent."—*Boston Times.*

I. Charles Darwin.

His Life and Work. By Charles F. Holder. 12mo, illustrated, $1.50.

"Mr. Holder is one of the American savants who have made Darwin and his system of philosophy a subject of profound study, and his book relating to him is one of the best that have been produced for popular use."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Heroes of the Nations Series.

VIII. Napoleon,

Warrior and Ruler, and the Military Supremacy of Revolutionary France.

By W. O'Connor Morris. One volume, with maps and illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.50. Half leather, gilt top, $1.75.

VII. John Wyclif.

Last of the Schoolmen and First of the English Reformers.

By Lewis Sergeant. Fully illustrated, 12mo, each, cloth, $1.50; half leather, gilt top, $1.75.

"Mr. Sergeant has grasped the great truth of a public book. He has seldom distracted his reader's attention by any parade of pedantry or erudition, or by the fatal mistake of heaping his facts too closely together. The book is adorned with numerous decidedly good pictures."—*London Athenæum.*

Story of the Nations Series.

No. 36.

The Story of Poland.

By W. R. Morfill, author of "The Story of Russia." 12mo, illustrated, cloth, $1.50; half leather, gilt top, $1.75.

No. 35.

The Story of the Tuscan Republics.

(Florence, Siena, Pisa, Lucca, and Genoa.) By Bella Duffy. 12mo, illustrated, cloth, $1.50; half leather, gilt top, $1.75.

"The history herewith presented by Miss Duffy is one that gives real pleasure to the reader and affords the requisite guidance through the mazes of mediæval Italian history. The volume is packed with information and is thoroughly deserving of commendation."—*London Athenæum.*

**** *Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Knickerbocker Nuggets, Heroes and Story of the Nations Series sent on application.*

New-York: 27 & 29 W. 23d St. **G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,** LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand.

Les Prosateurs Francais du XIXe Siecle

By C. FONTAINE, B.L.L.D. 12mo, half Roan, 378 Pages, $1.25. Introduction price, $1.00.

This volume is a collection of prose writings selected from the works of the French authors, beginning with *Xavier de Maistre*, who was born in 1764, and ending with *Jean Rameau*, born in 1858, arranged by authors chronologically. Prof. FONTAINE, who is also the author of "Les Poetes Francais du XIXe Siecle," has been careful to make such selections as should be representative in character. Each selection is complete in itself, and the volume may be used not only as a literature of the nineteenth century, but as an advanced Reader, and therefore is fitted not only for school, but for college use as well. It has biographical notices of the writers, and explanatory, grammatical, and historical notes.

OTHER NEW PUBLICATIONS:

DES KINDES ERSTES BUCH. Nach PAUL BERCY'S "*Le Livre des Enfants*," von WILHELM RIPPE. 12mo, boards, 40 illustrations. 40 cents.

CAMILLA. By EDMONDO DE AMICIS. 16mo, paper, 35 cents.
A novelette by one of the foremost of Italian novelists.

LA LIZARDIERE. By VTE. HENRI DE BORNIER. No. 20, *Romans Choisis*. 12mo, paper. 60 cents.

NANON. By GEORGE SAND, No. 21, *Romans Choisis*. With Introduction and English Notes by B. G. WOODWARD, Ph.D., of Columbia College. 12mo, cloth, 85 cents; paper, 60 cents.

FABLES CHOISIES DE LA FONTAINE. Edited by Mme. BERTHE BECK. 16mo, boards, 107 pages. 40 cents.

EXTRAITS CHOISIS DES ŒUVRES DE FRANCOIS COPPÉE. Prose Poèmes, with a Biographical Sketch and Notes in English by Prof. G. CASTEGNIER, B. ès S. 12mo, cloth. 90 cents.

Complete Catalogue, Revised 1893, on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

Publisher and Importer of Foreign Books, 851 *and* 853 *6th Ave., N. W. corner* 48*th St., N. Y.*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

Macaulay's Essays on Milton and Addison, by Prof. Chalmers.
Tacitus' Agricola and Germania, by Dr. Hopkins.
Nichols' Analytic Geometry.
Fall's Laboratory Manual
Brands' Academic Physiology and Hygiene.
Wells' Academic Arithmetic.
Brace's Text-Book of Elocution.
Sargent's Hour of Song.
De Quincy: Selections by Dr. Belfield.
Carlyle's Diamond Necklace, by Principal Mozier.
Milton's Lyrics, by Miss Hodgkins.
Hale's Stories for Children.

LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN,

New York. Boston. Chicago.

BURR'S LIBRARY INDEX.

FOR INDEXING SUBJECTS, TO AID THE STUDENT, SCHOLAR, CLERGYMAN, LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, EDITOR, AUTHOR, TEACHER, AND ALL LOVERS OF BOOKS.

All Words and Names are indexed by the first TWO letters, with nearly 400 divisions of the Alphabet, printed in Thumbholes cut in the edges of the leaves.
Opened instantly at any combination by the use of one hand!
An Index to information for immediate or future use.

Write for Descriptive Circular and price.

THE BURR INDEX COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, HARTFORD, CONN.

JUST PUBLISHED:

GREEK-ENGLISH WORD-LIST.

By ROBERT BAIRD, Professor of Greek in Northwestern University.
12mo, cloth. 43 pages. Price by mail, postpaid, 35 cents.
This little volume contains about one thousand of the most common Greek words, so arranged as to be easily learned and remembered.

GINN & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

Heath's Modern Language Series.

JUST PUBLISHED:

BEAUMARCHAIS' LE BARBIER DE SEVILLE. Edited by J. H. B. Spiers, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia

BALZAC'S LE CURE DE TOURS. Edited by H. R. Carter, Wellington College, England.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

AMERICANA.

A very rare History of the Indian Wars has just been reprinted for GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, Dealer in Old Books, 25 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y. Circular and Catalogue on application.

Bishop Phillips Brooks. George Wm. Curtis.

Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17. Price, $3.00 each. For sale by
THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

RARE BOOKS | **AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.** Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. **WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,** 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

Choice and Rare Books.

C. J. PRICE, 1004 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, has now ready his complete and priced catalogue of recent importations of Americana; First Editions of Dickens and Thackeray, Books illustrated by Cruikshank and Leech; Dramatic Biography and the Drama, including a superbly extra Illustrated Life of Garrick; Rare Collections of Portraits; Best Editions of Standard Authors; Facetiæ; Choicely Illustrated French and English Works, etc., etc.

Sent free on application.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
and
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.
Send for Price-Lists.
WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,
United Charities Building,
4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

RARE BOOKS. | **AUTOGRAPHS AND PORTRAITS** Our Bargain Lists are published monthly in our illustrated family magazine SUCCESS, 50c. a year; 10c. a number. AMERICAN PRESS CO., Baltimore, Md.

BOOKS WANTED.—EXECUTORS and others having libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser by addressing FRANCIS P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., New York.

Full Line James Grant's, Lever's, Erckmann-Chatrian's, Tourgenieff's, James's, Fielding's, Smollett's, Sterne's, Radcliffe's, Burney's, Crowe's, Ainsworth's Novels. PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NUMBERS, Vols., and sets of the *Nation*. Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Foreign Books at Foreign Prices.

For the accommodation of Book-buyers who prefer to receive Foreign Books by direct mail from abroad, we have established a MAIL-ORDER DEPARTMENT, under the style of

LEMCKE & BUECHNER,
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

through which English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, or any other Foreign Books can be supplied by direct mail, in the shortest possible time, and at the foreign prices.
A multiplicity of accounts, foreign correspondence, and remittances will be saved, and all the benefits of buying through English, French, or German houses will be secured by sending orders to

LEMCKE & BUECHNER,
Foreign Mail-Order Department of
B. WESTERMANN & COMPANY,
Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers
[Established 1848],
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Correspondence invited.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligation to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South 9th Street,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton's "**Etchings and Etchers,**" the first three editions, all out of print and scarce, 1868, 1876, 1880. $125.00.
The 95 beautiful etchings are alone worth more money.

Hamerton's "**Landscape,**" a large-paper copy, with 50 engravings, proof impressions, bound in vellum, published at $70 [No. 323 of 500 copies]. $40.00.

Benvenuto Cellini, Orfevre, Medailleur, Sculpteur. Recherches sur sa vie, sur son Oeuvre, et sur les pièces qui lui sont attribuées; par Eugene Plon. Eaux Fortes de Paul Le Rat. Paris, 1883. Large 4to, half morocco, a charming art work. $15.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,
Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, the City of Washington, D. C.
Books Bought.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,
Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.—American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. Brentano's Sample Book of Fine Stationery sent free upon request.
BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

A New Library Bulwer.

NOW READY.

The Caxtons	*2 vols.*
My Novel	*4 vols.*
What will He Do With It?	*3 vols.*
Pelham } *Falkland* }	*2 vols.*
The Disowned	*2 vols.*
Paul Clifford	*2 vols.*
Godolphin	*1 vol.*

In all 16 vols. 12mo, cloth, extra, gilt top, $24.00.

To be followed by the balance of Novels of Life and Manners, 9 vols.; Romances, 5 vols.; and Historical Romances, 10 vols.

The volumes of this new edition are of *handy, convenient size*, easy to hold in the hand.

The type is clear and beautiful, and has been made expressly for this edition. The paper is of extra quality, affording an important adjunct to the printers' careful and beautiful work, the type being set and the volumes printed at the University Press, Cambridge.

The exquisite frontispieces are etched in the finest manner from *drawings made especially for this edition by Edmund H. Garrett.* The books are of medium 12mo size, bound in cloth, extra, gilt top, *with a choice cover design.*

The whole combines to produce *a perfect library edition*, which will be complete in forty volumes, price $1.50 per vol.

Ask for the books at any dealer's, or send to the publishers for a prospectus.

☞ *Ask particularly for*

Little Brown & Co.'s New Library Edition, with Etchings from Garrett's Designs.

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers,

254 Washington Street, Boston.

Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself.

By NATHANIEL HOLMES, author of 'The Authorship of Shakspere.' 2 vols. Crown 8vo. Price reduced to $3.00.

"My sympathy as a thinker goes with you in the main from beginning to end. This is to be a notable work in the history of American philosophy."—*Francis Ellingwood Abbot, Ph.D.*

"Even in a hurried glance I see evidence of the wide reading and profound thought which have been devoted to it."—*Horatio Hale, Esq.*

"A work often acute, always expressed with literary skill."—*Unitarian Review.*

"A remarkable example of what modern philosophy can come to when it has undivided sway in the mind."—*Boston Post.*

Sold by Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

GERMANIA

A monthly magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature, is highly recommended by college professors and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist the student of German, and to interest him in his pursuit." Its BEGINNER'S CORNER furnishes every year a complete and interesting course in German Grammar. $2 a year; single copies, 20 cents. P. O. Box 151, Manchester, N. H.

FRENCH.

'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writting, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools. One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

Our Latest Books.

Some Passages in the Practice of Dr. Martha Scarborough.

By HELEN CAMPBELL. 16mo, cloth, $1.

"I can hardly imagine a more helpful book."—*L. C. Moulton.*

The Man With Seven Hearts

And Other Stories. By ARTHUR BURRELL. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

The book bears the stamp of solid, shrewd intellect.

Guide to the Knowledge of God.

A Study of the Chief Theodicies. By A. GRATRY, Professor of Moral Theology at the Sorbonne. 8vo, cloth, $3 00.

"The most brilliant contribution of the last half-century to theological thought."—*Beacon.*

The Coming Religion.

By THOMAS VAN NESS, A.M. A presentation of the trend of modern thought. 16mo, cloth, $1 00.

"His manly, fair, and inspiriting book deserves wide reading."—*Boston Times.*

Lost Illusions: The Two Poets and Eve and David.

By HONORE DE BALZAC. Translated by Miss K. P. Wormeley. 12mo, half Russia, $1.50.

"One of the master's great books."—*Tribune.*

Convent Life of George Sand.

(From L'Histoire de Ma Vie.)

Translated by Maria Ellery MacKaye. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

"Written with that vivid and picturesque charm peculiar to all her writings."—*N. Y. Times.*

In the Bundle of Time.

A Volume of Stories with Interludes. By ARLO BATES. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

"Full of charm from first to last."—*Budget.*

In Foreign Kitchens.

By HELEN CAMPBELL 16mo, cloth, 50 cents. With many carefully selected recipes.

Keep Your Mouth Shut.

A Popular Treatise on Mouth Breathing, its Causes, Effects and Treatment. By F. A. A. SMITH, M.D. With an Appendix on Ophthalmia in Infants. By DRS. SMITH and SWAN BURNETT. 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.

"Would be a great benefit if the book could attain a wide sale."—*Medical Journal.*

THE FERRIER NOVELS.

Marriage. The Inheritance. Destiny.

By SUSAN EDMONSTONE FERRIER.

With Photogravures by Merrill. Half Russia, uniform with our 'Jane Austen.' Each novel in two volumes, $2.50.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,

Publishers, Boston.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Stories of a Western Town.

By OCTAVE THANET. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. 12mo, $1.25.

Octave Thanet has in this book a completely fresh field, in which she has done her finest work. These stories portray the types and conditions of life in the thriving, pushing towns of the great Central Western States with knowledge, sympathy, and a fine literary art.

Life of Michel Angelo.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. With 50 illustrations. New and cheaper edition. 2 vols., 8vo, $7.50.

"Mr. Symonds's knowledge of Renaissance history and literature is vast, and his competence as critic and investigator is undoubted. His 'Life' is an admirable and solid work."—*The Nation.*

The Real Japan.

By HENRY NORMAN. With 70 illustrations. Cheaper edition. 12mo, $1.50.

"He has given his readers what no other work on Japan affords, namely, a series of clearly drawn pictures of the country and people as they appear to-day, and as they are affected by the changes which have been occurring with bewildering rapidity of late years."

—*New York Tribune,*

Island Nights' Entertainments.

"The Beach of Falesa," "The Bottle Imp," and "The Isle of Voices." By R. L. STEVENSON. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.25.

These stories reveal anew some of Mr. Stevenson's most admirable qualities as a story-teller—his gift of fiery narrative of adventure and fight and his fantastic imagination and grim humor. They are valuable, too, as studies of South Sea Island character.

Christ in Modern Theology.

By A. B. FAIRBAIRN, D.D., Mansfield College, Oxford. 8vo, $2.50.

Mr. Fairbairn's book presents the new view of Christ due to the growth of the historical and scientific spirit of inquiry, and discusses the important effect of this new view upon Christian theology.

The French Revolution.

By CHARLES E. MALLET, Balliol College, Oxford. 12mo, $1.00 *net.*

A new University Manual, bringing into compact compass the information, suggestions, and ideas contained in the larger and more important works, inaccessible to most readers, on this great historical epoch.

NEW IMPORTATIONS:

Handbook to Japan.

A Handbook for Travellers in Japan. Third edition. Revised and rewritten by BASIL H. CHAMBERLAIN of the Imperial University of Japan and W. B. MASON. With 15 maps. 12mo, $5.00 *net.*

Full, exact, and down to date, this handbook will prove indispensable for all travellers to Japan. Its value is attested by the fact that although printed in Japan it is included in Murray's list of standard guide-books. This special edition, however, was prepared in Japan for the American market.

Modern Meteorology.

An Outline of the Growth and Present Condition of Some of its Phases. By FRANK WALDO, Ph.D., Late Junior Professor Signal Service, U. S. A. With 112 illustrations. Cr. 8vo, $1.25.

This new volume in the Contemporary Science Series gives in a compact, popular form the results of the progress that has been made in this science in recent years, with other information from original sources.

Japanese Jingles.

By MAE ST. JOHN BRAMHALL. Second edition. Sq. 12mo, $1.50.

Many new color blocks, artistically painted in Japan, give a special beauty to the second edition of this popular book, of which nearly 4,000 copies have been sold.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743-745 Broadway, New York

"Nantucket Gray."

Many years' exposure to the salt air and quick climatic changes of this quaint old port has given its shingles a beautiful silvery-gray tone, much admired by people of keen artistic taste.

What nature has here taken years to accomplish can be got at once by the use of the special silver-gray numbers of

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains.

Send 6c. postage for Samples on Wood, Circulars, Sketches, and Color Studies.

SAMUEL CABOT, 71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Agents at all Central points.

A. O. Series of SCHOOL PENS

Made by

PERRY & CO., LONDON. Est. 1824.

Largest and Oldest Pen Makers in the World.

Samples to Teachers on application.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,

Sole Agents, 810 Broadway, NEW YORK.

SARGENT'S

BALL BEARING ROTARY BOOKCASES.

The above are two of many styles. We cover every demand for home or office use. Special styles for the CENTURY DICTIONARY and Encyclopedias. Illustrated catalogues free. Address SARGENT MFG. CO., either 814 Broadway, New York, or factory, Muskegon, Mich. Quote the *Nation*.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

CATALOGUE 29, *Americana, etc., just issued* by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

Arnold Constable & Co.

NOVELTIES

Spring Dress Materials.

Figured and Glacé Epinglines, Silk and Wool Mixtures, Glacé and Jacquard Figures, Fancy Plaid Effects.

SELF-COLORED AND GLACÉ

DRESS FABRICS.

Camel's Hair, Diagonals, Cheviots, Hop-Sackings.

New Weaves and New Colorings.

FANCY PRINTED CHALLIES.

CRÉPES AND CRÉPONS.

Embroidered Robes.

Broadway & 19th st.

NEW YORK.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,

174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St Washington, 817 Market Space.

National and State Banks.

A Plan for Continuing the National Bank-Note System Without Bond Security.

By Horace White.

An Address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, January 12, 1893. 8vo, paper covers, 5 cents a copy. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

The Evening Post Publishing Company,
206-210 Broadway, New York City.

WATER CLOSETS

Don't be thoughtless in selecting a closet. It is of more importance to your health to have it perfect than anything else in your home. Write for Catalogue.

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, January 24, 1893.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1892.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892.		$3,690,250 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1892		1,472,142 48
Total Marine Premiums		$5,162,393 36
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892		$3,759,193 05
Losses paid during the same period	$1,466,178 06	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$738,617 09	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$7,816,455 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,027,000 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,029,345 26
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,336,622 46
Cash in Bank	276,262 99
Amount	$12,485,685 71

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1888 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1892, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,	George Bliss,	Anson W. Hard,
W. H. H. Moore,	John L. Riker,	Isaac Bell,
A. A. Raven,	C. A. Hand,	N. Denton Smith,
Jos. H. Chapman,	John D. Hewlett,	Thomas Maitland,
James Low,	Chas. P. Burdett,	Gustav Amsinck,
William Sturgis,	Henry E. Hawley,	Joseph Agostini,
Benj. H. Field,	C. H. Marshall,	Geo. W. Campbell,
Jas. G. De Forest,	Chas. D. Leverich,	Vernon H. Brown,
Wm. Degroot,	Edw. Floyd-Jones,	C. de Thomsen,
William H. Webb,	George H. Macy,	Leander N. Lovell.
Horace Gray,	Lawr'ce Turnure,	Everett Frazar,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Wald. P. Brown,	Wm. B. Boulton.

J. D. JONES, President,
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice-President.

To Rent—For the Exposition Period,

Furnished flats of seven rooms and bath in

THE GROSVENOR, 6217 Sheridan Ave., Chicago,

Within eight minutes' walk of three entrances to the Fair. Cafe in basement. Rent, $3,500 for the six months.

Send for Prospectus to Room 537, 79 Dearborn St.

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans

Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*

Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

ROSENTHAL'S

Practical Linguistry.

A NEW WORK.

JUST COMPLETED BY

DR. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL,

who eighteen years ago wrote

"The Meisterschaft System."

FRENCH.

GERMAN.

SPANISH.

Colloquially acquired at home without a teacher. Practical lessons for common sense people. All exercises corrected FREE of charge. Terms for membership in Correspondence School and books, $5.00, for each language. First book, 50 cts.

POLYGLOT BOOK CO.,

1208 Chamber of Commerce,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Any recent original. A Weekly Catalogue to select from.

Article Any prominent discussion, editorial, sermon, romance, poem, contribution.

Published

in periodicals in the United States or Canada may be had for ten cents of the Bureau of Current Information, conducted by *The Weekly Review*, Boston.

The Weekly Review teems with information on all contemporaneous literature and events, aside from the classified catalogue of periodical articles and books which fills the latter half of it. It is strikingly unique and comprehensive. 10c. a copy, on the best news-stands. $2.50 per year.

SPECIAL. $10 Worth of Articles, *The Review*, for one year, with a good binder; and other special advantages secured by subscribing $10 for a one-year membership in the Bureau.

For acquiring what all the leaders write and say, there is nothing so useful or so economical as "The Weekly Review" and its Bureau. J. MORRISON-FULLER, Publisher, 5 Somerset Street, Boston. Correspondence invited.

THE MONIST.

Vol. III., No. 3. April, 1893.

A Quarterly Magazine of Science, Philosophy, and Religion.

CONTENTS.

RELIGION AND MODERN SCIENCE. Prof. F. JODL.
THE RELIGION OF SCIENCE. EDITOR.
THE SUPERSTITION OF NECESSITY. Prof. JOHN DEWEY.
THE ISSUES OF "SYNECHISM." G. M. McCRIE.
THE FOURTH DIMENSION. Mathematical and Spiritualistic. PROF. HERMANN SCHUBERT.
THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK IN FRANCE. THEODORE STANTON.
NEW FRENCH BOOKS. LUCIEN ARRÉAT.

CHICAGO:

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.

London: WATTS & CO., 17 Johnson's Court, Fleet St., E. C.

Price, 50 cents; Yearly, $2.00. In England and U. P. U., 2s. 6d; Yearly, 9s. 6d.

WORLD'S FAIR.

First-class accommodations for individuals and large parties. House in perfect sanitary condition. For further particulars, address

P. C. HAY,
2535 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Scott's Waverley Novels

Edited by ANDREW LANG.

New Limited Edition of 1,000 Copies.

Scott has stamped his genius on an entire country and language, and the Waverley Novels are read by millions, and in every civilized country in the world. These great novels have never before been properly illustrated.

This edition is enriched, at a cost of over forty thousand dollars, with proof impressions on Imperial Japanese paper of three hundred original etchings, from paintings by celebrated artists of France and England, among whom are **Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., R. W. Macbeth, Gordon Browne, Pettie, Lefort, Lalauze, Teyssonnieres, etc.**

Andrew Lang, *the greatest English critic, as editor, will furnish critical introductions, glossaries, and notes to each novel, supplementing Scott's own notes.*

This is the most magnificent edition ever made of the works of any novelist.

The type will be large and new, set in a fine open page. The margins ample and the paper a beautiful natural tint. The volume a small 8vo, easy to handle, and the binding vellum cloth, gilt tops, slightly trimmed. Complete in 48 vols., issued 2 vols. per month, at **$2.50 per volume.** *Also 500 copies printed on Holland hand-made paper, with fifty additional illustrations, and bound in half leather, at $5.00 per volume.*

Prospectus and specimen pages showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

BRYAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

757 Broadway, N. Y.

INDEX OMNIUM.

By T. E. SHIELDS.

A REFERENCE BOOK designed for the use of STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN, on a plan intended to save time and facilitate access to knowledge acquired by reading and study.

☞ No title can completely convey to the reader an idea of the value of this book. By a simple and ingenious method of indexing, the results of wide reading and study can be recorded and made available for future use. Todd's Index Rerum and other books have attempted this, but the outlay of time and labor has been so great that few persons have ever persevered in their use. By an insignificant outlay of labor the student can secure any item of knowledge he may wish to preserve. If properly used it will prove to be a key that will unlock the secrets of every library.

One vol., quarto, about 400 pages, made from the best ledger paper and bound in substantial half leather binding and cloth sides, net, $4.50. Specimen pages and descriptive sheet sent on application. Will be sent by mail or express, paid, to any address on receipt of the price.

JOSEPH KNIGHT COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS,

196 Summer St, Boston.

THE

SCIENCE OF NUTRITION.

By EDWARD ATKINSON, LL.D., Ph.D.,

and

The Art of Cooking in the Aladdin Oven.

With Directions and many Recipes. Cloth, 75 cents; leatherette, 50 cents.

DAMRELL & UPHAM, BOSTON,

PUBLISHERS.

Confessions of a Convict.

Edited by Julian Hawthorne.

40 Illustrations from Life.

Ask your bookseller or newsdealer.

RUFUS C. HARTRANFT, Publisher, Phila.

Tait, Sons & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS.

The Victorian Age of English Literature.

By Mrs. OLIPHANT, author of "The Makers of Florence," "The Makers of Venice," "Laurence Oliphant's Life," etc., etc. In two volumes. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $3.00.

This work contains an accurate and comprehensive survey of English literature during the past fifty years—the Victorian Age—which is undoubtedly one of the most active, most prolific, and richest literary periods in the history of the globe. The lives and writings of five hundred literary celebrities are passed under the author's discerning review in these volumes, which likewise contain the history of the inception and development of innumerable magazines, newspapers, etc., more or less known to fame.

The Drama.

Addresses by HENRY IRVING. With frontispiece by Whistler. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.25. Edition de Luxe (*in press*), large-paper, limited to 300 copies, signed by Henry Irving. One volume, 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $5.00 net. *Subscriptions invited.*

This dainty little volume comprises four interesting addresses by Mr. Irving, dealing with the annals of acting and with the art as well as with the traditions of the stage. It is full at once of the enthusiasms and the professional culture which mark everything said or done by the chief figure on the modern stage. The addresses, delivered at Oxford University, will, we are sure, be read and reread by all lovers of the higher drama and by every one in sympathy with the actor's art. The work is enriched by an excellent character portrait of Mr. Henry Irving.

The Parsifal of Richard Wagner.

Translated from the French of MAURICE KUFFERATH. Exquisitely illustrated. 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.25.

"Prof. Kufferath's writings should be in the library of every collector of Wagner books."—*The Nation.*

"The book will be particularly acceptable to the devotees of the Master of Bayreuth."—*Boston Literary World.*

"The translation is thoroughly efficient throughout, and the work is a significant and welcome contribution to the critical literature of a period rich in musical interest."—*Brooklyn Times.*

Loaded Dice.

By EDGAR FAWCETT, author of "An Ambitious Woman," "The House at High Bridge," etc. 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.25.

"In 'Loaded Dice' we have a novel of the most brilliant and fascinating type, aglow with all the gleam and glitter of Paris, in which city the scene is laid."—*Boston Budget.*

"'Loaded Dice' is a story which points lessons while it entertains."—*Boston Times.*

Christine.

By ADELINE SERGEANT, author of "Beyond Recall," "A Life Sentence," etc. 12mo, cloth, ornamental, $1.00; paper, 50 cents. *Holyrood Series.*

"A healthful, kindly story."—*Christian Union.*

"'Christine' has a finished quality that in the artistic sense is exceedingly agreeable. The narrative has plenty of effective contrasts, and the descriptive passages are admirable in suggestiveness."—*Boston Beacon.*

AUTHORIZED EDITION.

Cosmopolis.

By PAUL BOURGET. A masterly and unabridged translation. Large 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.50; paper, 50 cents.

"A work of extraordinary power and deep interest."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"Bourget has given us a series of portraits which are elaborated and refined. . . . 'Cosmopolis' is an admirable piece of portraiture in all ways."—*New York Tribune.*

Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.

TAIT, SONS & COMPANY,

31 Union Square, North,

NEW YORK.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

Golden Sceptre

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Post[illegible] 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for p[illegible] of our goods giving list of dealers who handle

Public Library F

RURAL E[illegible]LAND.

LEISURELY CARRIA[illegible]RIVES FOR *PRIVATE PAR[illegible]*

The cities, towns, and villages of E[illegible]are connected by roads so good that driving [illegible]them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of ru[illegible] life that have not been altered for centuries. The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by MR. HALFORD L. MILLS WITH HIS AMERICAN ANNEX,

Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Mr. Kruell announces the publication of his new Portrait of GEN. SHERMAN. Size of block, 11x8.7 inches. Proof impressions on Japan paper, signed by the Artist. Price, $20.00, carriage free.

"SENATE CHAMBER, March 27, 1893.
"I think it a very good likeness of the General in his later years. JOHN SHERMAN."

Nation, March 30, 1893:
"The grand manner of the engraving of Sherman, and the stamp of the great captain in the man himself, entitle the portrait to a place in the choicest gallery of art or fame."

N. Y. *Times*, April 2, 1893:
"Wood engraving, as Mr. Kruell understands the art, is no slavish copying, but an independent branch calling for artistic power in the engraver."

Also Portraits of GRANT, LINCOLN, WEBSTER, LOWELL, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Address G. KRUELL, 42 Maple Ave.,
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

SPRING NO. 2.

Buffalo Lithia Water

Certainly acts better than any extemporaneous solution of the Lithia Salts.

The efficacy of this water in affections of the nervous system, complicated with Bright's disease of the kidneys or with a gouty diathesis, nervous dyspepsia, nervous prostration, stone in the bladder, etc., etc., etc.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M.D., *Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired), formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc.:* "There is a point in relation to the therapeutical efficacy of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER which has not as yet, I think, received sufficient attention. It is well known that many cases of DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM are complicated with lithæmia, and that unless this condition is removed a cure is very often retarded and not infrequently entirely prevented. It is quite commonly the case that in CEREBRAL CONGESTION PRODUCING INSOMNIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, resulting from overmental work or much emotional disturbance, and in Epilepsy (to say nothing of many cases of insanity) an excess of uric acid in the blood is often observed. This state appears to be altogether independent of the character of the food, for no matter how careful the physician may be in regard to the diet of his patient, the lithæmic condition continues. I have tried to overcome this persistence by the use of phosphate of ammonia AND OTHER SO-CALLED SOLVENTS FOR URIC ACID, BUT WITHOUT NOTABLE EFFECT.

"Several years ago, however, I began to treat such cases with BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, with a result that was as astonishing to me as it was beneficial to the patient, so that now in all cases of NERVOUS DISEASES UNDER MY CHARGE IN WHICH THERE IS AN EXCESS OF URIC ACID IN THE BLOOD, I USE THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER IN LARGE QUANTITIES. By this I mean that I do not have the patient drink merely a tumbler or two in the course of the day, but that I flood him, so to speak, with the Water, making him drink a gallon or even more in the twenty-four hours. By this course the urine after a few days ceases to deposit uric acid crystals on standing, the morbid irritability of the patient disappears, the tongue becomes clean, the wandering pains in the head are abolished, and the system is rendered much more amenable to the special treatment which may be necessary for the cure of the disease from which the patient suffers.

"I HAVE TRIED CARBONATE OF LITHIA DISSOLVED IN WATER IN VARIOUS PROPORTIONS, BUT IT CERTAINLY DOES NOT, IN CASES TO WHICH I REFER, HAVE THE SAME EFFECT AS BUFFALO LITHIA WATER."

And as a matter of prime importance it is not to be forgotten that the composition of the Buffalo Lithia Water is such, and the experience of its use so complete, that no doubt exists of its great power not only as a solvent for calculi already in the bladder, but for the elements of such calculi existing in the blood.

Water in cases of 1 Doz. Half-Gallon Bottles, $5 f. o. b. here.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS SENT FREE.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Prop.,

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1450. THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

A Choice Group of New Books.

AUTHORITATIVE, READABLE, EDUCATIONAL.

Important to any Library; especially to a Scholar's or Teacher's.

FOR $25:

† † † † †

Earth's History: Geology. By Roberts of Cambridge. Maps and Illustrations. $1 50 net

Study of Animal Life. By Thomson of Edinburgh. Illustrated. $1 50 net

Realm of Nature: Physiography. By Mill of Edinburgh. $1 50 net

The Colonial Era [American History Series]. By Fisher of Yale. Maps. $1 25

French Revolution. By Mallet of Oxford. $1 00 net

Fine Arts. By Brown of Edinburgh. $1 00 net

Literature of France. By Keene of Oxford. $1 00 net

The French War and the Revolution [American History Series]. By Sloane of Princeton. Maps. $1 25

. . . . . .

Origin and Early History of Universities [Abelard, in Great Educators Series]. By Compayré, $1 25 net

Education by Self-Activity [Froebel, in Great Educators Series]. By Bowen. 1 00 net

Rise of the Christian Schools [Alcuin, in Great Educators Series]. By West. 1 00 net

Jesuits' Educational System [Loyola, in Great Educators Series]. By Hughes. 1 00 net

Ancient Educational Ideals [Aristotle, in Great Educators Series]. By Davidson. 1 00 net

. . . . . .

Manual of Natural Theology. By Fisher. Uniform with Christian Evidences. Each 75c.

The Reformation. By Schaff [German, Swiss]. Illustrated. Each 4 00

. . . . . .

How to Know the Wild Flowers. Mrs. Dana. 100 Illustrations. $1 50 net

Principles of Political Economy. Perry. 2 00

Art of Teaching and Studying Languages. Gouin. 2 25

. . . . . .

* Also all Standard and Miscellaneous Books, American or Foreign. Importations a specialty.

Full Descriptive Catalogue and Price List of these and many other distinguished text-books in all departments of education sent free.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

Publishers, Importers, and Booksellers,

743–745 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 265

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Better and the Bummer Element 268
The Post-offices and Publicity 268
The Iron Trade 269

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Tocqueville's Souvenirs 270
Vasari in the Light of Recent Publications 271

CORRESPONDENCE:

Sundry Considerations 273
A Servant Mission Among the Freedmen 273
The Cleft Infinitive 274

NOTES 275

REVIEWS:

An Historian's Facts 278
Linton's European Republicans 279
The Realm of Music 281
Etruscan Roman Remains in Popular Tradition 281
Alcuin and the Rise of the Christian Schools 281
John G. Paton.—The Story of John G. Paton 282
Laws Regulating the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors 282

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 282

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

Discounts on application.

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 12,000 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

The Chicago Tribune.

(Founded June 10, 1847.)

The recognized medium in the West for all high-grade advertising, such as

Schools, New Books, Real Estate, and Summer and Winter Resorts.

EASTERN OFFICE,
40 TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms: $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMnastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PREpares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARDing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
MISS CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
MISS FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATOry and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. A new boarding-house just opened. For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Manlius.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR, by St. John's Military School, via the Great Lakes. Organized as Cadets of a ship-of-war. Limited number may join. June 27 to July 27. Apply for terms.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.

References: The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha; The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City; The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College; The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPARatory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE—A COLLEGE for Women.—Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, Hebrew, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $525) in Greek, Latin, English, German, and Teutonic Philology, Romance Languages, Mathematics, History, Chemistry, and Biology. A fourth Hall of Residence will, it is hoped, be opened in the autumn, and will accommodate all applicants for admission.
For Program address as above.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

FRANCE, Paris.

PARIS.—HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES to be opened October 1, 1893, under the direction of Mademoiselle Alys Barrault, assisted by Madame Barrault and Miss Anna T. O'Connor. Mlle. Barrault, who has been for the past five years teacher of French in Miss Porter and Mrs. Dow's School, Farmington, Conn., will leave for Paris in June, and will take with her any young ladies desiring to depart at that time. Applications must be accompanied by references. For terms and further information address, until June 15, 1893, Miss Anna T. O'Connor, 39 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.; after that date, Mlle. Alys Barrault, care of Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, Paris, France. *References* by permission: Miss Porter and Mrs. Dow, Farmington, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. James Barr Ames, Harvard University.

GERMANY, Detmold.

GERMANY. — FINISHING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, founded in 1871. Cheerful and comfortable villa in a town surrounded by woods and mountains, with reputation for healthfulness. Address Fräulein PAULINE BECKMANN, Detmold. References: Herr Consistorialrath Engel, in Detmold; Rev. G. M. Capell, Passenham Rectory, Stony Stratford, Bucks, England; Russell Sturgis, Esq., 307 East 17th St., New York.

Teachers, etc.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR YOUNG Men who wish to make a careful and systematic study of the exhibits. A limited number will be received in a delightful house a block from the north entrance.
F. L. OLMSTED, A.B.,
Master of Rugby School, Kenilworth, Ill.

A GENTLEWOMAN (experienced) IN good society in Oxford offers a *Home* for three or four children or girls. Highest educational advantages. For references and particulars, apply to the BISHOP OF DELAWARE, Wilmington, Delaware. Address in England, Mrs. MILLER, Summertown, Oxford.

A LADY IN ONE OF THE BOSTON High Schools wishes to go to Europe for July and August, with a family that desires to have the children taught a few hours a day. Would go as companion if duties were definite. Has some knowledge of French and German. A. B., care of the *Nation.*

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND A teacher of wide experience would like to correspond with parents wishing to establish a first-class day school in their town. Best of references given. Address J. E. A., the *Nation.*

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF a New England Academy, and at present a student, wishes employment as a governess in a private family during the summer season. Address MISS EDITH, care of the *Nation.*

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher and holder of an advanced degree, wishes for a mathematical professorship where her rank and salary will be based upon ability instead of sex. Address K. L., care of the Nation.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHIlosophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

POSITION AS GOVERNESS OR COMpanion for the summer by a native German, well versed in the English language, or would teach in a Summer School. Best of references given and required. Address C. H., care Nation.

A CHANGE DESIRED BY A COLLEGE Professor of Latin. Experienced, and not afraid of the work incident to building up and maintaining the department. Address X. P. R., care of *Nation.*

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

Teachers, etc.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, now engaged in the vicinity of Boston, would like a position as governess or companion, for the summer months. Would prefer to travel. Speaks French and German and has some knowledge of Italian. Address "Y.," in care of the *Nation*.

TWO FRENCH LADIES (Parisiennes), graduates of the Academy of Paris, desire positions in September next as teachers of French in a school or family. The highest references, etc., will be given. MESDEMOISELLES, *Nation*.

FITTING FOR COLLEGE.—A TEACHER of five years' experience in preparatory and high schools will give fitting or reviews for college. Good references. Address INSTRUCTOR, the *Nation*, 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SCHOOL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The Maryland Military and Naval Academy, Oxford, Md.—Ample accommodations for 300 cadets and their officers, with drill-grounds, assembly-rooms, and gymnasium. Fine boating and bathing. House steam-heated and gas. Everything perfect.
For Catalogue, address
P. O. Box 41, Oxford, Md..
Or S. F. NICHOLS, 295 7th Ave., N. Y.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

Special Terms to Schools.

Most publications—the leading newspapers, the religious papers, the magazines—make a reduction from their regular advertising rates to educational institutions. We are prepared to give our school customers the advantage of these concessions, as well as other special discounts. We prepare the advertisements, if desired, and set them up attractively in type, submitting proofs. We take entire charge of the order, and see that every paper inserts the advertisement as per contract and for the full time, and yet it would cost you less to place your work in our hands than to send it to the papers yourself. Send for estimates and particulars to

DAUCHY & CO.,
Newspaper Advertisement Agents,
27 Park Place and 24-26 Murray St., New York.

Association of Collegiate Alumnæ Bureau of Occupations.
If you wish to employ college women as teachers, secretaries, librarians, etc., address Miss EVA MARCH TAPPAN, Hotel Plunkett, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.
A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation*.

Educational.

THE SAUVEUR
Summer College of Languages.

The EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the School will be held at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., to begin July 3. This location has been selected because of its PROXIMITY TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.
For board and rooms, address the Manager, Miss E. L. HERRICK, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.
For programmes and circulars of his educational works, address
Dr. L. SAUVEUR,
6 Copley Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.
Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.
For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Seventeenth year now open.
Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell, (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

LANGUAGES.

Summer Course in Languages.
Best Advantages for Learning Conversation,
Normal Course for Teachers.
At Asbury Park, N. J..... .....and Chicago, Ill.
For particulars address
The Berlitz School of Languages,
723 14th St., Washington, D. C....Auditorium, Chicago.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

Two Scholarships for Women.

The Harvard University Examinations

For women will be held in New York on June 27, 29, and 30, and July 1, 1893. Two scholarships, one of $300 and one of $200, are offered in connection with these examinations.
For information apply to the SECRETARY, No. 32 East 33d Street.

DE pluribus unum. It is a curious paradox that the more candidates an Agency has, the fewer it will recommend for a particular place. The Irish steward apologized for writing so long a letter because he had not time to write a shorter one. So some Agencies have to send notices to every Tom, Dick, and Harry on their list, because they have not a large enough registration to pick out just *the* man. Here are a few places filled by us in 1892, where (1) application was made to us, (2) we recommended a candidate as *the one*, and (3) he was elected. MEN.—(1) Ass't Sup't, Cleveland, O., $2,700; Principals of Academies, (2) Factoryville, Pa., $1,800; (3) Hiawatha, Ks., $1,300. Principals of High Schools, (4) PLURIBUS N. Y., $1,300; (6) Onondaga Valley, N. Y., Pueblo, Col., $1,800; (5) Suspension Bridge, $1,100; (7) Granville, N. Y., $1,100. Assistant Teachers, (8) Winona Normal, $1,500; (9) Omaha, Neb., $1,500; (10) Pueblo, Col., $1,200. WOMEN.—Teachers of Methods. (11) Davenport, Ia., $1,200; (12) Utica, N. Y., $1,000; (13) Cedar Falls, Ia., $1,000; (14) Grand Forks, No. Dak., $1,000; (15) Winona, Minn., $900; (16) Emporia, Ks., $900. Other Assistant Teachers, Baton Rouge, La., $900; (17) St. Cloud, Minn., $750: (18) Salt Lake City, Utah, $600. In many places where salary was not fixed we named three candidates at different salaries, and one was selected, usually at the highest. We seldom name more than three candidates, and if sufficient details are given can usually fix on just one. UNUM.
THE SCHOOL BULLETIN AGENCY, C. W. BARDEEN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES, J. W. Schermerhorn & Co. 3 East 14th Street, New York.

President, Edmund J. James. Corresponding Sec'y, Roland P. Falkner. Treasurer, Stuart Wood.

THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY
Of Political and Social Science.

STATION B, PHILADELPHIA,
Organized Dec. 14, 1889. Incorporated Feb. 14, 1891.

☞ *For additional information in regard to the Academy see the corresponding column of* THE NATION *of April 6th.*

The Academy holds regular scientific sessions at which papers are read and discussed. The proceedings are published in the form of a bi-monthly journal (*The Annals of the Academy*), which is sent to all members, together with such Supplements as may be issued from time to time.

Besides the papers submitted to the Academy, the *Annals* contains a Book Department in which the more important works in Politics, Economics, and Statistics are reviewed. The Academy also collects and publishes in the *Annals*, under the head of Personal Notes, late and accurate information relating to the life and work of authors and scholars in its appropriate field.

The Academy is publishing a Series of Constitutions of leading modern countries edited by competent experts. The following have already appeared:

MEXICO. *Prof. Moses*, University of California.
COLOMBIA. *Prof. Moses*, University of California.
FRANCE. *Dr. Currier*, Mass. Institute of Technology.

The following are in preparation:

PRUSSIA. *Prof. Robinson*, University of Pennsylvania.
BELGIUM. *Dr. Vincent*, Johns Hopkins University.

Others will be announced later.

The Academy has published nearly one hundred scientific papers by distinguished scholars of the United States and foreign countries. Persons interested in the promotion of the Political and Social Sciences, whether as experts or laymen, are invited to become members.

By assisting in the work of the Academy one may aid in a very immediate way the progress of scientific economics and politics.

Applications for membership and all other communications should be sent to the address above.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ACADEMY:
Separate Editions.

☞ *This list was begun in the preceding issue of the Nation.*

No.		Price.
22.	Compulsory Voting, F. W. Holls, Esq.	25c
23.	Instruction in Economics in Italy. Prof. Roland P. Falkner	25c
24.	The Philadelphia Social Science Association. Joseph G. Rosengarten, Esq.	15c
25.	Handbook of the Academy. List of members.	$1.00
26.	In Memoriam: John Alexander Jameson, LL.D. Prof. F. N. Thorpe	25c
27.	Constitution of Mexico. Translation with an Historical Introduction. Prof. Bernard Moses	35c
28.	Land Transfer Reform. Prof. J. W. Jenks	15c
29.	Economic Basis of Prohibition. Prof. S. N. Patten	15c
30.	International Liability for Mob Injuries. Prof. E. W. Huffcutt	25c
31.	Political Science at Oxford. Prof. D. G Ritchie	15c
32.	Recent Constitution Making in the United States. Prof. F. N. Thorpe	35c
33.	Economics in Italy. Prof. Achille Loria	25c
34.	Present Condition of the Peasants in the Russian Empire. Vicomte Combes de Lestrade	15c
35.	Statistical Publications of the United States Government. Wm. F. Willoughby	15c
36.	List of Accessions to Membership in the Academy, from March 15 to August 10, 1891.	50c
37.	Congress and the Cabinet. Gamaliel Bradford, Esq.	15c
38.	Place of Party in the Political System. Prof. Anson D. Morse	15c
39.	Recent Tendencies in the Reform of Land Tenure. Prof. Edw. P. Cheyney	15c
40.	Law-Making by Popular Vote. Ellis P. Oberholtzer	25c
41	Neglected Points in the Theory of Socialism. T. V Veblen	25c
42.	Basis of the Demand for the Public Regulation of Industries. Hon. W. D. Dabney	25c

☞ *This list will be continued in the next number of* THE NATION.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,
STATION B, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

A Manual of English Literature, Historical and Critical.

By THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A., of University College, Oxford. Sixth edition, revised (1888). With an Appendix of English Metres, and Index. Crown 8vo. 648 pages, $2.00.

Longmans' Handbook of English Literature.

By R. MCWILLIAM, B.A. Complete in one volume. $1.35.

Five parts, 12mo, each part sold separately, viz.:

Part I.—FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO CHAUCER. 30 cents.

Part II.—FROM CHAUCER TO SHAKESPEARE. 30 cents.

Part III.—FROM BEN JONSON TO LOCKE. 30 cents.

Part IV.—FROM SWIFT TO COWPER. 30 cents.

Part V.—FROM BURKE TO THE PRESENT TIME. 30 cents.

The Essays of Francis Bacon,

With Introduction, Notes, and Index.

By EDWIN A. ABBOTT, D.D., Head Master of the City of London School. In two volumes. Seventh edition. 16mo. 580 pages. $1.75.

Macaulay's Essay on Lord Clive.

Edited and Annotated by HERBERT COURTHOPE BOWEN, M.A., Head Master of the Grocers' Company's Schools. With full Notes, Glossary, Index and Map. New edition. 16mo. 228 pages. 75 cents.

Macaulay's Two Essays on the Earl of Chatham.

12mo. Paper covers. 15 cents.

Macaulay's Essay on Milton.

Edited to illustrate the Laws of Rhetoric and Composition. By ALEXANDER MACKIE, M.A., author of "Scotticisms, Arranged and Corrected." Second edition. 12mo. 208 pages. 75 cents.

This volume contains a "Memoir of Milton," a "Life of Macaulay," the text of the "Essay on Milton," and "Critical Notes."

Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, with Ivry and the Armada.

Popular Edition. With 55 Illustrations by GEORGE SCHARF. Fcp. 4to. Cloth, 40 cents. Sewed, 20 cents.

Sir Roger De Coverley.

Essays from the *Spectator*. With Notes and Illustrations. By DAVID SALMON. Third edition. Crown 8vo, 204 pages. 45 cents.

Plays of Shakespeare.

Falcon Edition.

"The 'Falcon' Edition has earned a reputation for scholarship, taste, and judgment. The notes are in all cases excellent. Everything that is likely to present any difficulty is explained clearly, accurately, and not verbosely; and familiarity is shown both with the writings of the Elizabethans and with the Shakesperean scholarship of to-day."—*Journal of Education.*

The following volumes, each with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, are now ready. Price 35 cents each play:

Julius Cæsar.

By H. C. BEECHING, Balliol College, Oxford.

The Merchant of Venice.

By H. C. BEECHING.

King Henry IV.

Part I. By OLIVER ELTON, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

King Henry IV.

Part II. By A. D. INNES, M.A., Oriel College, Oxford.

King Henry V.

By A. D. INNES, M.A.

King John.

By OLIVER ELTON.

Twelfth Night.

By H. HOWARD CRAWLEY.

King Richard III.

By W. H. PAYNE SMITH, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

Much Ado About Nothing.

By A. W. VERITY, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Coriolanus.

By H. C. BEECHING.

Taming of the Shrew.

By H. H. CRAWLEY.

King Richard II.

By E. K. CHAMBERS, B.A.

The Tempest.

By A. C. LIDDELL, M.A.

The Blue Poetry Book.

Edited by ANDREW LANG. New Edition without Illustrations, for use in Schools, with Lives of the Authors of Poems. Fcap. 8vo. 60 cents.

The Retreat of the Ten Thousand.

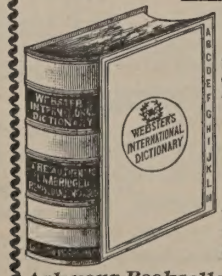
By Professor C. WITT, Head Master of the Alstadt Gymnasium at Königsberg. Translated by FRANCES YOUNGHUSBAND. With a Preface by H. G. DAKYNS, M.A. With Route Map, 12 Full-page Plates, and 17 Illustrations in the Text. Crown 8vo. $1.25.

". . . Will serve as a most attractive reading book for advanced classes. The list of illustrations represents numerous objects, scenes, and places mentioned in the text."—*Learner and Teacher*, New York.

Longmans, Green, & Co. will send their Classified Catalogue of School and College Text-Books to any address on application.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers, 15 East 16th Street, New York.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY



Successor of the "Unabridged."

Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, more than $300,000 expended.

A Grand Educator
Abreast of the Times
A Library in Itself

Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, professional man, self-educator.

Ask your Bookseller to show it to you.

Published by
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.

☞ Send for free prospectus containing specimen pages, illustrations, testimonials, etc.

☞ Do not buy reprints of ancient editions.

Important to Publishers.

ADVERTISE IN

Publishers of books and periodicals should bear it in mind that the THE WEEKLY REVIEW teems with information on all contemporaneous literature and events, that it contains each week a classified catalogue (12 pp.) of books, and of the contents of newspapers and periodicals; that the REVIEW's readers are exceptionally progressive people, who seek only the best literature, and who regard the REVIEW (with its invaluable system of supplying the very articles and books it talks about) as their Purchasing Guide. Every publisher of first-class periodicals or of good books should try THE WEEKLY REVIEW.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

J. MORRISON-FULLER, Publisher,
5 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON.

RECENT IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Wanderings by Southern Waters.

By EDWARD HARRISON BARKER, author of "Wayfaring in France." Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth. $4.50.

"The name of the book conveys no idea of the freshness, the originality, and the romance of its pages. The region in which the author has lived, sharing the existence of the peasants, and tramping over its byways, is a district rarely traversed by English people even on the railway. Visitors to the Puy de Dôme stop short a hundred kilometres north of it. Travellers to eastern Spain by way of Toulouse cross the Dordogne at a most picturesque point but never alight there."—*London Athenæum.*

"None tell more pleasantly or more truthfully the story of their wanderings. It is long since we have read a book so thoroughly honest."—*London Academy.*

An Atlas of Astronomy.

By Sir ROBERT S. BALL, F.R.S., Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at the University of Cambridge; author of "Starland," "The Cause of an Ice Age," etc. With 72 Plates, Explanatory Text, and Complete Index. Small 4to. Cloth, $4.00.

"The high reputation of Sir Robert S. Ball as a writer on astronomy at once popular and scientific, is in itself a more than sufficient recommendation of his newly published 'Atlas of Astronomy.' The plates are clear and well arranged, and those of them which represent the more striking aspects of the more important heavenly bodies are very beautifully executed. The introduction is written with Sir Robert S. Ball's well-known lucidity and simplicity of exposition, and altogether the Atlas is admirably adapted to meet the needs and smooth the difficulties of young and inexperienced students of astronomy, as well as materially to assist the researches of those that are more advanced."—*London Times.*

The Laws and Properties of Matter.

By R. T. GLAZEBROOK, F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. A new volume in the Modern Science Series, edited by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

This book, while not pretending to be a complete treatise, aims at making clear to one who wishes to understand something of physics the meaning of the terms applied to matter, and the principal properties it possesses.

Charles Darwin:

HIS LIFE TOLD IN AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL CHAPTER, AND IN SELECTIONS FROM HIS LETTERS. By his Son, FRANCIS DARWIN, F.R.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. With Portrait. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"Certainly every incident in the life of Charles Darwin is of interest to the reading public. When the incident is related by himself the interest becomes special. . . . It is intensely interesting to watch events as they gradually closed in about Darwin and actually forced him to choose the career which has made the whole world shake at the thunder of its facts and the lightning of its logic."—*New York Herald.*

The Political Value of History.

By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY, author of "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," etc. A Presidential Address, delivered before the Birmingham and Midland Institute, in Birmingham, October 10, 1892. Reprinted, with Additions. 12mo, 57 pages. Cloth, 75 cents.

New Popular Edition of Lecky's England and Ireland.

A History of England in the Eighteenth Century.

By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY. Cabinet Edition, seven vols., 12mo. Cloth, $7.00.

A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.

By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY. Cabinet Edition, five vols., 12mo. Cloth. $5.00.

The "History of Ireland" was formerly included in the eight-volume edition of the "History of England." By a rearrangement of the contents the two Histories now appear separately as above, each complete in itself, but bound uniformly. Important revisions have been made, and the work is in some respects practically new.

The well-known high character of this standard work needs no fresh commendation.

Great Commanders Series.

Edited by Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON.

Admiral Farragut.

By Captain A. T. MAHAN, U.S.N., author of "The Gulf and Inland Waters," etc. With Portrait and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

General Taylor.

By Major-General O. O. HOWARD, U.S.A. With Portrait and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

General Jackson.

By JAMES PARTON. With Portrait and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

Send for Appleton's List of Latest Publications, containing descriptions of numerous important books of the past three months. Mailed free on request.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
1, 3, & 5 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

THE ROLFE EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE.

COMPLETE IN 40 VOLUMES. ONE PLAY COMPLETE IN EACH VOLUME.

Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, 56 cents, plus 6 cents for postage, per vol.; Paper, 40 cents, plus 4 cents for postage, per vol.
With Notes by Dr. WILLIAM J. ROLFE of Harvard University.

The Tempest. . . .	King Henry IV. Part I.	Cymbeline	Henry VI. Part II . .
Merchant of Venice . .	King Henry IV. Part II.	The Comedy of Errors .	Henry VI. Part III .
King Henry the Eighth .	Hamlet	Antony and Cleopatra .	Pericles, Prince of Tyre .
Julius Cæsar . . .	Much Ado About Nothing	Measure for Measure .	Tha Two Noble Kinsmen
Richard the Second . .	Romeo and Juliet . .	Merry Wives of Windsor .	The Winter's Tale . .
Macbeth	Othello	Love's Labour Lost . .	Richard the Third . .
Midsummer-Night's Dream	Twelfth Night . . .	Timon of Athens . .	King Lear . . . .
King Henry the Fifth .	All's Well that Ends Well	Two Gentlemen of Verona	Venus and Adonis, etc .
King John	Coriolanus	Troilus and Cressida. .	Sonnets . . . . .
As You Like It . . .	Taming of the Shrew .	Henry VI. Part I. . .	Titus Andronicus . .

Each of Shakespeare's plays is preceded by an introduction containing the "History of the Play," the "Sources of the Plot," and "Critical Comments on the Play." This is the only illustrated school edition of Shakespeare.

No one can examine these volumes and fail to be impressed with the conscientious accuracy and scholarly completeness with which they are edited. The educational purposes, for which the notes are written, Mr. Rolfe never loses sight of, but like "a well-experienced archer, hits the mark his eye doth level at." HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Ph.D., LL.D.,
Editor of the "New Variorum Shakespeare."

I have greatly enjoyed your work on "Hamlet." It is certainly the most satisfactory edition we have.
Rev. J. H. SEELYE, D.D., LL.D., *President of Amherst College.*

In the way of annotated editions of separate plays of Shakespeare, for educational purposes, I know of none quite up to Rolfe's.
HIRAM CORSON, M.A.,
Prof. of Anglo-Saxon and English Literature, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

I have not seen any edition that compresses so much necessary information into so small a space, nor any that so completely avoids the common faults of commentaries on Shakespeare—needless repetition, superfluous explanation, and unscholar-like ignoring of difficulties. EDWIN A. ABBOTT, M.A.,
Author of "Shakesperian Grammar."

Instructors are invited to send for Illustrated Bulletin giving fuller information regarding the above and others of Dr. Rolfe's annotated works. Special terms will be made to teachers. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Square, New York.

D. C. Heath & Company, Boston, Publish the Following Texts:

German.

Joynes-Meissner German Grammar, $1.12; Joynes' German Reader, 90 cents; Harris' German Composition, 50 cents; Thomas' Goethe's Faust, $1.12; *and over sixty other first-class and new German texts.*

French.

Edgren's French Grammar, $1.12; Super's French Reader, 80 cents; Matzke's Victor Hugo's Hernani, 70 cents; Bowen's French Lyrics, 60 cents; Fontaine's Mérimée's Colomba, 35 cents; *and over seventy other first-class and new French texts.*

Italian.

Grandgent's Italian Grammar, 80 cents, *and other Italian texts.*

Spanish.

Edgren's Spanish Grammar, 80 cents; Ybarra's Practical Spanish Method, $1.20; *and other Spanish texts.*

English.

Corson's Introduction to the study of Browning. Retail price $1.50; Scudder's Shelley's Prometheus Unbound, 60 cents; Hawthorne's American Literature, $1.12; Williams' Composition and Rhetoric, 90 cents; Meiklejohn's English Grammar, 80 cents; Strang's Exercises in English, 45 cents, etc., etc.

Mathematics.

Bowser's Mathematical Series; Hopkins' Plane Geometry, on the Henristic Plan, 75 cents; The New Arithmetic, 75 cents; etc., etc.

History.

Sheldon's General History, $1.60, and Sheldon-Barnes' American History, $1.12. The only histories published that are not on the narrative plan, but on the laboratory plan advocated by all leading teachers.

Civics.

Dale's American Citzen, 90 cents; "One of the best books published in 1891"; Woodrow Wilson's The State, retail price $2.00; Gide's Political Economy, retail price $2.00, etc., etc.

Science.

Shepard's Inorganic Chemistry, $1.12; Remsen's Organic Chemistry, $1.20; Shaler's First Book in Geology, $1.00; Colton's Practical Zoology, 80 cents; Guides for Science Teaching, from 10 cents to $1.00 each.

Education.

Compayre's Lectures on Teaching, retail price $1.75; History of Pedagogy, retail price $1.75; Psychology Applied to Education, retail price 90 cents, etc., etc.

Catalogue of all our Publications in these and other departments sent on application.

SOME FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS
OF

GINN & COMPANY.

ENGLISH.

A Practical Course in English Composition.
By Professor Alphonso G. Newcomer of Leland Stanford Junior University.
In this book the art of composition will be given the distinct treatment which its importance warrants. (*June.*

Practical Elocution.
By Professor Robert I. Fulton of Ohio Wesleyan University, and Professor Thos. C. Trueblood of University of Michigan.
This is the outgrowth of the class room as well as the study, and contains the latest and best thought on the subject. (*May.*

The Classic Myths in English Literature.
By Professor Charles Mills Gayley, University of California. Based chiefly on Bulfinch's Age of Fable and adapted to school use and to the needs of beginners in English literature and in the classics. (*May.*

The Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.
Long's Translation. Edited by Edwin Ginn.
In the series of Classics for Children. (*May.*

The Life and Writings of George Gascoigne.
INCLUDING AN APPENDIX IN WHICH WILL APPEAR SEVERAL POEMS FROM THE FIRST EDITION OF 1572. By Professor Felix E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania.
This work forms Number 4 in Volume II. of the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania. (*April.*

Leigh Hunt's An Answer to the Question "What is Poetry?"
INCLUDING REMARKS ON VERSIFICATION. Edited by Professor Albert S. Cook of Yale University.
One of the most delightful short papers on the subject of poetry. (*April.*

LATIN.

P. Cornelii Taciti, Dialogus de Oratoribus.
Edited with Prolegomena, critical and exegetical commentary, indexes and a bibliography, by Alfred Gudeman, Johns Hopkins University.
The first edition of the Dialogus in an English dress. (*September.*

Catullus.
Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Professor Elmer T. Merrill of Wesleyan University.
In the College Series of Latin Authors. (*June* 1.

Livy, Books XXI.-XXII.
Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Prof. J. B. Greenough of Harvard University. In the College Series of Latin Authors. (*June.*

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Volume IV.
Edited by a Committee of the Classical Instructors of Harvard University.
CONTENTS: The Αὐλός or Tibia. By Albert A. Howard.—The Tragedy Rhesus. By John C. Rolfe.—The Use of Hercle (Mehercle), Edepol (Pol), Ecastor (Mecastor), by Plautus and Terence. By Frank W. Nicolson.—Accentual Rythm in Latin. By J. B. Greenough.—On the Omission of the Subject-Accusative of the Infinitive in Ovid. By Richard C. Manning.—Latin Etymologies. By J. B. Greenough.—On πεῖραρ ἐλέσθαι (Iliad Σ 501). By Frederic D. Allen.—Herondea. By John Henry Wright.—Notes. (*May.*

Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, No. IV.
Edited by Professors Charles E. Bennett and Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
This number is a treatise on the Development of the Earlier Athenian Constitution, by Dr. George W. Botsford. (*June.*

GREEK.

First Four Books of Xenophon's Anabasis.
Revised by the editors, Professors W. W. Goodwin and John Williams White of Harvard University.
The notes, as well as the text, are being revised and in great part rewritten. (*September.*

Thucydides, Book III.
Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Professor Charles Forster Smith, Vanderbilt University.
In the College Series of Greek Authors. (*September.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

An Introduction to the French Language.
By Professor Alphonse N. van Daell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
A practical grammar with exercises. (*July.*

Von Sybel's Die Erhebung Europas Gegen Napoleon I.
Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by A. B. Nichols, Instructor in German at Harvard University.
In the International Modern Language Series. (*June.*

Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature. Volume II.
Published under the direction of the Modern Language Departments of Harvard University. (*June.*

NATURAL SCIENCE.

A Student's Manual of a Laboratory Course in Physical Measurements.
By W. C. Sabine, M.A., Instructor in Harvard University.
Intended for supplementing college courses in physics. (*April.*

A Reader in Botany. Part II.
Flower and Fruit. Compiled by Jane H. Newell.
Supplies a course of reading in Botany for pupils in the higher grades. (*May.*

HISTORY.

The Principles of History.
The Historik of the late Professor Johann Gustav Droysen of Berlin. Translated by President E. Benj. Andrews, Brown University.
This little work will appeal powerfully to all readers possessing a philosophic cast of mind. (*April.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The Psychic Factors of Civilization.
By Lester F. Ward.
A new presentation of the whole subject of social progress, past, present, and future, written from a scientific standpoint, but in a popular style. (*July.*

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,

Boston, New York, Chicago, London.

MAINE COAST.

LANDS at and around CAPE ROSIER and Castine, Me., on this boldest and most beautiful section of Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Mt. Desert—southwesterly exposures, fine harbor fronts, bold rocks, beaches, and fine trees, broad views of mountains and islands, extended drives along the shore and among the hills, new wharves, and good daily connection by boat and rail. These lands are offered at low prices to persons intending to build and occupy. A very few hundred dollars will buy a fine high shore lot of several acres. Several tracts of from 20 to 50 acres are offered at low prices. Send for descriptive pamphlet and further details to

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

PENINSULA.

FOR SALE.—One of the most beautiful peninsulas on the Maine Coast, situated on Penobscot Bay. This property is nearly a mile in length, and comprises 100 acres of land. Controls on its inner side a landlocked harbor with deep water for its whole length, has fine views of the mountains, and the land is wonderfully diversified, comprising fine cliffs, ravines, hills, beaches, green slopes, woods, and uninterrupted view across the open sea.

It is within an hour's sail by steamboats plying several times daily from the railroad terminus to Rockland, where there is excellent day and night Pullman car service from Boston.

Price, $3,500.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

FOX ISLANDS.

TO LET—for the summer—Two very charmingly situated cottages, directly upon the water; grounds occupying exclusively a peninsula of 50 acres on Fox Island Thoroughfare, Maine, in the large island township of Vinal Haven. Each house is fully furnished-has a boat harbor, barn, etc., and boat houses, half-a-mile from village and steamboat landing; houses contain 7 and 10 rooms; rents $175 and $225; exceptional chance for two families wishing to be near together; will be let together or separately.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

TO LET—Furnished, the new cottage of the late Mrs. Harrison O. Apthorp; contains nine rooms, is fully and tastefully furnished and beautifully situated on high land, with broad view of the Connecticut Valley and Mts. Tom and Holyoke; has all modern conveniences and is within a short distance of railroad station; rent low to a careful tenant for two or three years. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ISLESBORO, ME.

TO LET—for the summer—A cottage of 10 rooms fully furnished; stable, boat-house, and ample grounds; most beautiful views of bays, islands, and mountains; within a short distance of Islesboro Inn and Steamboat Landing; rent $375.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ASHFIELD, MASS.

TO LET—Furnished, for the summer, a very attractive old-fashioned house in the beautiful hill township of Ashfield, Mass., near the summer home of the late George William Curtis. House contains 12 rooms; ample land, stable, etc.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

BEVERLY SHORE, MASS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—An estate of 20 acres of very high land, directly on the water. Large house, fully furnished, stable, gardener's cottage, gardens, and beautiful trees. Will be sold at a low price to settle an estate. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ADIRONDACKS.

TO LET, furnished, at Lake Placid, a most beautifully situated cottage of 8 rooms, commanding an extended view of mountains and lakes, with grounds running to the water. Rent low.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

The Week.

It is hardly too much to say that President Cleveland had no more important appointment to make than that of Commissioner of Pensions. Originally a mere subordinate of the Secretary of the Interior, who controlled the expenditure of but a small portion of the Government's revenues, the head of this Bureau has come to have in his hands the distribution of more than $150,000,000 a year, with a prospect that the outgo from his office may reach the enormous total of $200,000,000 annually before the steady and rapid increase is checked. The most reckless profligacy has long characterized the action of Congress in voting money for this branch of the Government service, and equal recklessness has characterized the distribution of the money by the Bureau. The result has been the building up of a pension roll which is a disgrace to the nation. What was needed was the selection of a man of high character, judicial training, and established reputation, who was a Union soldier himself, and who could be trusted to administer the office with due regard to the interests both of his deserving comrades in the army and of the taxpayers of the nation. Such a man seems to have been secured in the choice for the Commissionership of Judge William Lochren of Minnesota, a brilliant soldier during the civil war, and since then a distinguished judge in his own State. While a Democrat in his sympathies, he is so little of a partisan that he was originally appointed to the bench by a Republican Governor and elected by a Republican district, and he is so highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens that the State Legislature, which has a Republican majority, recently passed by a unanimous vote a resolution declaring that he was eminently well qualified for the office of Pension Commissioner, and that his appointment would receive the approbation of the country at large.

Nobody questions the need of a radical overhauling of pension methods, yet how difficult the work is going to be, how few are the convenient and effective points of attack, may be seen from the discussion of the question in the current *North American*. All of the writers admit the urgency of reform, but all are barren of actual suggestions of the way to go about it. The Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions thinks that something might be gained by a stricter interpretation of the Disability Act of 1890, and by a return to the system of biennial medical examinations, and advocates taking the whole system out of politics by transferring it to the War Department and putting it under the care of an officer of the army. A past-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic shows how the spirit of self-help and brotherly charity which marked the first years of that organization has passed into the blind appeal to the Government. He thinks, however, that "the scythe of the great reaper" will soon come to the relief of the taxpayer. "A little patience and the account will be closed." This is ludicrous enough in view of the facts. Father Time's swath has been getting wider and wider, not among the pensioners, but in the Treasury, as the years have gone by.

The Post-office Department, so far from concealing information about its doings, as was threatened one day last week, is now more frank and explicit than ever. The daily reports of appointments now made include an analysis of the total, which shows how many are to fill vacancies caused by resignation or death, and how many of the removals are of incumbents who had served four years or more. Thus on Monday 119 fourth-class postmasters were appointed, of whom 99 were to fill vacancies, while seventeen of the twenty removed had served four years or more. A statement has been given out which shows that during the month beginning with March 4 the appointments of fourth-class postmasters numbered 878, of which 508 were to fill vacancies caused by resignation or death, and 370 in place of men removed, 90 of whom had served four years or more. In the first month of the Harrison Administration the appointments to fill vacancies were almost exactly the same—503; but the removals were 825, or more than twice as many.

Senator Gorman got together in Washington last week "sixty active Democrats" from among the oilers and stokers of his Maryland Machine, and poured a tale of woe into their sympathetic ears They were men after his own heart, he assured them, whom it was his purpose to serve; and as far as he had anything to do with the offices, "none others need apply." But "a condition [not a theory] confronts us in the matter of appointments." Horrible to relate, "many suggestions that have been made to the appointing power have been ignored." What effect this had upon the active Democrats does not appear, but from what we know of them it is safe to infer that the Senator's announcement struck them like an abrogation of all the laws of nature. As he pointed out, under the ordinary workings of nature and Providence, "the offices should go to our friends." But by some diabolical interference, some monstrous perversion of "the appointing power," the thing that should be was not. Hence these tears. But Mr. Gorman will get no sympathy from a heartless public. In fact, the open exhibition of his grief will be the signal for rejoicing among those who wish the Administration well. He was the most malign influence that beset Mr. Cleveland during his first term, and this early display of his nose out of joint is among the cheering auguries of better things for the four years to come. He and Hill and Murphy will, in truth, make an excellent set of signals by which to judge of the political weather: things must be going fairly well when they despond.

What has become of that tremendous enthusiasm for the annexation of Hawaii which two months ago was inundating the country? Commissioner Blount's arrival at the Islands is telegraphed, with the consequent depression of the annexationists and joy of the royalists, but none of the editors who were so impassioned about the "key of the Pacific" in February now stops to do as much as shed a silent and bitter tear at the spectacle. Perhaps they see how difficult it will be to keep up the required tension for the length of time Mr. Blount means to spend in his inquiries. He actually plans to visit all the islands and employ several weeks in finding out the real sentiments of the people. It was evidently a great mistake to send a man of such plodding methods, when there were available as commissioners men of lightning-like minds, such as that of the ex-officer of the navy who told a reporter that the "nine hours" he spent in Honolulu thoroughly convinced him that the Hawaiians to a man were in favor of annexation.

A letter from Honolulu to the *Evening Post* only confirms the impression which almost all the later news gives, that the sentiment of the native Hawaiians is overwhelmingly against annexation to the United States. There seems to be no mistaking the genuineness of the relief which they experienced on learning that they were not to lose their country, and the unexampled outpouring of the natives, and the signs of popular rejoicing, are just such things as we should expect among men who felt that their political independence had escaped a great peril. President Cleveland's summary withdrawal of the treaty is thus fully justified. It is interesting to note the "slight seismic disturbances," as the *Tribune's* correspondent elegantly terms them, among the annexationists themselves. They are fast getting into trouble on their own account, and the Provisional Government itself is coming in for sharp criticism. Great offence is given, in particular, by the continued payment of a salary to the Queen and Princess Kaiulani, at

the rate of $25,000 a year. The noble republicans who got up the revolution know of many deserving fellows who could make use of that money, and are "at a loss" to explain its payment to an overthrown ruler. But the *Tribune* correspondent significantly writes:

"I have learned that it is due to the diplomacy of the Harrison Administration, which advised President Dole that so much sympathy for the Queen had been raised in the United States by the refusal of the Thurston embassy to let her envoy go to America in the *Claudine*, and by the segregation of the crown lands, that it would involve the annexation issue in extreme peril if further humiliations should be put upon the deposed sovereign."

The immediate collapse of the strike at the World's Fair grounds is a thing good both in itself and in the manner of it. The directors have escaped the peril of a delayed opening of the Exposition and the greater peril of knuckling down to labor tyranny. If they had given in to the demand that all non-union men must be at once discharged, they would have furnished the world quite the most striking exhibition of the fruits of our civilization to be seen at Chicago. Men who rail at laws and judges that would make "serfs" of workingmen and "czars" of employers, ought to explain who are the serfs and czars in the case of a labor union denying to thousands of laboring men the right to work for their daily bread. The incident has closed happily, but not without suggesting the real beauties of State employment. The Chicago Fair is a semi-national business, and the readiness of the labor agitators to bring political pressure to bear on the managers indicates pretty ominously what would be the course of things in a great established State industry. We should see, in fact, what was seen in Paris just before the fall of the Ribot Ministry. There was a strike in the national match-factories, and various demands were made on the Government relating to wages and superintendence They were at first roundly refused, but the strike spread, the strikers scurried around and got deputies and other mighty men in politics to wait upon the Ministry and threaten loss of votes on critical divisions, and finally the Government took fright and made an unconditional surrender. Two days later the Ministry fell, in spite of the few extra votes it had from the Radicals.

In 1890 Congress passed "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies," which provided that "every contract or combination in the form of Trust or otherwise in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal" and punishable by fine and imprisonment. Provision was made for an injunction on behalf of the United States. In November last, trade and commerce and comfortable living in New Orleans were brought to a dead standstill by the concerted action of the labor unions, represented by the officers of their Amalgamated Council. James E. Porter, the colored member of the Council, is reported to have said, and the report has not been denied: "We propose to win by peace if we can, but if we are pushed to the wall, force will be employed." For several days the whole city was without means of transportation, without even hearses for the burial of the dead, and without gas or electric lights. In this emergency, Judge William Wirt Howe, the counsel for the Board of Trade, suggested that this action of organized labor was an unlawful restraint directed against trade and commerce by an unlawful combination. The United States Attorney, Mr. Earhart, was appealed to, and, with the permission of the Department of Justice, he filed a bill on behalf of the Government in the United States Circuit Court against the Amalgamated Council and all the societies behind it, including the Society of Musicians which had "tied up" the French opera. The service of process was immediately followed by a cessation of the strike, without, however, an abandonment of the combination and its perpetual menace.

Judge Billings of the Circuit Court has recently rendered his decision in the case—a decision which must, in the estimation of labor, mark as a bungler or an enemy every man in Congress who voted for the bill. It was decided substantially (1) that the cessation of the strike and of active violence was of no avail so long as the combination existed and the right to restrain trade was not disclaimed; (2) that the statute of Congress interdicted combinations of labor as well as of capital; (3) that the defendants' general denials did not rebut the case; (4) that the proofs of the Government fully sustained the charges of combination and violence and a complete paralysis of inter-State and international commerce in New Orleans; (5) that the defendant societies, while innocent and lawful in their origin, had no more right to make unlawful combinations than had individuals of equally worthy character; (6) that a combination to secure the employment of none but Union men by concerted acts of intimidation and violence, when directed against inter-State and international commerce, is an unlawful restraint of trade, against which the statute is aimed. It marks a curious continuity in social history that the one decision cited by the Court was that of Chief Justice Savage (The People vs. Fisher, 14 Wendell, 1), rendered half a century ago, in which it was set forth that a mechanic "may say that he will not make coarse boots for less than one dollar per pair, but he has no right to say that no other mechanic shall make them for less."

The April elections for municipal officers, held in scores of places all over the State of Kansas, have given the people the first chance to express their opinion upon the performances of the past winter, and they have everywhere availed themselves of it. The Populists put forward their candidates in every case, and did their utmost to win. The vote was unusually heavy, for the women, who have for several years enjoyed the right to vote in municipal elections, availed themselves of it far more generally than ever before, their registration being half as large as that of the men in Leavenworth and Wichita, and two-thirds as large in Topeka. The weather seems to have been favorable throughout the State, and both sexes turned out to the polls in force. Attempts were generally made by the politicians in both parties to continue the fusion between the Democrats and the Populists, but many of the Democrats refused longer to be bound by it, and voted for the Republican candidates. In Wichita, Gov. Lewelling's own home, the rebuke of the Populists was most emphatic, the entire Republican city ticket being elected by majorities almost double the highest ever before known, despite the most strenuous efforts on the part of the fusionists to secure an endorsement of his course. In Topeka and a number of other cities, the defeat of the Populists by the Republicans was hardly less pronounced. The prosperity of the State has been threatened by the extraordinary developments of the past winter, and the success of the Populists this month would have frightened away both capital and the most desirable class of inhabitants. But the material aspect of the case was the least important. The deliberate endorsement of Populist principles and methods would have meant that the people of a great commonwealth were unfit for self-government.

The difficulties of serving as chaplain of a legislative body appear to be on the increase. We commented some weeks ago upon the dissatisfaction caused in both Kansas and Nebraska the past winter by the display of partisanship in the prayers of the clergymen employed. There has been even more serious trouble in Texas. A bill was recently defeated in the House of Representatives which proposed to make an appropriation from the State Treasury for the establishment of a home for fallen women. Next day the chaplain besought the Deity to "open the eyes of those who have allowed the love of money to be balanced against virtue, that they may see that purity is above rubies, and that in their hands is placed the power to save those against whom the false standard of society has closed the churches and all avenues of reformation." One of the members who had voted against the bill offered a resolution reciting that "the prayer which appears in the House journals this morning is an unjust and unwarrantable reflection on certain members," and ordering that the portion above quoted be ex-

punged from the journals. Another member supported the motion in a vigorous speech, declaring the prayer "an insult to the members," and an "attempt of the chaplain to dictate to the House." But the chaplain had his defenders also, one of whom insisted that he had not gone far enough; that "without prayer and much prayer you are gone for ever"; and that "there are members criticising this prayer who are steeped in vice and folly and need prayer." The clergyman himself was given the floor, and explained that he had no individual member in mind, and that they were "all patriotic, honest, and honorable gentlemen"—in short, that the objectionable passage was uttered in a Pickwickian sense. Thereupon the resolution was rejected and the matter was dropped. The incident shows very clearly what a farce the chaplain's prayer has become, and should hasten the day of its abolition.

The appointment of a new Forest Commission on Monday by Governor Flower, under the recently enacted law in relation to the Forest Preserve and Adirondack Park, marks the completion of the new system of forest preservation instituted in this State on the recommendation of the Governor. The new law is divided into two parts—the first covering the subject of the Forest Preserve and the second that of the Adirondack Park. The first sections make very minute and stringent provisions for the care of the Forest Preserve, especially as regards the prevention and extension of forest fires, and of trespasses upon the Preserve, and the cutting of trees and timber. The Adirondack Park, which includes the islands in Lake George, is to be "for ever reserved, maintained, and cared for as ground open for the free use of all the people for their health and pleasure, and as forest lands necessary to the preservation of the head-waters of the chief rivers of the State and a future timber supply." The Forest Commission has very extensive powers over this park, and among other things is allowed to lease, for a term not longer than five years, parcels of not more than five acres to any one person for the erection of camps. All the employees of the Commission are to have the powers conferred by law upon game protectors, and the Commission may provide for the enforcement of the game law within the park by means other than those laid down in the statute. If the Governor has made a wise selection of Commissioners, this law ought to protect the forest lands of the State effectually from further depredations.

The *Manufacturer* of Philadelphia sees an objection to the admission of Venezuelan coffee free of duty, because in that case Venezuela would obtain for nothing a favor for which Brazil pays a price. This would be alarming if only Venezuelan and Brazilian interests were to be considered. But since American interests are involved, we cannot afford to take the exclusively foreign view which the *Manufacturer* recommends. The consumers of coffee in the United States have some rights. There is neither reason nor sense in compelling our own people to pay $5,000,000 a year in a roundabout way as a tax on coffee, only a portion of which goes into the public treasury, in order to reconcile the ideas of McKinley with those of Blaine. The reciprocity dodge in the McKinley bill had no basis other than this. It served its purpose of carrying the Republican party through an election, but did not win the race. We see no reason why the public should pay the coffee tax any longer, or why the Republicans should desire it any longer. The protectionists have told us often enough that our laws are made for Americans, not for foreigners. Why, then, should the organ of the Manufacturers' Club be so solicitous for the interests of Brazil at the expense of the consumers of coffee in the United States?

The resolution passed by the British House of Commons affirming the principle of payment of members has made, coming as it does in company with the Parish Councils and other democratic measures, a good deal of sensation. The Tories hardly venture to oppose it squarely. They take a middle ground, and say, Let any constituency which chooses to pay its member do so by taxing itself for the purpose; but why tax the whole country in order to pay members who do not wish to be paid—a category which probably contains a majority of the present House? When members were paid, as was the case before the Revolution of 1688, this is the way in which it was done: Any constituency that pleased paid its members, and any member who pleased served without pay. To this the Liberals make answer that it would never do to have two classes of members, the paid and the unpaid, as this would be sure to put the former in a position of inferiority, and make them the butt of sneers, as the Irish members are actually at present, because they take pay from their constituents or from "the Parliamentary fund," in order to enable them to stay in London. But there is no doubt that the change derives its most powerful support from its democratic character. The argument in its favor which has most force is the democratic argument, that it will enable a number of poor men, especially representatives of Labor, to go into Parliament who now cannot afford it. Mr. Burt, one of the Labor members now in the House, made a powerful speech in its favor from this point of view, describing the insults to which he himself was exposed in the shape of attempts to bribe him, made in the belief that he must, because he is poor, be very hard up and therefore likely to yield easily. He laid much stress, as did others in the debate, on the fact that the Parliament which contained Hampden and Pym was a paid Parliament, and therefore payment could not be a very bad thing.

But the world outside Parliament has so changed since then that neither Hampden nor Pym would know it if he came back. It was impossible in England of that day for any but leading men—that is, local notables—to go to Parliament. Parliament, therefore, pay or no pay, was sure to contain the flower of the nation as regards character and capacity. The most marked political phenomenon of our day, on the other hand, is the eagerness of nobodies to get into the Legislature merely to make a living or to get a chance of perquisites. This is the root-evil of modern politics in all democratic countries. Its growth has unquestionably been retarded in England by the non-payment of members. That is, the English House of Commons owes part of its purity to the fact that few or none can sit in it who have not means of support through accumulations or some remunerative profession or calling. As the world goes, the best politicians are, and must always be, men who do not get a living out of politics. How long this class will hold its own in England after a seat in the House carries a salary with it, remains to be seen. To be sure, it is more logical and symmetrical to pay legislators, like other public officers, but the world does not live by logic any more than by bread alone.

A writer in a late number of the *Fortnightly* discussed the question of the importance of Gibraltar to England, and came to the conclusion that, except as against Spain in the almost impossible event of war, the fortress was of slight strategic value. He thought its further retention by Great Britain was only a piece of sentimentalism, like keeping Nelson's *Victory* still on exhibition. To Spain, however, Gibraltar would be of positive as well as sentimental value, and he thought she would be willing to pay well for its cession. He suggested that the Spanish Government be approached on the subject, to see if it would exchange some of the Spanish possessions in Africa for the famous fortress. Meanwhile the Spanish press has taken the matter up. Castelar's organ says that the Spaniards would have to lose all their shrewdness at a bargain before they would bid anything for a piece of property which the would-be seller had set out by declaring was worth nothing to himself. In a more truculent tone the leading Conservative organ declared that not a single Spaniard would ever consent to such an ignominious exchange. It added: "There may be some thought in this country that Gibraltar will be restored to us, or that we will win it back for ourselves by God's grace, but there is absolutely no thought of giving up any territory which we now possess."

THE BETTER AND THE BUMMER ELEMENT.

THE defeat of "the better element" in Chicago by the bummer and semi-criminal element under Mr. Carter Harrison—and in the Exposition year, too—has naturally excited much attention in this city. Some solve the problem by throwing doubt on the existence of a "better element" in Chicago, and others by attributing Harrison's victory to the absence of "organization" on the part of his opponents. The inquiry is a very interesting one for us, because the political condition of Chicago so strongly resembles that of New York. That there exists a "better element" in Chicago there is no question. It is to be found in the vote of about 100,000 against Harrison. It exists here and in every city in the Union, but somehow it is not ordinarily strong enough to carry municipal elections except by a special effort known as a "popular uprising," which is, however, never available except when the misconduct of the bummer and semi-criminal element has become extremely bad. The Government of Russia has been described as "despotism tempered by assassination." In like manner the government of large cities in America may be termed "bummer government tempered by uprisings." Nevertheless, we believe that both in Chicago and New York the Better Element is really in a majority, and could, if it chose, retain the government of the municipality permanently in its hands. This is certainly true of New York, for the Bummer Element here has never yet polled a majority of the registered vote. Take, by way of illustration, the important election of 1888, at which Tammany got possession of the city. Tammany polled in that year 114,000 out of a total registered vote of 286,000. In 1890 it polled 116,000, or only 2,000 more, which may be called the natural increase of the Bummer Element. We think it is quite fair to set down as Better Element all voters of every description who do not vote the Tammany ticket. This Better Element, then, in 1888 registered 172,000 votes; in 1890, after two years' experience of Bummer rule, 129,000 votes. If the full registered vote in either of these two years had been cast against Tammany, Tammany would have been defeated, and the Better Element would now be in possession of the city. But in 1890, after a full trial of the kind of government the new Bummer régime was prepared to furnish, 30,000 of the Better Element stayed away from the polls and allowed Tammany to retain the city. Why did they stay away? Any one who could answer this question would explain the failure of popular government in American cities.

We think it is quite fair to assume that these 30,000 did not abstain because they were ignorant, or corrupt, or foreign-born, for Tammany unquestionably gets hold of all that portion of the New York voting population which comes under any one of these three categories. Nor can we very well ascribe their abstention to lethargy or indifference, because they took the most troublesome step in the exercise of the suffrage by registering. The *Tribune's* explanation of the Chicago defeat, which would also probably be Croker's, that the Better Element does not "organize," does not help us very much. In fact, the "organization" solution has taken the place of that old-fashioned one which ascribed bad municipal government to the failure of the intelligent and respectable classes to attend the primaries, or, as it used to be called, "to attend to their political duties." This lasted until it became a joke. Of course, if the Better Element could vanquish the Bummer Element at the primaries, it could vanquish it at the polls. The fallacy of the expedient was the familiar one of the catching of birds by putting salt on their tails. Organization is undoubtedly necessary to win elections as well as to win battles. But organization in political, as in military, warfare is only the second step towards victory. Before organization can do you any good, you must have troops willing to fight and willing to be organized for the purpose of fighting.

Now, if it were possible to go around among these 30,000 and ask them severally why, having registered, they failed to vote, we should in all probability get a perfectly intelligent answer from nine out of every ten of them. Not one would say that he did not vote because he was not "organized"; that if anybody wanted him to vote, he must "organize" him. Nor probably would any of them say that they preferred Bummer Government to Citizens' Government. Some would have said, doubtless, that they did not think the election of Scott would be enough of an improvement on Grant to make it worth their while to go to the polls to bring it about; others, that Scott was "Grace's man," and they hated Grace; others, that they would never under any circumstances vote for a Democrat; others, that they hated Mugwumps, and that Scott was a Mugwump invention; others, that Scott's nomination was a contrivance for breaking up the Republican party in this city; others, that they wanted to keep Tammany in power as an example of Democratic rule.

Behind all answers, however, would appear the great fundamental fact that they were not deeply impressed with the importance of good city government, or sufficiently convinced of the possibility of attaining it by any political process. It would be found, in truth, that it was to a certain state of mind on the part of a large body of intelligent men that the triumph of the Bummer Element was due—not to want of organization, or to foreign birth, or to ignorance or venality, but to a certain way of looking at things, not more formidable or intractable than the state of mind which for fifty years kept the majority of the people of the North from seeing anything wrong in slavery, or at all events any way of getting rid of slavery good enough to make striving for it worth while.

If this be true—if it be merely a state of mind on the part of decent, rational people that makes Bummer Government in our cities possible—the remedy is the simple one by which all permanent improvements in government have been effected in modern times, viz, the persuasion of people into new ways of looking at the problems of daily life. This, too, cannot be accomplished by essays on municipal government or general denunciation of fraud and wrong. It has to be done by the steady and persistent exposure of the evils of Bummer Government as manifested by offences of commission and omission by particular men in particular places at specified times, and the consequences thereof to the public. All the great changes for the better in the administration of both States and cities have been made in this way. They could be made in no other way as long as human nature remains what it is All the important steps forward in politics in two hundred and fifty years have been due to exposure of particular abuses as practised by particular persons. We may denounce sin for a thousand years without reducing its volume perceptibly. But catch the sinners and lock them up, or put them to flight, and the effect on the quantity of sin in any particular locality is at once perceptible.

THE POST-OFFICES AND PUBLICITY.

THE Postmaster-General did a very wise thing in deciding to try his fourth-class postmaster case against the newspapers before finally announcing the decision. There is no mistake of which a high officer of the Government can be guilty which has more far-reaching possibilities of evil in it than the manifestation of a disposition to hide the affairs of his branch of the service behind barred doors. Almost any other offence against the assumed liberties of the press is more easily forgiven. The newspapers as a rule are represented in Washington by men who want to be fair. They have no artificial reverence for the dignities of office, however, and they have acquired a habit of thinking that the President, the Cabinet, and all the responsible functionaries are servants of the great American public in fact as well as in name. Sometimes they carry this idea a trifle beyond the legitimate extreme; but generally an officer who meets them half-way in their search for proper information suffers little annoyance from their desire for information which is not proper. A reasonable concession to the popular demand for knowledge as to what the Government is doing, is likely to blunt the edge of any offensive inquisitiveness.

Some of the worst mistakes made eight years ago, when the Democrats assumed the reins of power after a quarter of a century's disuse, were made in attempts at concealment. The Indian Bureau, where nobody except the politicians who had something substantial to give in exchange could get any information to speak of, was about as badly managed for a considerable share of the time from 1885 to 1888 as it ever has been in its history. It is probable that if Commissioner Atkins's record could be thoroughly overhauled, he would himself come out unsmirched; but the unfortunate atmosphere of secretiveness which pervaded the office, and which was doubtless due in a great measure to the fact that the head of it knew almost nothing of its affairs, gave every one who had business there a suspicion of the moral quality of its management. The proportion of newspaper correspondents in Washington who were willing to believe that everything was right in quarters where they were denied the privilege of personal scrutiny was very small indeed. Under the administration of Gen. Morgan, on the contrary, even the representatives of newspapers politically hostile, while they might criticise the policy and methods of the Commissioner, were ready for the most part to swear to the honesty of his motives and the uprightness of his conduct, because he never turned away an inquirer in good faith. The letter-books, the accounts, all the papers of the office, were open to the inspection of any person who came there, properly accredited, to get information for the public, or to investigate a charge of wrongdoing.

A similar change came over the Civil Service Commission in 1889, when Messrs. Roosevelt and Thompson were appointed by President Harrison to membership. There was nothing in their way of doing business to conceal, therefore they concealed nothing. They invited the closest scrutiny of their manner of conducting business, with the result that they made converts to the merit system on every hand of public men and journalists who for the first time had a chance to see for themselves how the machinery worked, and who enjoyed the novelty of being invited to criticise and ask questions to their heart's content.

It is such examples, chosen at random from among many, which give force to the general rule that light and air hurt no one who does not deserve to be hurt. The present Cleveland Administration will be judged by comparison with its latest predecessor more sharply than the former Cleveland Administration was; and one of the first things an intelligent observer will note in preparing his standards is that the good men whom President Harrison drew around him may be distinguished from the bad and the indifferent, in looking back now on the four years just ended, by the fact that they who had nothing to be ashamed of walked and worked in the broadest sunshine.

To apply the moral to the case of the Post-office Department, the poorest apology for a man whom Mr. Harrison invited into his council chamber was John Wanamaker. He was also the most secretive. When he was dealing with an ordinary visitor in search of information which he did not care to give, his method was to draw the inquirer off the main question and fall to talking about the greatness of the Wanamaker shop in Philadelphia and the dimensions of its business in the course of a year. When the Civil Service Reform League Committee to investigate the operations of the departments came to him, however, with a polite request for permission to look through the records and see how many changes had been made in the fourth-class offices within a certain period, he could not make such tactics work, and therefore fell back upon an absolute refusal. There was no reason in the world for his denying them the right to look over the books, for they were prepared to do so without interfering with the business of the Department, and wholly at their private expense; but he treated the Government records as his own property, and the Committee had to obtain their information from other sources. It would have been very unfortunate if Postmaster-General Bissell had been misled into following the bad example of his predecessor. If the present Administration will bear comparison with the Harrison Administration, what would it have to fear from having all the facts come out, even if in some quarters an unfair use were made of them? If the multitude of changes made is right, why make any fuss about letting the whole world know how the changes are going on? If all this is wrong, nothing would be gained by closing the door upon it and leaving the public to frame its own conjectures. On the contrary, the public would be almost certain to conclude that the facts are worse than they really are.

THE IRON TRADE.

STATISTICS gathered by the trade journals show great changes in the relative output of pig-iron on the part of England and the United States. In 1882 Great Britain produced 4,000,000 tons of pig iron more than this country, that year covering her largest output; but in 1892 the United States made 2,500,000 tons more than Great Britain, that country's production having declined while ours increased to over 9,000,000 tons per annum. This heavy increase has been accompanied by such low prices that none but a furnace exceptionally favored has made any money. Nevertheless it is undeniable that great advances have been made in all branches of manufacture in the effort to reduce cost. Thus, during the decade just mentioned, the annual production of pig-iron has doubled, while the number of active blast furnaces has declined one-fifth. Not long ago a furnace producing 50 tons or so of pig-iron daily was thought to be doing well, but now a production of 200 tons per day is not considered remarkable.

Not only has the average capacity of blast furnaces changed very much, but the other elements in the problem of iron and steel manufacture are also different. To establish an iron centre is not now so simple a matter. Other industries more or less directly connected with the production of pig-iron or with the manufacture of steel naturally and necessarily group themselves around the common centre, and in process of time come under a common management, thus greatly increasing the common efficiency, and at the same time rendering the whole plant so formidable as to defy a competitor perhaps better situated as to ore or coal. The collapse of a number of real-estate booms has clearly demonstrated that the growth of a "city" is not certain because a blast furnace has been built in the neighborhood. A hint as to this fact could have been drawn from the history of many older furnaces, which have not collected around them any settlements of consequence. Pittsburgh is at a distance from the ore-beds, and Chicago is not near the coal-fields. It will not do in these days of large output and low prices to count too confidently upon success because of nearness to particular mines. Then, again, the iron trade must turn towards specializing. Advances in knowledge of chemistry and in the demand for special kinds of iron composition compel the ironmaster to establish his plant where he can most readily avail himself of different kinds of material. Local iron-ore mines have thus lost their advantage. Lastly, the market must be considered. With the development of transportation and the art of adjusting railway rates to trade conditions, iron plants compete though widely separated. Yet the available markets for different qualities of metal must be studied as never before.

The iron ores of Lake Superior furnish the principal material for the Northern furnaces. It was at first supposed that the discovery of easily mined ores in the Mesabi region would much reduce the selling price for all the ranges, but further reflection shows another side to the question. Estimates of the growth of iron production in the United States made by Mr. A. S. Hewitt and others seem likely to be exceeded. The proportion of Bessemer pig-iron is now about 42 per cent. of the total. The estimates of output for 1900 are put at 15,000,000 tons, of which 6,300,000 tons will be Bessemer iron, requiring 10,500,000 tons of 60 per cent. ore annually, of which the Lake Superior mines should furnish 4,700,000. These few hypothetical figures show that the amounts of Bessemer ore now in sight in the Lake Superior ranges are to feel a serious drain before many years are over, and that

the prospective value of this ore is great enough to stop any important decline in present prices because of the Mesabi discovery; for the time seems approaching when lean ores now neglected will have to be utilized if we are to have the expected great annual output of pig-iron in the next century. In view of such broad facts, how petty becomes the tariff policy of the United States in putting a duty upon Cuban ore. Recent investigation shows that the Cuban output will not exceed a million tons a year. The expert's report upon them says: "Cuban ores can never come into competition with Lake Superior ores in their natural markets west of the Alleghanies. It is neither natural, reasonable, nor equitable that the seaboard furnaces should depend upon Lake Superior for supplies. If that were the case, the whole steel and iron industries of the seaboard would, in the course of a few years, become extinguished. Cuba pertains naturally to the North American Continent, and Cuban ores ought to be considered as domestic and not as foreign ores." Exports of iron goods may in a few years become as necessary for us as now are exports of wheat and cotton, and if so the lowest cost of production is an essential factor.

Mr. John Birkinbine, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and an authority on the iron problem, said in a recent article in the *Engineering Magazine:* "Each year shows an increase in the average percentage of iron in the ore mixtures used in American blast furnaces, and longer distances covered by the rich ores in reaching points of consumption. It is probable that future advances may be in the direction of conveying fuel to meet these ores, particularly if the meeting-points furnish good market facilities for the product." This is a valuable hint. The same idea was in the mind of a writer in the *Iron Trade Review*, who argues long and well in favor of Marquette, Mich., as an iron centre, though his arguments are equally applicable to other points in the Northwest. The great inland region which we know by that name shows an increase of 60 per cent. in population in 1890 over 1880. Its railroad growth has also been continuous, while geographical lines bring it as near the Atlantic seaboard as is the territory tributary to Chicago. This section of the United States, 2,000 miles long by 300 wide, seems certain in time to achieve industrial independence. Theoretically the *Review* seems to establish its case, and to show the possibility of the assembling of pig-iron materials somewhere along Lake Superior as cheaply as is now done at Chicago or Pittsburgh. The situation in the Northwest apparently meets Mr. Birkinbine's conditions, yet the effect of climate and other drawbacks can be determined only by experience, and perhaps only after some losses.

Such extensions of the iron and steel industries do not imply a decline at the existing centres. The purchase by the Carnegie Company of one machine costing $1,000,000 has lately been reported, and it is well known in the trade that this wealthy company has lately been spending large sums in perfecting the mechanical appliances used in its plant so as to produce and handle pig-iron and steel with the least amount of human labor and at lowest cost. Perhaps nowhere else in the world can the manufacture of iron and steel be carried on with such small cost for wages per ton. Against such a rival it must be difficult for any new trade centre to arise and to maintain itself; yet, unless all indications fail, such an iron centre there will be somewhere on Lake Superior, and probably another near the Rocky Mountains. It is also possible that the iron industry of the country, as a whole, will by that time have reached the stage prophesied by Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Wells, when America will, under free-trade conditions, not only lead the world in output, but will be the producer to whom the consuming nations will look for their supplies.

TOCQUEVILLE'S SOUVENIRS.—I.

PARIS, March 31, 1893.

"LES morts vont vite." How distant already seems the figure of Alexis de Tocqueville, author of 'Democracy in America,' of 'The Old Régime and the Revolution'! The new generation has read these important works not much, if at all; it has chiefly taken its ideas from Taine and from Renan. Tocqueville is already become an "ancient"; Taine and Renan will probably have the same fate. Our age is not dogmatic; it hates general theories, general considerations, systems. Tocqueville is essentially dogmatic, his mind is of the same family as that of the author of the 'Esprit des Lois.' In his 'Democracy in America,' in his 'Old Régime and the Revolution,' you will look in vain for anything personal, for a portrait, for an anecdote. Tocqueville was a political philosopher more than a public man; he sat in the French Chambers, but, owing to certain qualities as well as certain defects, he never had much personal influence. He did not understand, he despised, what we call the *cuisine* of parties—what is called in England and in America the lobby. He was lost among men, like some superior spirit. He was conscious of the inferiority, the meanness, of the men who fill parliaments, and who, from the mere fact that they are representative men, must be of the average standard. He knew that he was not understood by them, he saw higher and further. The delicacy of his health, the refinement of his manner, a certain sort of timidity which always accompanies pride—everything tended to make of him a sort of stranger among his contemporaries. To those who knew him well—and I had that privilege—he was far more interesting a man than the majority of those who walk noisily on the political stage, and who fill the world with the bustle and clatter of a vulgar egotism.

But even to those who knew him best, Tocqueville remained somewhat of a mystery. Though, as I have said, he was essentially dogmatic, he was enigmatical. His mind was independent, his views were original, he attached himself to no leader. He had a sort of intellectual courage under which, nevertheless, there was a substratum of weakness, an organic weakness, which was probably a consequence of his delicate nature and health. He was not a man of action, though he was ambitious of political power and influence. He entered political life in 1839, when he was in the full maturity of his talents; but he played no important part between 1839 and 1848, during those last years of the parliamentary régime which had been inaugurated by the Revolution of 1830. In the 'Souvenirs,' which are now published and which were written at various times after the coup d'état which put an end to the second Republic, Tocqueville has a most interesting chapter on the Revolution of 1848 and its causes. He is, on the whole, very severe upon those who were the victims of this Revolution.

"I don't know," he says, "if ever a Parliament contained more varied and brilliant talents than ours during the last years of the July Monarchy. Nevertheless, I can affirm that all these great orators bored each other, and, what was worse, the nation was bored with their talk. It had come insensibly to see in the struggles of the Chamber intellectual fence rather than serious discussion, and in all that divided the various parliamentary groups—Majority, Left Centre, Dynastic Opposition—domestic quarrels between children of the same family trying to cheat each other. Certain corrupt acts, discovered by chance, had led the country to think that many such acts were concealed, that the class which controlled the Government was corrupt; and it had conceived for it a quiet contempt, which was mistaken for a satisfied and confiding submission."

The effect of the restriction of electoral rights was to divide the country in two parts, called the *pays légal*, the stratum which absorbed all political life, and the *residuum*, which was agitated by democratic and socialistic passions. Few people saw at the time as clearly as Tocqueville the rising importance of the social question. In October, 1847, he wrote a sort of manifesto, in which, having first described the languor of parliamentary life, he added:

"The time will come when our country will be again divided into two parties. The French Revolution abolished all privileges and destroyed all exclusive rights, but it left one standing—the right of property. Let property-owners cherish no illusions as to the strength of their situation, nor imagine that the right of property is an invincible rampart because so far it has never been stormed; for our time is like no other time. When the right of property was but the origin and foundation of many other rights, it defended itself easily, because it was not attacked; it formed the outer wall of society, and the other rights were the advanced defences. The blows did not reach it, and nobody ever thought seriously of attacking it. But now the right of property appears only like the last remnant of an aristocratic world which is no more; it stands alone, erect, an isolated privilege in the midst of a levelling society; it is no longer shielded by other rights more contested, more hated. Hence the situation is changed, and it is this right of property which alone bears every day the direct and incessant shock of democracy."

These words were really prophetic; Tocqueville saw the time approaching when the great struggle would be between those who possess something and those who possess nothing. He told the Chamber of Deputies over and over again that they must not be deceived by the quietness of the streets, by material order; that they must look beneath the surface and see what was in the minds and the heads of the lower classes. The Revolution of 1848 justified him almost too well; the edifice of the constitutional monarchy, of the *pays légal*, was shaken in a few hours, and nothing can be more instructive than the account given by Tocque-

ville of this extraordinary revolution, which was not provoked by any act of tyranny, but was the spontaneous effervescence of the socialist passions of Paris.

M. Thiers and M. Barrot were at the head of the Opposition in 1848. They put the match to a fire which was to devour themselves. "M. Barrot, who mingles a little silliness (*niaiserie*) with his weaknesses as well as his virtues," had been canvassing France and talking much at public banquets in favor of electoral reform. Tocqueville did not join the campaign of the banquets. He told his friends that they were playing a dangerous game. "At the Turkish Ambassador's I met Duvergier de Hauranne. I had some esteem and friendship for him, though he had nearly all the defects which party spirit can give. . . . I told him that I was afraid." Duvergier de Hauranne reassured him. His answer "painted exactly this man, resolute and narrow-minded; narrow with much intelligence, but an intelligence which, seeing well all that is confined in a certain horizon, does not imagine that the horizon can change; learned, disinterested, ardent, vindictive; of a sectarian race which makes politics through imitation of foreign nations and through historical reminiscence, which shuts up its mind within a single idea and gets heated and blinded by it."

I translate some of these short portraits of Tocqueville's, as they are remarkable for their severity and their terseness. Of M. Duchâtel, for instance, who was one of M. Guizot's colleagues in the Government, he says that he was "without prejudices, without vindictiveness, of an easy temper, always ready to oblige you when his interest allowed it; full of contempt and of amiability towards all." Guizot was "sickly, angular, often bitter and cutting." M. Hébert, the Minister of Justice, was a man "who resembled, more than any man I ever saw, a carnivorous animal." M. Dufaure, one of the principal members of the Opposition, "had a *sournois* mind and a sort of natural rusticity, mixed with much honesty." M. Molé concealed his egotism and ingratitude under an apparent openness and amiability.

The Revolution was begun by the National Guard, which wished simply to upset the Ministry. It was ended by what is called the people, who invaded the Chamber of Deputies. A self-elected provisional government proclaimed the Republic in the Hôtel de Ville. Tocqueville gives hour by hour an account of what he himself saw in these terrible days. Molé, Dufaure, Thiers, who had hoped for a moment to form a new Cabinet, disappeared in the tempest. The Duchess of Orleans, who had taken her young son to the Chamber of Deputies, had to retire before the crowd of the invaders. "I confess," says Tocqueville, "that what moved me most that day was the sight of that woman and child on whom fell the weight of faults which they had not committed. I looked with compassion on this foreign princess thrown among our civil discords; and when she fled, the memory of the sorrowful, mild, and firm countenance which she had maintained during the long agony in the Assembly, came back vividly to my mind." M. Thiers, meanwhile, "did not dare to return to his house. He had been seen for a moment in the Assembly before the arrival of the Duchess of Orleans, and he had almost immediately disappeared, giving the signal to many others. I heard the next day the details of his flight from M. Talabot, who had helped him execute it. . . . M. Thiers had been insulted by some men of the people; he followed, with M. Talabot, the quays of the Seine for a great distance, entered the Bois de Boulogne, and reëntered Paris by the barrier of Clichy."

If the Revolution of 1848 was called a mere surprise by many, Tocqueville does not consider it an accident. It was, he says, born of general causes—the industrial revolution which had made of Paris the first manufacturing city in the kingdom; the progress of socialistic ideas; the contempt into which the governing class had fallen; the centralization which gave the whole of France to the chance ruler of Paris. There were also accidental causes, the most important being what Tocqueville severely calls the "sort of senile imbecility of the King, a weakness which nobody could have foreseen." "I have often," he says, "asked myself what could have produced in the soul of the King this sudden and extraordinary weakness. Louis Philippe had spent his life in the midst of revolutions; he was surely not wanting in experience, in courage, in mind. I think that on that day his weakness came from the excess of his surprise; he was upset before he understood. The February Revolution was a surprise for all, but for him more than for anybody else." His mind for several years had retired into a sort of proud solitude; he was, besides, under the spell of historical reminiscences. I can cite a word uttered by the King to some alarmist, who spoke a few days before the event of the danger of a revolution: "Be reassured," said the King; "they have no Duc d'Orléans." It seemed to him that a Duc d'Orléans was a necessary factor in a revolution and in a great change.

Tocqueville witnessed the February Revolution with much concern; it seemed to him that France was never going to stop on the road to revolution. To his friend Ampère, who was more hopeful, and who praised the people of Paris, he said:

"You do not understand what is going on; you judge it like a *badaud* of Paris and like a poet. You call this the triumph of liberty; it is its defeat. I tell you that this people, whom you so innocently admire, has just shown that it is incapable and unworthy of living free. . . . It is always the same—as impatient, as thoughtless, as lawless, as weak in presence of the warning and rash in presence of the danger as its forefathers were. Time has changed it in nothing, and has left it as light-headed in serious things as it used to be in futile things."

After much quarrelling, they appealed to the future.

VASARI IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

FLORENCE, March 12, 1893.

"THE Florentine masters," it has been said, "are the Dr. Johnsons of Art: they are so much more fascinating in the pages of their Boswell than in their own works." This illuminating paradox would lose none of its lustre, and would gain in force, if it were limited to the painters. It is certainly true that many Florentine painters who enjoy a considerable reputation because they figure in Vasari, would scarcely have roused a moment's curiosity if it had been left to their pictures to awaken it. A suspicion of this is now entering many people's minds, and it will soon be questioned whether our interest in Vasari's 'Vite' be not, after all, quite independent of the scores of second and third-rate pictures it celebrates; and whether it is not, by itself, and on its own account, one of the very greatest products of Tuscan genius.

Some such view of Vasari would account for the hold he has not only upon people who read him as literature, but upon students of the history of art. They soon discover that he is not an historian of the late Prof. Freeman's kind—in fact, that he never in his life consulted a document; and, worse still, that he rarely made accurate use of the information he had gathered. He abounds in contradictions; he makes long excursions on loop-lines to kick an enemy or to puff a friend; a tenth-rate painter working under the shadow of Brunelleschi's dome is more interesting to him than a great master elsewhere—and yet one comes back to him with an ever-increasing sense of his charm and fascination. He has this charm and fascination because he wrote down with the naïveté of an Herodotus the folk-lore, romance, and gossip that had, in the course of two centuries, gathered in profusion about the artists, a class of people who in Florence formed a more prominent and more self-conscious part of the community than they did in any other Italian city. Their fellow-townsmen, therefore, took the keenest imaginable interest in them both as a class and as individuals, and heard and repeated stories about them with that delight in personal anecdote which was the distinguishing mark of the Florentine populace and of their literature. It was for such a public that Vasari wrote, and this accounts for his method and his success. He had to be personal, gossipy, and readable. His unerring sense of the readable made him arrange his material in a way that would catch the eye, no matter at what cost to mere veracity, and for that reason he succeeded where others failed.

The student of history soon learns to assume that every success in any definite line of achievement is preceded and surrounded by a great many attempts in the same direction. Even if we lacked positive information, we might be sure that Vasari was not the first nor the only Italian to write lives of painters. As a matter of fact, Vasari's publication stopped many who were at that very time occupied with the same task, as was the case, for instance, with the "Anonimo Morelliano" (probably the Venetian Michiel). In further proof of this we may cite Prof. Carl Frey's recent publication of the materials which an unknown Florentine contemporary of Vasari was preparing for a history of art.* The difference in spirit between this writer and Vasari appears, however, in an instant. The "Anonimo Magliabecchiano" is a scholarly compiler who gathers material from all the books and manuscripts he can lay hold of, not only about the artists of antiquity and of the recent past, but about living masters. It does not occur to him to criticise his material, nor does he seem to have taken the trouble to look at the works of art that he might have seen by sticking his head out of the window. In fact, he mentions their works merely as points connected with the lives of the artists, not as the primary cause of interest in them. Vasari, on the contrary, always describes a picture or a statue with the vividness of a man who saw the thing while he wrote about it, and saw it so vividly that he did not think of looking up his notes. Nor does Vasari ever forget that the capital fact in the artist's career is his work. But a still more striking difference between the "Anonimo" and Vasari is that the latter clearly realizes the difference between the ancient and the modern world—a division which scarcely exists for the "Anonimo." Indeed, Vasari was one of the first writers to feel that modern civilization was a thing by itself, and not merely the resuscitation of a glorious past. Hence, in his first edition, he began at once with Cimabue,

*'Il Codice Magliabecchiano.' Berlin: Grote'sche Verlag. 1892.

and only because he found that this shocked his contemporaries did he prefix, by way of introduction to his second edition, an essay on the art of the ancients.

The modern world begins for Vasari with Cimabue, and he has a complete scheme of the growth of the arts from Cimabue to their culmination in his worshipped master, Michelangelo. That this scheme was not Vasari's invention was clearly proved by the "Anonimo," who, after he once gets to Cimabue, follows out the later history of art on much the same plan. Prof. Frey prefaces his edition of the "Anonimo" with an essay on Vasari's predecessors, in which it is proved that, at the end of the fifteenth century, fifty years before Vasari wrote, the Florentines were already well aware who their great masters were. Even a generation earlier, Landino, in his Dante Commentary, gives the names of Cimabue, Giotto, Taddeo Gaddi, Masaccio, Fra Angelico, Fra Filippo, Paolo Uccello, and Andrea del Castagno, as the names of great painters no longer living; Brunelleschi, Ghiberti, Donatello, and Desiderio, as the great sculptors. Of Desiderio, Landino speaks in terms repeated not only by the "Anonimo," but, almost word for word, by Vasari himself: "And if an utterly untimely death had not snatched him away in his early years, he would have attained, as every one acquainted with the arts expected, to the utmost perfection."

A tradition of criticism can, however, be traced much farther back than Landino. In a certain sense Dante himself may be looked upon as having caused the first study of Italian art. Even in the fourteenth century, his commentators had already begun to explain his reference to Cimabue and Giotto, and, in the fifteenth, the commentary on the famous lines spoken by Oderisi expanded into a sketch of the history of art from Giotto downwards. Not only in this indirect way is Dante to be considered the founder of art study, but he actually started one of the most popular art legends by his phrases "Cimabue nella pintura tener lo campo" and "ora ha Giotto il grido," thus giving an importance to Cimabue which he otherwise certainly would not have had. It is clearly proved that this, and this alone, gave rise to the elaborate romance which has made Cimabue as familiar a name as Giotto.†

The Cimabue legend does not, however, appear to have been at all elaborated before the end of the fifteenth century. Simultaneously with the "Anonimo Magliabecchiano," Prof. Frey has published 'Il Libro di Antonio Billi,' a work of the same nature, but briefer, written at different times towards the end of the fifteenth century and the first quarter of the sixteenth.‡ This note-book is of great importance, both because it shows what point the study of art had reached by the end of the fifteenth century, and because it was the common source of Vasari and the "Anonimo." The latter, being merely the crude material for a book, although already arranged in order, embodies Billi's notes unchanged, while Vasari of course adapts Billi more to his own style. It is in Billi that the story first occurs about Cimabue's Madonna being carried to Santa Maria Novella amid great rejoicing and to the sound of trumpets. Giotto's personality, on the contrary, was already fixed in the fourteenth century, and his importance fully appreciated. Boccaccio, in the 'Decameron' (vi, 5), calls him "one of the glories of Florence, he who brought to light again an art buried for many centuries, and painted so wonderfully that his pictures cannot be called likenesses, for they are identical with the life, for which people mistook them." (Of course Boccaccio himself owes his æsthetics to Pliny, who in turn owes his to the Greeks; but it is curious to find him already making use of the phrase which occurs constantly in Vasari, "pare vivo"—"seems alive.") The same critique of Giotto is found, word for word, both in the "Anonimo" and in his source, Antonio Billi. The story, however, of Giotto being discovered by Cimabue drawing sheep on a stone occurs for the first time in Ghiberti, who wrote his commentaries about 1450.

In fact, not only did the legends about popular painters gather in volume with the lapse of time, but the list of their works shared the same tendency to expansion. Filippo Villani, for instance, speaks of Cimabue, but mentions none of his works, nor does Landino; F. Alberti, writing in 1510, mentions two or three; Billi and the "Anonimo" cite quite a number, while Vasari does not hesitate to attribute to him everything "nella maniera bizantina" he can find. It is the same with Giotto, only that in his case the growth of the legend is directly due to the Dante commentators. Basing themselves on the probable fact that Giotto and Dante were acquainted, they were on the lookout for signs of the influence of their master on his great painter-friend, and wherever they found a face supposed to be that of Dante, as in the Bargello Chapel, or a subject connected in the remotest way with Hell or Purgatory, they unhesitatingly ascribed the picture to Giotto. The attribution to him of the frescoes of the Bargello Chapel can be traced back to Ghiberti, whose commentaries had a great influence upon all later Florentine art-historians; but Billi is the first to attribute to Giotto the Apocalypse in the Incoronata at Naples, adding that it was painted, "it was said, with the help of Dante, who, being in exile, wandered thither unknown." The "Anonimo" goes so far as to attribute to Giotto the frescoes in the choir of Santa Croce, indisputably by Agnolo Gaddi, thus showing that Giotto had, in the middle of the sixteenth century, become almost as generic a name as Raphael was in the last century.

The "Anonimo" felt that he must, if possible, connect some anecdote or startling fact with every artist; in this, as in everything, following the lead of Pliny. The startling fact which he connects with Orcagna, for example, is that he was paid 86,000 ducats for his tabernacle in Or San Michele. This is the earliest indication of the spirit which leads the Italian sacristan of to-day to tell us, while he is unveiling a picture, that the Queen of England offered 500,000 francs for it.

The good stories about Brunelleschi, told by Vasari with sympathetic garrulity, can be traced through the "Anonimo" and through Billi, and are found fixed already in Manetti, who, about 1480, wrote a life of Brunelleschi. The farther back they are traced, however, the more do they approach the baldness of fact. Thus, Manetti has the story about Della Luna's spoiling the Innocenti, but not Brunelleschi's retort: "There was one error in the building of San Giovanni, and you have picked it out for a model." Even the "Anonimo," although he speaks of the crucifix Brunelleschi had made in rivalry with Donatello, knows nothing of Vasari's *novella*, ending with Donatello's ejaculation, "You were made to carve Christs, and I clodhoppers." Billi relates that "even a woman had dared" to offer a model for the lantern of the cupola, but Vasari, to make it more gossipy, adds that she belonged to the famous Gaddi family. In one or two instances, however, Vasari sacrifices the point of a story for ulterior purposes. Billi, for instance, relates that "Donatello was in Siena, making a door for the cathedral. One day a goldsmith, Bernardetto di Mona Papera, happened to be passing through on his way from Rome. He was a friend of Donatello, so he called on him, and, beholding the splendid work, he reproached him for giving the Sienese so fine a thing to boast of. His words had such an effect that on a feast-day, when the apprentices had gone out to make holiday, Donatello and Bernardetto ruined everything, and, leaving the house, took the road for Florence. The apprentices coming home at night found everything ruined, and no Donatello; and not a word did they hear of him until he was safe in Florence." It would be hard to find an anecdote in which was combined to such a degree the Florentine's hatred of the Sienese and his consciousness of the splendor and glory bestowed upon a town by the works of arts within its walls. But Vasari, wishing, perhaps, to reconcile the Sienese, who, while he was writing, were being annexed to Florence, does not tell what arguments Bernardetto used with Donatello.

Poor Vasari has been most unmercifully cuffed about of late for accusing Castagno of murdering Domenico Veneziano, when, as a matter of fact, Domenico outlived Castagno. But Vasari can no longer be blamed for inventing this calumny. Billi relates it, and as he notes down only what he finds, the tale must have been already current at the end of the fifteenth century. It is more than likely that the story-spinning mind of the Florentines cooked up this murder as a criticism on Castagno's works. His energetic, gruff, almost brutal apostles and saints led to the conclusion that their painter must have been a very wicked man, just as nowadays Perugino's sweet, dreamy, beatified faces and eternally peaceful landscapes make it next to impossible to doubt, in spite of positive information to the contrary, that Perugino had an angelic nature.

Accuracy was not in the historical spirit of the sixteenth century. The "Anonimo Magliabecchiano" is quite as inaccurate as Vasari himself. Had he succeeded in becoming our chief source of knowledge on Italian painting, we should have been no nearer to accuracy than we are now with Vasari as our guide. We should simply have had another set of grotesque theories to refute, and another set of false attributions to put straight. To make Perugino the pupil of Botticelli, as the "Anonimo" does, is no better than making Timoteo della Vite the pupil, instead of the master, of Raphael. Vasari, moreover, is not guilty of anything so gross as the "Anonimo's" attribution of Ghirlandaio's "Last Supper" in the Ognisanti to Botticelli. This proves what has already been said, that the "Anonimo" never looked at pictures. The personal anecdote is his real interest, although he has none of that narrative power and dramatic sense which put Vasari on a level with Boccaccio and with the best *raconteurs* of all times. Botticelli's "crankiness," for example, interests him more than his works, and he begins his account of Sandro with a story not reported by Vasari:

"Tommaso Soderini was persuading him to get married. 'I will tell you,' answered Sandro, 'what happened a few nights ago. I dreamt I was married, and it made me so wretched that, to avoid falling asleep and having the dream over again, I got up, and all night rushed about the streets of Florence as if I were mad.' Thereupon Messer Tommaso saw

†See F. Wickhoff, 'Die Zeit des Guido von Siena.' Mitteilungen des Instituts für oesterreichische Geschichtsforschung. Innsbruck. Vol. X.

‡ 'Il Libro di Antonio Billi.' Berlin: Grote'sche Verlag. 1892.

that Sandro was not the soil to plant a vineyard in."

In the same way, although the "Anonimo" devotes scant space to Leonardo and Michelangelo, he dwells at length upon Leonardo's beauty and personal qualities, and upon Michelangelo's bitter feeling towards his great rival. "Leonardo was passing where a number of well-to-do people were discussing a passage in Dante. They stopped him for his opinion. But Michelangelo happening to come along at that very moment, Leonardo answered: 'Michelangelo will explain it to you.' This put Michelangelo into a fury: 'Explain it yourself, you who made a model for a horse, to cast it in bronze, and could not cast it, and so let it go for shame.'" Another time he shouted to Leonardo: "So those capons of Milanese believed all you said, did they?" ("Et che t'era creduto da que caponj de Melanesj?") If the late Senator Morelli had known these documents, he would have found in them curious confirmation of his theory that any given old master always painted hands in the same way. "Filippino generally made one hand larger than another, and was aware of the fault but could not change it."

Neither Billi nor the "Anonimo" offers any fresh information. I believe the only fact of the least consequence to the history of art in either is the "Anonimo's" statement that Botticelli painted in January, 1473, a St. Sebastian that was in Santa Maria Maggiore. There is every reason to think that this St. Sebastian is the one now in Berlin, and the date is valuable as one of the few points in Sandro's career upon which to base a theory of his development.

Not only do these new documents furnish no useful supplementary information, but they are fearfully meagre as compared with Vasari, although, among modern artists, they deal with the Florentines only. They say, it is true, a few words about the Sienese *Trecentisti*, but that only because they had Ghiberti's appreciative account of the Sienese before their eyes. Otherwise, they seem utterly blind to the existence of painters outside of Florence. Signorelli and Perugino are barely mentioned, and Raphael's name does not so much as occur. How different this is from the comprehensive sweep Vasari had! To him Florence was, of course, the eye of the universe, the Florentine artists were the greatest of modern times. His 'Vite' is so full of this conviction, and he has so won over his readers to it, that even today it sounds almost blasphemous to demur to this towering preëminence of the Florentines. Yet Vasari was an Italian as well as a Tuscan, and every artist in Italy interested him. He was a very busy man, a practising architect and a prolific painter, so he was often forced to rely on correspondents who were no less inclined to overestimate their own local painters than Vasari himself was when he spoke of any one from Arezzo. But it is not hard to distinguish these interpolations. Wherever Vasari speaks of what he has seen—and he saw nearly all the best work in Italy—and where he is not led astray by what may be called Albert-Wolffism, he is a singularly warm, generous, and appreciative critic. He feels instinctively, too, that the first function of the popular writer on art is to be interpretative. Everything considered, his interpretation is still the best there is. He is not as penetrating as Mr. Pater, nor so fantastical and poetical as Mr. Ruskin, but he is broader than either, and in closer sympathy with actual humanity. Among Italians, Vasari simply has no rival at all. Billi and the "Anonimo" make no attempt whatever at interpretation, and later writers, like Ridolfi, Baldinucci, and even Boschini, were incapable of writing down their impressions if they had any.

The chief use of the "Anonimo" and Billi is, therefore, to turn our minds to a kindlier view of Messer Giorgio. He was, to be sure, a true son of his age, and had no sense of the document. Billi and the "Anonimo" appreciate the value of documents even less. For documents we must look elsewhere. But Vasari is still the unrivalled critic of Italian art, and, regarded as literature, he was one of the great prose-writers of Italy, and the last important product of the novelistic tendency in Tuscan genius.

B. Berenson.

Correspondence.

SUNDRY CONSIDERATIONS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The *Evening Post* says that the pension business is the despair of everybody at Washington; that it is regarded as probable that the amount required may reach $200,000,000 in one year; that nobody knows what to do about it, and that Mr. Cleveland is giving it anxious thought as the most important item of his Administration. It seems as if the simplest logic would suggest that the first thing is to give the national Treasury a chance to be heard. There is not a single man in Congress who has any authority or responsibility for acting as guardian of the national finances. The Committee of Ways and Means represents so many 340ths of the nation, the Committee on Appropriations so many other 340ths, and both together but a small fraction of the 340ths who care very little for the national finances, and a very great deal for conciliating the most active of their constituents and the most powerful members of the lobby. What is wanted is to send a national watch-dog to sit on his haunches and howl in front of the Speaker's desk, and if need be teach members of Congress that he can bite—that is, place them in an attitude before their constituents which they would find exceedingly detrimental.

From your last number it appears that, notwithstanding twenty-five years of public agitation of civil-service reform, with its labor and expense, the spoils system is about as great a scandal and nuisance as ever, and there is much less prospect that Congress will extend the reform than that it will sweep away what has been already done. Now it is evident that no political appointments can be made except by the direct action of heads of departments, with the consent of the President. If those heads of departments could be placed in a position of public responsibility, so that any independent member of Congress could directly cross-examine them as to why they removed such a man, and why they appointed such another, and they could not evade an explicit answer, this simple expedient would do more for reform in a single session than has the Civil-Service Commission since it was created. That is precisely the way in which the English Civil-Service Act, established in 1852, has worked on steadily and quietly, without requiring any public agitation or intervention of any kind.

Your article on the Missing Link shows with great force how the voters do not see or understand anything of the proceedings of the Legislature or of its members; how they have no reason for voting for or against candidates except the party nominations in caucus; and that thus they get no political education and can neither form nor express political opinions. Your remedy is that the members should be required to meet their constituents and explain their political action. But the trouble is, that the members have nothing to explain. Under the system of doing all business in standing committees, and, whether it is good or evil, by means of underhand intrigue and wire-pulling, and then forcing it through the houses by party combinations, the members understand the real reasons as little as their constituents, and are just as purely voting automata. The fact is, that the guidance of legislation is just as much executive work as any other part of administration. If the business could be taken up with system and under official leaders, one thing being handled at a time, with public debate and immediate settlement by vote, the people would soon begin to take interest in and understand their members, with very powerful effect upon the result.

From all which it follows that the urgent need of our politics, whether national or State, is that public contact of executive and legislature which is implied in giving seats in the Legislature to the chief executive officials; and the only real obstacle is the jealousy of the Legislature, and the failure of the people to understand the importance of the subject. If Mr. Cleveland wishes to cover himself with immortal glory, he has only to send a message, nominally addressed to Congress, but really to the people of the United States, with a categorical demand for this very thing; and if the Democratic party wishes to seize its real opportunity, it will see to it that the issue is spread abroad through the whole country.

G. B.

Boston, April 8, 1893.

A SERVANT MISSION AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As has often been said, the best gift to the children of the poor is the power to help themselves—to make it possible for them, by their own exertions, to escape from the thraldom of poverty. This best gift it is the object of the Mission School of Cookery and Housework of Washington to bestow upon the ignorant colored girls that swarm in this beautiful city. And by teaching those naturally untidy and shiftless girls habits of neatness and thrift, and how to cook wholesome and palatable food, the Mission School is making a practical contribution to the solution of the problem of a good domestic service for this city. Altogether about 130 girls are taught each year how to do housework and plain cooking, including the cooking of meats, vegetables, plain desserts, bread, rolls, and plain cake.

Mrs. Anna Lowell Woodbury, the founder, has given many years of her life and a large sum of money to this admirable charity. She began the work in 1879, and has carried it on quietly and unostentatiously, but with steady success, until it is now one of the oldest and most estimable private charities in the city. It is considered a model of its kind. The excellence and simplicity of its methods and the scrupulous neatness—which is the first thing that impresses one on entering the school—have attracted the attention of visitors not only from our own States but from foreign countries.

Such an institution cannot fail to have ramifying relations to the community also. Its civilizing and sanitary effects penetrate the

homes of the very poor and suggest more healthful ways of living. So the school often carries into those homes a new spirit and power of helpfulness to overworked mothers, or in filling their places, bringing rest and comfort where they are seldom known.

The officers of the school are: Mrs. A. L. Woodbury, President; Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, Vice-President; Miss Tuckerman and Miss Katherine Hosmer, Secretaries, and Mrs. S. C. Miller, Treasurer.

The school is supported entirely by private subscriptions, and teaches a large number of pupils free of charge. It has now reached a stage at which it is thought desirable to extend its operations and place it on a more permanent basis. But to do this it will need further contributions. Those who wish to aid in a most practical and beneficent (and, it may be said, national) work can hardly find one more deserving, and may be sure that any contributions sent to the Treasurer—Mrs. S. C. Miller, at the school building, No. 1228 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—will be gratefully received and carefully expended. N. H. T.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1893.

THE CLEFT INFINITIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Somewhat parsimonious, it strikes me, is the justice which Prof. Adams Sherman Hill, in his book recently published, 'The Foundations of Rhetoric,' dispenses to my treatment of this subject, as I handled it in 1882.

As if I had labored to poor purpose in connection with it, he speaks of my having merely "adduced what, at first sight, seems to be a formidable array of citations" of phrases like *to publicly chastise*, "ranging from the time of Wickliffe to the present day." None but a most meagre account of my citations being given, however, the reader is tacitly asked to take it for granted, on the strength of what is little better than a bare assertion, that they are hardly more substantial than Falstaff's "rogues in buckram."

For, "on examination," Prof. Hill goes on to comment, "it turns out that the names of some of the highest authorities on a question of good use—Addison, Goldsmith, and Cardinal Newman, for instance—are conspicuous by their absence." This I quote in passing, and reply to it. If Prof. Hill had communicated with me, before going to press, he would have learned, inappreciably as the fact imports my contention, that neither Goldsmith nor Cardinal Newman, any more than Dr. Johnson, Lord Macaulay, or De Quincey, despised the cleft or divided infinitive altogether. I am now able to appeal to both of them for it. As regards Addison, whether he will not be found to keep them company may, moreover, be prudently queried. My notes on his English, made at least thirty years ago, are not much concerned with his constructions, but are confined pretty exclusively to his vocabulary. In presence of producible warrants for the cleft infinitive, his recognition of it would, I repeat, matter next to nothing.

Still digressing, I must confess to mild surprise that a "Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory," as Mr. Hill is, should include Addison and Goldsmith among "the highest authorities on a question of good use." Agreeable as they are, it may be doubted whether any two equally voluminous writers of the last century, or of the present, could be more abundantly quoted for "use" quite the contrary of "good." As to the former of these classics, no judge whose opinion is worth a hearing will now subscribe to the pronouncement of Dr. Johnson, that "whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." If "an elegant style" can consist with the frequent employment of words inexactly, marked slovenliness of idiom, and a negligence of grammar occasionally approaching the autocratic, then, and only then, is it allowable to describe the style of Addison, so nearly allied to that of Goldsmith, as elegant. One may, I think, rather characterize it as gracefully dishevelled. Such has long been my estimate of it, and, on turning over the *Spectator* anew for five or six hours, I see no occasion to alter that estimate. With the imitators of Addison and Goldsmith, moreover, it has seldom fared otherwise than with kindred imitators. To a sane taste their mimicry, for the most part, certainly ranks, for abortiveness, with the flatulent intumescence of Dr. Parr, or with Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "middle-class Macaulayese."

With reference to the interposal of a word or words between *to* and the infinitive, the Reverend John Earle, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, has lately written:

"It has been shewn, by Dr. Fitzedward Hall, that this usage has been continuous from the fourteenth century to the eighteenth; so that the strange thing is, how it came to be interrupted, as it has been, by Dr. Johnson, Macaulay, and De Quincey. It almost seems as if these influential writers had created a new custom, upon which the revival of a very old practice had returned like an innovation." *Philology of the English Tongue* (ed. 1892), p. 539.

My paper on the cleft infinitive, printed in the *American Journal of Philology*, is, thus, treated favorably by a learned and critical Englishman. But that paper, which I could now improve, appeared, as has been said, ten years ago; and I have been enabled, meantime, to add largely to the quotations there given. What offers itself in the way of farther argument being reserved for a little space, my new quotations, selected from the stock lying at my elbow, after the rejection of upwards of a hundred, here follow:

"*To neuer die* againe." Joshua Sylvester, *Eden* (1598), *Works* (1605-7), Vol. I., p. 297.

"*To once name.*" Richard Bernard, *Terence in English* (1598), p. 261 (ed. 1607).

"*To well discerne.*" Edward Grimstone, *Acosta* (1604), p. 97.

"*To quite rid* himselfe out of thraldome." G. Woodcocke, *Ivstine* (1606), fol. 23 *r.*

"*To punish'd be.*" Lady Mary Wroath, *Urania, Pamphilia to Amphilanthus* (1621), p. 33.

"*To truely judge.*" John Done, *Polydoron* (1631), p. 133. Similar phrases occur in pp. 63, 69, 72, 78, 102.

"*To both shine and burne.*" Rev. Richard Carpenter. *Experience*, etc. (1642), I., xvi., 115.

"*To not wonder.*" Robert Gentilis, *Considerations*, etc. (1650), p. 45. See also pp. 51, 95, 102, 137, 140, 163 (*ter*), 172, 189, 236.

"*To so habituate* Nature, that," etc. Edmund Gayton, *Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixot* (1654), p. 8.

"*To first lay . . .* means for that end." Rev. John Sergeant, *Schism Dispach't* (1657), p. 96.

"*To never let*," "*to either scare or incourage.*" Rev. Dr. Henry More, *A Brief Reply* (1672), pp. 208, 301.

"*To quite overflow them.*" *Id.*, *Exposition of Daniel* (1681), p. 161.

"*To more illustrate.*" Dr. R. Burthogge, *An Essay upon Reason*, etc. (1694), p. 135.

"*To exactly copy.*" Edward Ward, *Hudibras Redivivus* (1707), Preface. Twenty-three more like collocations are found in the book.

"*To rightly judge.*" *Id.*, *British Hudibras* (1710), p. 20. See also pp. 40, 119, 123, 151, 166.

"*To neither stick or boggle*," "*to so affront.*" Anon., *The Welsh-Monster* (about 1712), pp. 11, 18.

"*To wholly or compulsively extinguish.*" Rev. Myles Davies, *Athenae Britannicae* (1716), Vol. III., *A Critical History*, etc., p. 14.

"*To far out-weigh.*" Anon., *Letters from Mist's Journal* (1722), Vol. I., p. 304.

"*To further divide.*" Jethro Tull, *Horse-hoeing Husbandry* (1731-39), p. 61 (ed. 1822). See also pp. 96, 134.

"*To either animate or cool* the Feet." W. Horsley, *The Fool* (1746-47), Vol. I., p. 9 (1748). See also Vol. I., pp. 40, 270, 292, and Vol. II., p. 99.

"*To justly fright me.*" Anon., *The Female Foundling* (1751), Vol. II., p. 78.

"*To really value.*" Sarah Fielding, *The Adventures of David Simple*, Vol. III. (1752), p. 33 (ed. 1753).

"*To entirely destroy*," "*to even mention.*" William Toldervy, *The History of Two Orphans* (1756), Vol. I., p. 194; Vol. IV., p. 127.

"*To better inform it.*" Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith, *Letters between Henry and Frances* (1757), Vol. II., p. 90 (ed. 1767).

"*To industriously seek.*" Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, *Henrietta* (1758), Vol. II., p. 158 (ed. 1761).

"*To only touch the back*," etc. Goldsmith (1762), *Miscellaneous Works* (ed. 1837), Vol. III., p. 325.

"*To ruinously confound*," "*to essentially injure.*" Anon., *The Woman of Honor* (1768), Vol. I., p. 34; Vol. III., p. 103.

"*To seriously and impartially consider.*" Thomas Hull, *The History of Sir William Harrington* (1771), Vol. II., p. 135 (ed. 1797).

"*To quite subdue.*" Miss Frances Burney (1768), *Early Diary* (1889), Vol. I., p. 10. In the same work there are sixteen similar expressions.

"*To immediately take.*" *Id.*, *Evelina* (1778), Letter 16. See also Lett. 19, 51 (*bis*), 79.

"*To silently wish.*" Miss G. E. Burney (1779), in Miss Frances Burney's *Early Diary* (1889), Vol. II., p. 269.

"*To readily guess*," "*to positively oblige*," "*to generously declare.*" Anon., *Fashionable Follies* (1782), Vol. I., pp. 76, 187; Vol. II., p. 255.

"*To personally chastise*," "*to directly oppose*," "*to entirely drown.*" *The New Spectator* (1784), No. 6, p. 3; No. 17, p. 2; No. 21, p. 2.

"*To heartily forgive.*" Anon., *Letters to Honoria and Marianne* (1784), Vol. III., p. 29.

"*To further explain.*" Miss Ann Hilditch, *Rosa de Montmorien* (1787), Vol. I., p. 173.

"*To publicly chastise.*" Anon., *Generous Attachment* (1787), Vol. IV., p. 196.

"*To thoroughly comprehend.*" Jeremy Bentham (1790), *Works* (1838-43), Vol. X., p. 235.

"*To openly avow*," "*to even rest.*" Anon., *Cicely* (1795), Vol. IV., pp. 130, 141.

"*To entirely exclude.*" Sir Humphry Davy, in Beddoes's *Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge* (1799), p. 131.

"*To fashionably and carelessly look in* at Tattersall's." *Morning Post* (1799), in *Spirit of the Public Journals*, Vol. III. (1800), p. 121.

"*To entirely satisfy.*" London *Times* (1801), *ibid.*, Vol. V. (1802), p. 345.

"*To eagerly cram.*" *Morning Post* (1801), *ibid.*, Vol. V. (1802), p. 359.

"*To again postpone.*" Anon., *Lusignan* (1801), Vol. I., p. 86.

"*To particularly avoid*," "*to immediately adopt.*" Elizabeth Helme, *St. Margaret's Cave* (1801), Vol. III., p. 113; Vol. IV., p. 95.

"*To merely reply.*" Maria Vanzee, *Fate* (1803), p. 137.

"*To so misbehave.*" Lord Nelson (about 1803) in Southey's *Life of Nelson* (ed. 1813), Vol. II., p. 189.

"*To something like hate* them," "*to first begin*," "*to manifestly prove*," "*to eagerly acknowledge.*" Thomas Holcroft, *Bryan Perdue* (1805), Vol. I., pp. 167, 239; Vol. II., p. 13.

"*To ardently desire.*" Rev. Sydney Smith, *Sermons* (1809), Vol. II., p. 294.

"*To openly serve*," "*to kindly commiserate.*" Anon., *The Reformist* (1810), Vol. I., p. 186; Vol. II., p. 34.

"*To continually ask.*" Dr. Thomas Busby, *Lucretius* (1813), Preface. Eleven more like phrases occur in the same work.

"*To perfectly congeal.*" Mrs. Mary Pilkington, *Celebrity* (1815), Vol. II., p. 13.

"*To materially affect.*" H. T. Colebrooke, *On Import of Colonial Corn* (1818), p. 10.

"*To indignantly fling.*" Sir John Bowring, in the *Westminster Review* (1827), Vol. VII., p. 327.

"*To barely rise.*" Cardinal Newman (1833), *Letters* (1891), Vol. I., p. 381.

"*To much relish.*" William Beckford, *Recollections*, etc. (1835), p. 149.
"*To more than insinuate.*" London *Times*, Jan. 15, 1839, in *Spirit of the Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840), Vol. I., p. 20.
"*To utterly extinguish.*" *Morning Herald*, Sept. 17, 1839, *ibid.*, Vol. II., p. 389.
"*To cheaply decorate.*" Rev. G. S. Faber, *Provincial Letters* (1842), Vol. II., p. 297 (ed. 1844).
"*To alone make.*" Caroline Fox (1846), *Memories of Old Friends* (1882), p. 206.
"*To either eat, drink, or smoke.*" Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, in Lord Ingestre's *Meliora*, Vol. I., p. 8 (1852).
"*To extensively alter.*" *Saturday Review*, Vol. XI., p. 579 (1861).
"*To quite please.*" James Spedding (1861), *Reviews*, etc. (1879), p. 270.
"*To even contract.*" Sir W. R. Hamilton (1861), in the Rev. R. P. Graves's *Life*, etc. Vol. III., p. 567 (1889).
"*To fairly unite.*" Matthew Arnold, *On the Study of Celtic Literature* (1867), p. 22.
"*To first take.*" "George Eliot," *Daniel Deronda* (1876), Vol. II., p. 296.
"*To absolutely detest.*" Mr. Leslie Stephen, *Hours in a Library* (1876), Vol. II., p. 3.
"*To really raise.*" Mr. J. W. Sherer, *The Conjuror's Daughter* (1880), p. 30.
"*To personally conduct.*" Mr. P. S. Robinson, *Saints and Sinners* (1883), p. 324.
"*To immediately apologize.*" Laurence Oliphant, *Altiora Peto* (1883), Vol. I., p. 181.
"*To properly and safely affect,*" "*to successfully overcome.*" *Id.*, *Sympneumata* (1885), pp. 27, 47.
"*To really understand.*" *Id.*, *Haifa* (1887), p. 192.
"*To at least suggest.*" Rev. Professor John Earle, *English Prose*, etc. (1890), p. 377.
"*To more than hint* a suspicion." London *Times*, Oct. 3, 1892, leader on *Death of M. Renan*.

To return to Professor Hill, "some students of language," he observes, "insist that good use sanctions, or at least condones," the cleft infinitive, and, one is to infer, consequently accede to it. But, without specifying them, he names me immediately afterwards; and his readers will, doubtless, suppose that I am of the number. Yet I am not so. I have distinctly said, as he ought to have acknowledged, that, though the ambiguity of "honour teaches us *properly to respect ourselves*" is obviated by putting *to properly respect ourselves*, yet it is preferable to write *to respect ourselves properly*. As regards my own practice, if I may be excused for speaking of it, never once have I indulged in a construction like that which I thus proposed to reform, by doing away with *to properly respect*. It does not at all follow, because one discusses a contested locution historically, and consents to view it under divers aspects, that it has one's approval. There are those, obviously, to whom, from ignoring the personal equation, nothing but explicit praise or dispraise is clearly intelligible.

Though an observer of style may entertain little liking for the cleft infinitive, it is not laid on him, in view of relevant facts, to imitate Prof. Hill's unsparing reprobation of it. The English-speaking world in general is, to be sure, fast coming round to its free employment; but, haply, there is a certain Nemo whose fancy it does not hit. This aversion of His Insignificance is, however, an unobtruded and unobtrusible private peculiarity; and he has never so much as dreamed that he was authorized to fulminate an adverse judgment on humanity at large for not adopting it. Very far is it from him, accordingly, to pronounce, after the manner of Prof. Hill, that "writers who know their business" will be at the pains to shun the cleft infinitive absolutely; a deliverance which somehow carries a reminder of ukasing. But, while it is not given to Nemo to autocratize, still he is at liberty, like everybody else, to try his hand in the prophetic line. And his twopenny venture at forecast is, that, before very long, the use of the cleft infinitive, wherever it shall contribute to euphony, terseness, or avoidance of ambiguity, will be accounted not only permissible, but laudable. Its sporadic presence in English literature for more than four centuries is, undeniably, evidence of its not conflicting with the genius of our language, just as is the verb *to atone;* and the occasional acceptance of it by writers of the rank of Dr. Henry More, Sir Thomas Browne, Dr. Bentley, De Foe, Dr. Johnson, Burke, Bentham, Southey, Coleridge, Sydney Smith, Charles Lamb, Sir John Bowring, Cardinal Newman, Lord Macaulay, De Quincey, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Matthew Arnold, Mr. Ruskin, Bp. Samuel Wilberforce, "George Eliot," and Mr. Leslie Stephen, is not safely to be set to the account of oversight. Not seldom, especially when one is talking, it seems to offer itself spontaneously, as it were; and there are few but risk it once in a way. "No stronger case has been made" for it, says Prof. Hill, than could be made for a practice common with Miss Austen, which may be exemplified in "*No one* can ever be in love more than once in *their* life." Hitherto I have failed of convincing him to the contrary. Will he now, unlike Pontius Pilate, unwrite his ἐγραφα?

"Even if good use were divided," so as to allow an option between the uncleft infinitive and the cleft, Prof. Hill apprehends "danger that soon we may [*read* might] have expressions like Herrick's 'to incense burn,'" and outrageous sandwiching after the pattern of Bishop Pecock's. The objection is of the same stamp as that of Mr. G. P. Marsh, who contends that, if we tolerate *is being made*, we "must, in consistency," tolerate *would have been being made*, and so on. Similarly, Mr. R. G. White, who would banish the verb *experience* from our language, gives the advice: "Let us not *experience* either a hay-crop, or a cow, or *anything else*." Against use there is no conclusion from abuse.

Sober instances of the cleft infinitive, those, in kind, which are rapidly recommending themselves to many persons of good taste, may be seen in the quotations drawn from Dr. Henry More, Sir Thomas Browne, and the other authors whose names are grouped together just above.

Adverting to what I had shortly before published relative to the form of collocation here considered, an open-minded writer in the London *Academy*, No. 533, liberally adjudicates that "to make hard-and-fast rules in such matters is absurd." This is exactly my opinion. At the same time, a suggestion to those who will not dispense with the cleft infinitive altogether, may not be amiss. It is, that they draw the line, when employing it, so as not to parallel, in uncouthness or heaviness, say the poet Wordsworth's *to not unfrequently make* and *to still further limit*.

It is "naïvely," according to Prof. Hill, that I make a certain remark which he quotes. Of a child one may speak thus inoffensively; but, otherwise, the word implies, I take it, a degree of weakness approaching imbecility. Where I decline to see more than a fact, my censor is positive that he sees what accounts for it, namely, heedlessness or what not, and would discredit me for my supposed want of common sense or perspicacity. One of the useful lessons which he has still to learn is, to put it suitably to his importance, to forbear, in some measure, that plerophory of cocksureness with which he habitually dogmatizes.

But, before concluding, I must thank him for a valuable illustration of the difference between the speech of England and that of the United States. In *Our English*, p. 121, he writes: "America *does not have* a monopoly of bad English." So one who talks loftily of what we are to expect from "writers who know their business." *Does not have!* If, in a village school over here, a bumpkin of ten were to express himself in this low, unidiomatic fashion, and be let off without stripes, he might think himself fortunate. Whoever *does not be* sure of this should come and inquire.

F. H.

MARLESFORD, ENGLAND, December 10, 1892.

P. S.—In my paper on the cleft infinitive above referred to, the quotation dated 1642 should be expunged. There, as was long the case occasionally, *to* stands for *too*.

And here I laid my letter aside, until I could satisfy myself regarding the paternity of the five quotations which I formerly gave as from Dr. Donne. Him I now find that I should not have named in connexion with them, but John Done, possibly a pseudonym: at any rate, nothing is known of any person so called. For this information I am indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Augustus Jessopp, Rector of Scarning, the learned writer of the Life of Donne in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

While waiting to finish this postscript, I have read Mr. Albert Matthews's letter on the cleft infinitive in No. 1438 of your journal. As to Mr. Matthews's remark that none of the quotations which I first gave for the cleft infinitive are from American authors, I reply that, in 1882, I had by me, for it, from such writers, more than five times the number of his quotations from all sources, and, besides, many from Scotch writers, as Carlyle, etc., etc., but purposely passed them by. Except when dealing with dialect, I almost always restrict myself to the authority of Englishmen. To see that Mr. Matthews's quotations from Shakespeare, Washington, Keats's *Cap and Bells*, and Dr. Holmes's *Guardian Angel* are not at all in point, requires only a little study.

FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

Notes.

A NEW edition of their 'Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World' is announced for this year by J. B. Lippincott Co.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press a Life of Ruskin, in two volumes, by W. G. Collingwood.

Lowell's Letters, as edited by Prof. Norton, will fill two volumes. The Harpers will publish them, as well as the second volume of the illustrated edition of Green's 'Short History of the English People,' 'Botany as a Recreation,' by Caroline A. Creevey, 'Practical Lawn Tennis,' by Dr. James Dwight, and 'The Philosophy of Singing,' by Mrs. Clara K. Rogers.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's 'A New England Boyhood' will be published, with illustrations by his son, by Cassell.

The Scribners announce 'Social Strugglers,' a novel by Prof. H. H. Boyesen.

D. Lothrop Co. will issue next month 'In the Wake of Columbus: The Adventures and Researches of a Columbian Commissioner following in the Track of the Great Admiral from Cordova,' by Frederick A. Ober. The work will be copiously illustrated.

The Baker & Taylor Co. promise a reprint, 'Greeley on Lincoln,' which is of itself worthy of a place beside Mr. Schurz's sketch; but the little volume, edited by Joel Benton, will also contain letters from Mr. Greeley to Charles A. Dana and a lady friend, and reminiscences of

the *Tribune's* founder. The same firm have in preparation 'The New Era,' by the Rev. Josiah Strong, and 'Amateur Photography,' by W. I. Lincoln Adams.

'The Confessions of a Convict,' edited by Julian Hawthorne, with illustrations by the criminal himself (a forger) and others, will be published by Rufus C. Hartranft, Philadelphia.

Knight, Leonard & Co., Chicago, have nearly ready 'Napoleon: A Drama,' illustrated from historic paintings, by Richard Sheffield Dement.

'Old English Ballads,' selected and edited, with notes and an introduction, by Prof. F. B. Gummere of Haverford College, is in the press of Ginn & Co.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, will add to their "Great French Writers" 'Bernardin de St. Pierre,' from the French of Arvède Barine; and to their "Elizabethan Library" 'A Bower of Delights,' interwoven verse and prose from the works of Nicholas Breton, and 'Selections from the Works of Lord Bacon.'

Mr. William C. Bamburgh, Plainfield, N. J., expects to be his own publisher for a volume, 'The Echo and the Poet, and Other Poems,' to appear about April 25 in a limited edition.

Ward, Lock, Bowden & Co. will bring out directly a new edition of George Borrow's 'Lavengro,' with an introduction and personal reminiscences by Theodore Watts. It will form part of the "Minerva Library."

'Many Inventions' (not "Intentions") appears to be the true title of Rudyard Kipling's new book to be published here by D. Appleton & Co., who also announce 'Wanderings by Southern Waters,' by Edward Harrison Barker.

During the present year T. Fisher Unwin, London, will publish the Autobiography of Theobald Wolfe Tone, edited by R. B. O'Brien, with a preface by Mr. Bryce and illustrations; 'Lord Tennyson and His Friends,' a series of twenty-five portraits in photogravure by Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, forming an *édition de luxe;* 'Napoleon at Elba and St. Helena,' an illustrated narrative by eye-witnesses; a translation of M. Tenger's 'Recollections of the Countess Theresa of Brunswick'; 'The Doge's Farm,' by Miss Margaret Symonds, with illustrations; 'The Tragedy of the Norse Gods,' by Mrs. Ruth Pitt; 'Old-World Scotland,' by T. F. Henderson; 'The Australian Commonwealth,' by G. Tregarthen; 'Greek Vase Painting,' by Miss Jane E. Harrison and D. S. MacColl, with fifty full-page plates; 'Stories from Garshine,' translated by Mrs. Alice Voynich; a new edition of 'The Best Plays of Christopher Marlowe,' edited by Havelock Ellis; a new "Reformers' Library," including 'The English Peasant,' by Richard Heath, and 'The Life of Samuel Bamford'; and a "New Irish Library," beginning with 'The Patriot Parliament of 1689,' by Thomas Davis.

Chapman's translation of the 'Iliad' fills three volumes of the dainty Nuggets Series of the Messrs. Putnam, and, being a companionable book for the pocket, has been well chosen for this series.

The sight of Walton's 'Complete Angler,' edited by Edward Gilpin Johnson (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), encourages us to hope that the time may come soon when Chicago will not mark the Western limit of Waltonian editions, as there is no surer sign of the extension of literary taste to any region than the appearance in it of a new edition of this pastoral classic. The book under notice is not a reprint of the first edition, which was greatly enlarged in the second issue published in 1655; nor does it contain the second part by Cotton, which is included in most of the other editions. Mr. Johnson, in his introduction, speaks of Cotton's part as being "Walton, in short, minus what is peculiarly Walton—salt without its savor." The justness of this criticism is hardly borne out, we think, by the verdict of two centuries on the question. The introduction shows a good appreciation of the fine character of Walton and the remarkable literary charm of the 'Angler.' Such a great number of introductions to the various editions have been contributed, and so many of them by able hands, that scarcely anything remains to be said, while at the same time there is the absolute necessity of saying something. The size of the book (12mo) is desirable, and the few notes are so excellent as to make the reader wish them more abundant.

To the two sets of pretty books known as the "Collection Guillaume"—one containing the original edition of M. Daudet's 'Tartarin sur les Alpes,' and the other containing most of M. Daudet's novels illustrated with the same fantasy and skill—is now added a third series to be known as the "Petite Collection Guillaume" and to be illustrated like its elder brothers. The volumes are even tinier than the pretty little books in Harper's "Black and White" series. They are intended to appear twice a month and to comprise most of the little classics of the world's literature. Indeed, the editor has a truly cosmopolitan taste, for among the first volumes to appear are the German 'Werther,' the French 'Paul and Virginia,' the British 'Corsair' (of Byron), and the American 'Gold Bug' (known by the British as the "Gold Beetle" and here magnificently transformed into the "Scarabée d'Or"). Among the promised volumes are Turgeneff's 'Spring Floods,' Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' Silvio Pellico's 'My Prisons,' the 'Golden Ass' of Apuleius, the 'Daphnis and Chloe' of Longus, the 'Fables' and the 'Contes' of La Fontaine.

Prof. Charles F. Kroeh of the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, N. J., has published a little book on 'How to Think in French.' The plan he recommends, although tried before, is very good; it is, in the main, to say to one's self, in French, what one happens to be doing at the time. Given a sufficient amount of perseverance on the part of the learner—and the lack of it is the greatest obstacle—the book will certainly enable him to make considerable progress.

The little pamphlet, 'Notes on the Teaching of French,' by Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast of Harvard (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.), will well repay the instructor who reads and masters it. It is sensible throughout, and contains useful hints for students who cannot enjoy the privilege of a teacher.

The Harvard report on English is the subject of a brief comment by Mr. Samuel Thurber, Principal of the Girls' High School, Boston, in the April number of the *Educational Review* (Henry Holt & Co.). Mr. Thurber impugns the validity of the facsimiles as evidence —*i. e.*, he regards the time and place of writing the originals, and the probable disparagement of the secondary schools to which the Harvard freshmen had been accustomed during their first year at college, and concludes that "the freak element is discernible in some of these papers," and that the writers wrote what would be pleasing to their new instructors. Mr. Thurber fears the dissemination of the report may lead to "the sudden and inconsiderate adoption of useless books relating to composition and rhetoric."

The acquisition of the late George Bancroft's library for the Lenox Library of this city after the Government had declined an offer at a lower figure, gives special force to a paper read before the American Historical Association in 1891 by Prof. J. F. Jameson of Brown University, and published last year by the Government Printing Office, on "The Expenditures of Foreign Governments on behalf of History." This paper was designed, in fact, to support by definite statistics the contention that "the American Government may properly be expected to do more in behalf of history than it has hitherto done." As the result of much difficult research, it shows that at present our Government compares with the foremost in total amount of expenditure, but is open to criticism for the narrowness of the field cultivated, when so much historical matter of the first importance entreats publication, and for the want of a permanent system or commission to that end.

The seventh annual report of the Reynolds Library of Rochester, N. Y., is remarkable for its minute exhibition of the plans of the trustees for developing the collection with strict reference to its environment—first, by avoiding duplication of the lines of other public libraries in that university city, and then by adjusting its resources in books and in rooms to the needs of a great variety of classes in the community, into whose life the Library will thus be made to enter most intimately and congenially.

We read in the seventeenth report of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts that it has come into possession of two large solar prints of the 'Alexander" sarcophagus at Constantinople, showing two sides on a scale approaching that of the original, and permitting them to be studied as favorably as casts.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of librarians and students to the publication, just begun, of Prof. Lanciani's great archæological map of Rome, which promises to be the standard authority on the topography of the city for a long period. Prof. Lanciani has been occupied with the preparation of this map almost uninterruptedly for twenty-five years, and it is as offshoots from this labor that his numerous essays have appeared. He has published about three hundred papers on topics arising from the subject, and the erudition and observation of which these give evidence have been devoted primarily to this *magnum opus.* The map is to be published by the Reale Accademia dei Lincei, through Hoepli of Milan, and will be on a scale of 1:1000, divided into 46 sheets, each measuring 60x90 cm. It will be printed in five colors, by means of which the student will see at a glance the epoch to which any monument belongs. The publishers promise that not less than six sheets shall be published annually, beginning with a first instalment of six sheets at present. In the prospectus we have received, the price of the completed work is stated at eight pounds sterling, in annual payments of one pound, or with a discount of 10 per cent. to those who pay the whole amount at once.

We have received the first number of the *Sierra Club Bulletin,* which is to our Pacific Coast what *Appalachia* is to our Atlantic. It contains a map, two mountain views, three papers—"The Mt. Whitney Trail," by Hubert Dyer, "The Grand Cañon of the Tuolumne," by R. M. Price, and a "Description of a New Grove of Sequoia Gigantea," by W. W. Price —and the Proceedings of the Club, a San Francisco organization. The *Bulletin* is sold at twenty-five cents by the Secretary.

The March number of the *Vierteljahrschrift für Litteraturgeschichte* contains an interest-

ing study of Goethe's fragment 'Elpenor,' by Prof. Henry Wood of Johns Hopkins, a German translation of a paper of his which appeared in vol. 12 of the *American Journal of Philology*. Prof. Wood puts 'Elpenor' in the same category with 'Die Geschwister,' 'Iphigenie,' and 'Wilhelm Meister,' as reflecting problems and conflicts born out of Goethe's relation to Frau von Stein. Antiope, Elpenor's mother, has some traits of character which may have been suggested by Frau von Stein herself. Lykus, Elpenor's guardian, performs at least in part the rôle which Goethe maintained towards Fritz, the son of Frau von Stein. The central conception of the drama—the inner purification and final union of characters that had been estranged from each other through guilt and misunderstanding—finds its counterpart in many of Goethe's inner experiences during the first ten years of his Weimar life. So much, it seems, must be conceded to Prof. Wood. His conjectures about the way in which the solution of the conflict was to be brought about are, if not conclusive, at least very ingenious.

Some of our English cousins who are constantly occupied in organizing new "levelling up" agencies, have lately set in motion a sort of Annex to the University Extension movement, that opens a congenial field of work for educated English women, and suggests the possibility of a similar propaganda of culture among the countless rural centres of our own land, and the utilization of much unappropriated feminine capacity. The Association of Women Pioneer Lecturers provides lectures by women (who have passed examinations stringent enough to guarantee their efficiency) in districts not yet touched by the University Extension scheme or any other similar teaching. The lectures are on such subjects as literature, art, history, science, economics, etc., the object being to offer the means of a higher education than can be obtained at elementary schools by the average self-supporting man or woman, such as "dwellers in rural localities, ladies resident in suburban districts, the members of workingmen's and women's clubs, institutes, and night schools." At present the Association sends out thirty lecturers—many of whom have had University training—from their four centres of work, Hayward's Heath, Enfield, about ten miles from London, Luton, among the Chiltern Hills, and Chelmsford, the county seat of Essex.

The latest sign of the growth of English public feeling in regard to the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women rate-payers was the presentation by Viscount Wolmer, in the House of Commons, on March 10, of a petition signed exclusively by members (634) of County Councils, from many different parts of England; the signatures from Northumberland numbering 67, out of a total of 80 County Councillors. The petition ran as follows: "The undersigned members of County Councils, having had experience of the effects of women's suffrage in County Council elections, consider that their enfranchisement has been of advantage to the community, and that the extension of the right to vote in Parliamentary elections to the same women would similarly be attended with beneficial results. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honourable House will pass a measure to extend the Parliamentary franchise to such women." A correspondent writes that delayed signatures continue to come in to add emphasis to this comparatively novel endorsement of the old adage, "That the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

—The current number of the *New England Magazine* contains an interesting retrospective view of the increasingly serious domestic problem. Those who are inclined to agree with the writer, Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, that "any attempt made to secure a change for the better in the present condition of domestic service must meet with failure if it does not take into consideration its historical aspects," will find in her article an ample exposition of the different systems of service that have prevailed in this country, from the unsophisticated period when Samuel Breck at Philadelphia boarded the ship *John* from Amsterdam and purchased two French Swiss—one, a woman, for her passage-money, with a promise of $20 ("clothing and maintenance of course") at the end of three years, "if she serves me faithfully"; the other, a boy, on similarly primitive terms, with "six weeks' schooling each year" for two years—to the present era of crowded high schools and depopulated kitchens. Some statistics quoted to illustrate the present lack of stability in domestic labor point a timely moral. Of the nearly 700 servants questioned as to whether they had ever been engaged in any other occupation, 27 per cent. replied in the affirmative, while 68 per cent. did not live in their native State and country. This statement does not take into account the number of times the 700 have, in all probability, under the present system of "French leave" of an employer, changed situations. It remains to be seen how long the women of a new educational era will submit to conditions in the household that would not be tolerated in any well-ordered office where type-writers, stenographers, or female clerks of any description are employed. One of the "historical aspects of domestic service," the respect it formerly commanded, will without doubt have to be revived in the future. This can be done only by elevating housework to an industrial plane that is worthy of respect.

—Necrology must needs form a constant part of any record of a large body of alumni, and, in the case of Harvard and her *Graduates' Magazine*, not infrequently the dead will be eminent in a high degree. The April number, for instance, commemorates the late Phillips Brooks by a portrait by Kruell and an estimate by Prof. C. C. Everett, who analyzes his gifts as a preacher. Dr. Peabody's death could barely be mentioned in this number. Mr. C. J. Bonaparte has a too brief and indeterminate paper on a use for certain of the college societies in making good the loss of the old "class feeling" consequent upon the adoption of the elective system and the great increase in the number of students. This discussion has a general bearing, and so has Prof. Moore's article on "The Study of the Fine Arts in Universities and Colleges." The English question comes to the fore again in a "symposium" of headmasters on secondary education, in which is to be remarked the great diversity of opinion. Mr. John P. Hopkinson points to "the increasing immaturity of boys of ten years of age—an increase very perceptible during the last twenty years." "The modern theories of education applied to very young children," he says, "perhaps strengthen their powers of observation, but without a corresponding exercise of the faculties of judgment and reflection. This seems to me true of kindergarten methods when continued beyond the very first stage of education." But chiefly Mr. Hopkinson blames the home-training for this immaturity. "One demoralizing influence is the habit of reading aloud to children," he thinks. All will agree with him when he says: "Formerly boys of ten had a good knowledge of all the countries, with their divisions, rivers, mountains, and chief cities; now they seldom know more than the United States, if even so much." There are many just and forcible remarks also in the paper by Mr. John S. White. In the capital summary of the university life for the quarter, noteworthy are the accounts of the Graduate Club, founded in 1889, and the more recent Prospect Union, which endeavors "to bring together college men and wage-earners in active sympathy and mutual helpfulness," and to become "a thoroughly recognized centre of university extension."

—A large Japanese vase awaited the winner in a prize contest lately instituted by the *Evening Courier* of Milan. The task was a translation of Tennyson's posthumous poem "The Silent Voices." No fewer than 604 persons of all ranks and callings in society, of both sexes, and of all degrees of familiarity with English, submitted 717 translations, paraphrases, amplifications, or one-line quintessences. The seven versions between which the choice lay were sole efforts and not alternative in any case. Blank verse would have been eligible for the prize, but the rhymed offerings proved the best. The last line of the poem,

"On, and always on!"

gave much trouble, and so did the common idiom "beyond me" of the previous line,

"Glimmering up the heights beyond me."

Both were made the subjects of foot-notes by numerous anxious competitors. The winner omitted "beyond me" and translated "on" by "up" (*in alto*), connecting it with "heights" rather than with "starry track," and failing altogether to convey the peculiarly Tennysonian flavor of the second line quoted above. Nevertheless his version was commendable, being as follows:

"Quando l'ora silente in veste bruna
Intorno al mio guanciale i sogni aduna,
Deh! non mi richiamate,
Mute voci dei morti,
Si spesso indietro, verso l'ima valle
A cui volsi le spalle,
Nè verso il sole che non dà più luce!
Me chiamate piuttosto, o silenziose
Voci, oltre il mondo, nell'etereo smalto
Della stellata via
Che in alto splende—in alto sempre! in alto!"

This proved to be from the pen of a prolific writer, in his seventieth year, the Lombard ex patriot, ex-opera-singer, ex-journalist, ex-novelist, ex-librettist, Antonio Ghislanzoni, "simpatico eremita di Caprino," as the *Courier* calls him in his leisured retirement.

—The eleventh volume of the Archives of Maryland, edited by Mr. William Hand Browne, covers the period from July 26, 1775, to July 6, 1776, in which the dependence of the province upon Great Britain was completely terminated. The editor characterizes what took place as "Maryland's transformation from a dependent Province to a sovereign State"; and again, "to an independent, self-governed State." Self-government had, in fact, set in before this volume opens, the Convention of county delegates which met at Annapolis on July 26, 1775, having first convened on June 22, 1774. This revolutionary act was one of independence so far as the mother country was concerned, but not absolutely and peremptorily. The Convention's permanent executive creation, the Council of Safety, whose proceedings fill the greater part of the volume, assured the royal Governor Eden at once that "Independence of G. Britain is not the Aim, or wish of the people of this Province," who acknowledged still a proper subordination and the authority of the laws of

Parliament when not oppressive. The Convention's delegates to the Congress at Philadelphia originally maintained this attitude. On March 10, 1776, the Council was still hoping for a restoration of constitutional dependence on the mother country. All this time, too, the Governor, an amiable, much respected man, had been unmolested in the presence of this revolutionary body, and when he agreed not to quit the country without leave, the Council expressed its satisfaction, and wished again that a reconciliation might ensue. It refused to depose him, as Gen. Charles Lee of Virginia urged and got Congress to urge, on the ground that it would "dissolve the Government and subvert the Constitution," inasmuch as the Convention would have to be assembled to renew the expired commissions of the magistrates, sheriffs, and other officers "flowing from" the Governor. In his person it deliberately kept up "the ostensible form of our Chartered Constitution," and averted the "horrors of anarchy," until it should be convinced of the improbability of reconciliation. It accompanied him respectfully to the man-of-war which called for him towards the end of June, and when he had sailed, Maryland was wholly self-governing, but was implicated in a dependency on the other colonies incompatible with sovereignty. It is true that the Council had resented the interference of Congress on the one hand and of Gen. Lee on the other with Maryland's "internal Polity," as a State may do now in the Federal Union, while nevertheless "considering the Congress as having the supreme Authority over the Continent." But Lee's excuse, that "the safety or very being of the whole community appeared at stake"—meaning the "whole community" of the people of the several provinces—pointed to the only real sovereignty that had a chance of emerging from the struggle for independence.

—The proceedings of the Council of Safety are interesting if not enlivening reading. They are largely concerned with military organization, supplies, and defence. Tories were leniently dealt with as the times went, one being made to deposit £500 as his share of the defence of America, with a humorous stipulation to restore to him the unexpended balance after peace had been secured. For the engraving of currency, Franklin was resorted to. A few unconventional letters have slipped into the Archives, like that of John to Capt. Richard Chew, whose "mother has sent a boy with six blancoats," or like those from the sprightly pen of William to Gov. Bob Eden. Admirers of Mr. Richard Harding Davis's hero will be pleased, up and down these records, to meet numerous representatives of the Vanbebber family. We observe, too, that Thomas Edison figures on p. 526 as adjutant to Col. James Johnson's battalion for the five months previous to June 30, 1776. He should also, according to the index, appear on p. 543, but this seems to be an error for Thomas Ennalls. The innate propensity of slaves to be fugitives is shown in an entry of June 24, 1776, when a company was ordered to guard the shores "to prevent any servants or negroes or others from going on board the *Fowey* ship-of-war" along with Gov. Eden. The Governor obtained Capt. Montagu's assurance that he would take no runaway slaves, though he could not refuse to receive loyalists.

—The approach of another total eclipse of the sun on April 16 occasions renewed interest in these impressive phenomena. Its track strikes the South American Continent considerably north of Valparaiso; and near its beginning or western end are stationed Prof. Schaeberle of the Lick Observatory, Mr. Lawrence Rotch of Boston, and Prof. W. H. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory, occupying stations in Chili. To the northeast, in Argentina, two expeditions will watch for the darkening of the sun, the one in charge of M. Beuf, Director of the Observatory of La Plata, and the other under Prof. Thome, Director of the National Observatory at Cordoba. Still further northeast, and near Ceará, in the Brazilian region where the path of totality leaves the American Continent, not only is there a company of Brazilian observers trained by M. Cruls, Director of the Observatory at Rio de Janeiro, but the French astronomers have also a well-equipped expedition to this locality, near Para Curú, and the English also one, in charge of Mr. A. Taylor, who served in like capacity in West Africa during the second eclipse of 1889. As Ceará is not in the line of regular steamship communication, a man-of-war of the Brazilian Navy has been placed at the disposal of the observers, who may need transport from Rio. On crossing the Atlantic Ocean to North Africa, in the region of Bathurst and Senegal, the moon's shadow will be met by still other expeditions, two under French auspices, MM. Bigourdan and Deslandres of the Paris Observatory situate at Joal, and M. de la Baume Pluvinel in another. In a third region of the African belt, and at Fundium, a short distance up the Salum River, Prof. Thorpe will lead an English expedition, with apparatus entirely similar to that which Mr. Taylor will employ on the Brazilian coast. Rapid variations in coronal light and streamers may thus be detected. But, in addition to this, the other problems presented by the corona will not be neglected, and the customary observations will be made with spectroscope and photometer at several places along the line.

—The conditions of cloudiness or otherwise at all these stations have been under investigation by Prof. David P. Todd for the last three years, in order to enable the selection of the best observing sites. In a late number of the *American Meteorological Journal*, he presents the first investigation of this kind ever made, and with as near approach to comprehensiveness as the limited time since the African expedition would permit. The aim was to secure, so far as possible, cloud observations at or near all advantageous observing points, throughout the month of April, 1890, 1891, and 1892, at or near the particular time of day when the eclipse is to take place at each station. At some regions it has, of course, been impossible to do this; for these the best available data are presented. That this eclipse is unusual in point of totality-duration is apparent on reference to 'The American Ephemeris.' In Chili the central-line duration is 2m. 56s., Argentina 3m. 5s., on the east coast of Brazil 4m. 40s., and in Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, 4m. 10s. The result of the whole inquiry is that the Desert of Atacama, Chili, is by far the best station if clear skies alone are to be regarded. On passing to the east of the Andes, the meteorological conditions are rather less favorable, even on the great mountain elevations which lie in the path of totality. Still further to the northeast, and in the very accessible region of Tucuman, reached by rail from Buenos Ayres, the chances of a cloudy sky approach the maximum. Coming next to northeastern Brazil, in the neighborhood of Ceará, a locality easy to reach, and with all the astronomical conditions most favorable (the sun being near the zenith and the total eclipse approaching five minutes in duration), clouds are unfortunately next to certain. In Africa the chances are greatly improved, and the eclipse is likely to be seen in cloudless skies, though the indications regarding haze (a great foe to observations of the corona) are not comforting.

AN HISTORIAN'S FACTS.

Division and Reunion, 1829–1889. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., LL.D. With five maps. Longmans, Green & Co. 1893. [Epochs of American History.]

WE have here what the author calls "a sketch in broad outline—not so much a compact narrative as a rapid synopsis—of the larger features of public affairs in the crowded space of sixty years that stretches from the election of Andrew Jackson to the end of the first century of the Constitution." As might be expected from the learning and literary skill of the writer, he holds his subject well in hand, and, after a liberal allowance made for his point of view, he divides what seems to him the word of truth with a candor and a discrimination that are worthy of praise. In reviewing a period of "misunderstanding and of passion" he does not claim to have judged rightly in all cases as between parties. He claims only to have practised that impartiality of judgment which is a matter of the heart. This latter claim may be frankly conceded by those who feel constrained to dissent, as we do, from many of his historical appreciations. Where impartiality of judgment was difficult, he often holds the scales of justice with a steady hand. Where impartiality of judgment was easy, he seems to us to have sometimes been much less happy in summing up the judicial verdicts of history; and this because his point of view, as we conceive, sometimes subjects his observations to a species of obvious historical parallax, only the more misleading for being entirely unconscious. There must necessarily be a large angular variation in the position of events in American history, according as they are viewed from the South Carolina theory of the Constitution or the theory expounded by Madison and Webster. Mr. Wilson holds that the South Carolina theory of the Constitution was the only true theory, because it was the original theory that dated from the formation of the instrument.

The editor of this series informs us, we presume by way of explanation, that each author of the successive volumes "has kept his own point of view, and no pains have been taken to harmonize divergencies of judgment." This course undoubtedly has its advantages, and guarantees to each author that intellectual integrity which it is his right to assert and maintain, but it is a course which may easily lend itself to much confusion of ideas so far as the average reader is concerned. In a synopsis like this he naturally looks for some similarity of historical perspective where the larger features of our public affairs are delineated.

To such a reader it may easily seem that the *Proteus historicorum* has slightly abused his privileges when Mr. Wilson is allowed to teach in this volume that we must wholly discard the constitutional theory which Prof. Hart inculcated in the preceding volume of the series. Prof. Hart had told us, what we were quite ready to believe for reasons other than he gives, that the Constitution, at the time of its formation, was understood to be not a mere

compact, but a permanent instrument of government for the whole people. He affirmed that the defects of the Confederation "had educated the American people to the point where they were willing to accept a permanent federal union." A nation without a national government seemed to him, as to the authors of the 'Federalist,' "an awful spectacle."

Mr. Wilson assumes in the volume before us that this whole *manière de voir* is entirely unhistorical and false. Mr. Hart had told us that a clear statement of the "compact" theory of government was put forward for the first time in the Kentucky and Virginia "Resolutions of '98." Mr. Wilson, on the contrary, holds that the "compact" theory was congenital with the Constitution, and that the famous reply of Webster to Hayne struck the chords of national sympathy with might in 1830, only because "the North was now beginning to insist on a national government," whereas the South, he adds, "was continuing to insist on the original understanding of the Constitution: that was all." He asserts that "it was for long found difficult to deny that a State could withdraw from the Federal arrangement, as she might have declined to enter it"; that Webster's epoch-marking speech, considered as an interpretation of the Constitution, "had been a prophecy rather than a statement of accomplished fact"; that it is because the Constitution was "the skeleton frame of a living organism" that the course of events in that organism came in the end "to nationalize the government once deemed confederate"; that while this process of change was going on in the social tissue and economic forces of both the North and the West, the South "had stood still," and, "standing still, she retained the old principles which had once been universal." And these, we are told, "are not lawyer's facts: they are historian's facts."

Our readers are well aware that at this late date in our annals we resolutely decline to discuss "lawyer's facts" concerning the true intendment of the Constitution, as ascertained by "construction construed" in the matter at issue. Not that we are quite prepared to say, with John Taylor of Caroline, that when "construction" gives right answers, "it ought to be laughed at for playing the fool," and that when it gives wrong answers, "it ought to be suspected of playing the knave." This compendious contempt of the Virginian exegete seems a little too insulting to deductive logic considered as an organon of discussion. It is enough for us that there is no end to the mere processes of legal dialectic, and that a few cold facts of history are often conclusive against a logomachy which has embroiled whole generations of men.

It is no more certain, it seems to us, that the Constitution was adopted than that it was adopted as the bond of a permanent Union. The idea that the Constitution could be adopted with a reservation of the right to withdraw from the Union, in case certain amendments were not secured, appears to have been started in the Massachusetts Convention of 1788, but it was speedily abandoned. The same idea was championed by a powerful minority in the Virginia Convention, but was formally voted down. Alexander Hamilton, in his despair of securing a majority for the pure and simple ratification of the Constitution by the New York Convention, wrote to ask Madison in 1788 if a State could ratify the instrument conditionally on the adoption of certain amendments, and therefore with a reserved right to withdraw in case those amendments were not adopted. Madison, as we all know, replied that "a conditional ratification did not make a State a member of the Union"; that "the Constitution required an adoption *in toto* and for ever"; and that "it had been so adopted by the other States." Notwithstanding this explicit statement of Madison, a whole host of amendments, some conditional, some explanatory, and some recommendatory, were submitted to the New York Convention for discussion in its Committee of the Whole, but all conditional amendments, and the words "on condition" in the form of the ratification, were rejected. The Convention then resolved unanimously that a circular-letter should be sent to all the States as expressive of the views of New York. That circular-letter contains the following passage: "Our attachment to our sister States, and the confidence we repose in them, cannot be more forcibly demonstrated than by acceding to a government which many of us think very imperfect, *and devolving the power of determining whether that government shall be rendered perpetual in its present form*, or altered agreeably to our wishes and a minority of the States with whom we unite."

These "historian's facts" (we apologize to our readers for rehearsing them) would seem to be tolerably conclusive, unless they can be traversed by some "historian's facts" equally clear in an opposite direction and of even date with them. We have not been able to find any such, and, until they are pointed out, we purpose to persist in our repugnance to "lawyer's facts," whether based on the "Resolutions of '98," the South Carolina "Exposition" of 1828, the Nullification Ordinance of 1832, or the Secession Ordinance of 1860.

Coming to matters of opinion, we venture to express the conviction that Mr. Wilson has looked at his "historian's facts" through the wrong end of the telescope, and so has fallen into an inversion of ideas when he argues that it was the growing power and the altered social tissue of the North and the West which incubated and energized at the North and at the West a sense of nationalism never quickened at the South, because "the South had stood still while the rest of the country had undergone profound changes," and, standing still, had retained, as Mr. Wilson says, "the old principles which had once been universal." It would have been better to say that it was the waning power and social insulation of the South which incited her to invent and to energize in the interest of slavery the whole latter-day theory of "Separate State Sovereignty." It is undoubtedly true that in the course of events the South was left in a painful state of political and economic isolation by reason of her adherence to slavery—the "peculiar institution" which generated in the bosom of Southern society the fact and the sense of "separateness" to which the author refers again and again. But so far is it from being true that there had been "nothing active on the part of the South" in sectionalizing the Union, it would rather seem more correct to say that she had the larger share in this process. "A mild anti-slavery sentiment, born of the philanthropic spirit, had existed in all parts of the country from the first," says Mr. Wilson. Elsewhere he comments on the effect of slavery in generating "a stubborn pride of class privilege, and a watchful jealousy of interference from any quarter, either with that privilege itself, or with any part of the life which environs and supports it." He shows how slavery, after the invention of the cotton-gin, came to seem "nothing less than the indispensable economic instrument of Southern society." He shows how the South "grew more and more self-conscious as the anti-slavery agitation proceeded" at the North; and that this self-consciousness acted both as cause and as effect, he admits when he says that the ruling class at the South had "more political power, and clearer notions of how it meant to use that power, than any other class in the country."

Now, it is to be observed, we think, that in proportion as this feeling of "separateness" from other sections of the country grew more and more intense at the South; in proportion as "its sense of dependence for the preservation of its character upon a single fateful institution grew more and more keen and apprehensive" (these words are Mr. Wilson's), precisely in that proportion did the Southern politicians proceed to generate novel pseudo-theories of constitutional construction, by way of a State-rights prophylaxis for the defence of their "peculiar institution." Hence their successive shifts in manœuvring for a defensive position according to the South Carolina tactics: first, that a State may provisionally nullify an act of Congress till its constitutionality shall be affirmed by three-fourths of the States; then, that each State may separately and alone nullify an act of Congress, in the exercise of its separate reserved rights; then, the theory of nullification as rendered express and organic in Calhoun's scheme of a Dual Executive, with a veto power vested in each head for the mutual countercheck of all legislation deemed by either inimical to the respective sections comprised in the political equilibrium; and, finally, the theory of separate State secession which was reduced to practice in 1860 and 1861. To speak of the South as "standing still" on such a *glissade*, or to speak of the South as having retained "the old principles which had once been universal," is to baffle criticism by dealing in contradictions which are self-destructive.

The style of Mr. Wilson's narrative, though sometimes careless, is always easy and flowing, but occasionally there are strange slips of the historian's pen, as when we read that Delaware cast eight electoral votes for Fillmore in the Presidential election of 1856, where of course Maryland was meant.

LINTON'S EUROPEAN REPUBLICANS.

European Republicans: Recollections of Mazzini and his Friends. By W. J. Linton. London: Lawrence & Bullen. 1892.

We welcome this book; it is sincere; it deals with memorable men and important events. If it did no more than bring to the attention of a new generation the personality of Joseph Mazzini, it would do much; but it must inevitably do more than that—it must remind older readers and inform new ones of that great movement towards republicanism in Europe which, beginning in 1789, and seeming about to prevail in 1848, still goes on, despite many checks, though less boisterously than of yore. Of that movement Mazzini was, as all now can plainly see, the incomparable leader for well-nigh forty years; but in saying this we by no means imply that many of his fellow-republicans are not worthy of admiration. Every oppressed people has had its especial heroes and guides: it is Mazzini's distinction that he, while working most ardently for Italy, was recognized as the Cosmopolitan Conspirator. While Herzen represented Russia and Worcell Poland, while Kossuth stood for Hungary's national aims, and Ledru Rollin, or Victor Hugo, or Louis Blanc represented the irreconcilable republi-

cans of France, Mazzini was the confidant of them all.

In the comparatively brief span between the present and the days when Mazzini and his friends were actively propagating their principles, time has in large measure justified them. There is not a country in Europe whose political condition has not advanced along the line they laid down. The verdict of history has already pronounced for Hugo and Ledru Rollin, and against the refined villain who consented to and profited by the massacre of December 2, 1851. The abominations of Papal misrule have been swept away. No apologist has ever arisen to whitewash the memory of King Bomba of Naples. Hungary, though not yet independent of Austria, has a recognized national existence. Austria herself is governed constitutionally. Germany is still despotic, but no longer in the irritating, petty way of fifty years ago. Russia has freed her serfs. Even in Spain and Turkey there is more intelligence, which must be the forerunner of political progress. How much the republican advocates of Europe have contributed to bring to pass these changes can never be computed, but without question their influence has been enormous. That they should have been proscribed and persecuted for advocating such patent benefits would astonish us, did we not know that from the dawn of history down to the present time mankind have greeted their benefactors with derision, and, failing by derision to silence them, by imprisonment, exile, or death.

The doctrines preached by Mazzini, Lamennais, and their friends could be satisfied by no partial reform, no makeshift, no compromise; their fulfilment presupposes the complete remodelling of society. Stated briefly, Mazzini held that the French Revolution marked the end of an epoch in the development of the human race—the epoch of arbitrary authority in religion and in government. Men no longer believed in the divine right of kings, nor in the supernatural origin and continued sanction of the Church; nevertheless, they did not cease to uphold the old monarchical and ecclesiastical symbols. As an inevitable result, society was half-hearted, inconsistent, insincere, proclaiming on the one hand the rights of man and civic and legal equality, while maintaining, on the other hand, a monarchical government and a State Church. Democracy was everywhere transforming the old régime—except on the surface: there, titles, offices, and privileges seemed immutably attached to one class. Europe being thus organized on a sham, it was the duty of every honest man to hasten her reorganization on a reality, to secure for her a government which should as faithfully represent her modern ideals as feudalism in its purity represented mediæval ideals. The new government must, in a word, be a republic.

But the republic which Mazzini had in mind was not at all like that form of so-called republican government of which France had given an example. France, he reiterated, set up the Rights of Man, and made individualism, egotism, her model; the true gospel will preach the Duties of Man. Hitherto, individualism has been the highest product of political systems; in the new era, of which the nineteenth century is the threshold, association will be the prevailing principle, and the People, that is, all the members of the State, shall have common privileges, in contrast to the past, in which only a fragment of the State, a special class of nobles or clergy, or an individual monarch, has been supreme at the expense of all the other classes. Nevertheless, Mazzini's reforms did not stop here; to him, the civic or political life could not be divorced from the moral life. Our republican party, he said, is essentially religious. To discover and promulgate religious truths which should take the place of decaying dogmas was the deepest purpose of his life. As early as 1832 he summed up, in the following noteworthy paragraphs, tenets which he held to the end of his life:

"Catholicism is extinct; but you who watch over its bier remember that Catholicism is only a sect, an erroneous application, the *materialism* of Christianity. Remember that Christianity is a revelation and a statement of *principles*, of certain relations of man with that which is beyond himself, which were unknown to paganism. . . . Remember, in short, that a religious principle has always presided over two-thirds of the revolutions of single peoples, and all the great revolutions of humanity; and that to desire to abolish it where you have no other to substitute, where there is neither education, nor any profound conviction of general duties, nor a uniform conscience, nor the habit of high social virtue, is the same thing as to create a void, to open an abyss, which you yourselves will perhaps be the first to fill.

"Perhaps in religion, as in politics, the age of the *symbol* is passing away, and a solemn manifestation may be approaching of the Idea as yet hidden in that symbol. Perhaps the discovery of a new relation—that of the individual to humanity—may lay the foundation of a new religious bond, as the relation of the individual with nature was the soul of paganism; as the relation of the individual with God has been the soul of Christianity. But whatever may be in store for the future, whatever new revelation of our destinies awaits us, it behooves us meanwhile not to forget that Christianity was the first to put forward the word *equality*, parent of liberty—that it was the first to deduce the rights of man from the inviolability of his human nature—that it was the first to open a path to the relationship of the *individual* with *humanity*, containing in its doctrine of human *brotherhood* the germ of a principle, of a law of *association*."

We have wished, before passing to review Mr. Linton's book, to recall, even thus briefly, some of the cardinal principles of European republicanism, because at the present time the purposes of that movement are somewhat obscured by more purely economic questions. These principles, it will be seen, are not like those catch-vote planks of our contemporary political platforms, which are shouted for in October and repudiated or forgotten in December; they are convictions for which some of the noblest men of the century lived in exile or died on the scaffold—convictions rooted in the very nature of things, so far as those men could penetrate into it.

Mr. Linton's book serves a twofold purpose: it presents the doctrines of the leaders of European republicanism, and it outlines the careers of several typical republicans. This is a good method, because it enables us readily to compare words with deeds; and surely, criticise as we will the words, we cannot fail to admire the fortitude of Mr. Linton's heroes. "History pardons everything to those who know how to die," says Castelar; in this book another generation of readers can learn how young Ruffini and the Bandieras, how Pestel and Ryléieff and Konarski sealed their principles with their blood. Heroism like theirs transcends the heroism which is displayed in battle: they died for a cause which had not yet a recognized existence; they died as common outlaws. Particularly noteworthy is the immutable courage of the early Russian martyrs to liberty. The five leaders of the insurrection in December, 1825, were all hanged together. "But," says Linton, "the ropes broke or slipped with three of them, Ryléieff, Mouravieff, and Bestoujeff, who fell, breaking the scaffolding beneath them. Mouravieff was nearly dead, and had to be carried up; the other two coolly reascended the fatal ladder. Ryléieff merely observed that he had been exposed to a double agony; and Bestoujeff exclaimed: 'Nothing succeeds with me; even here I meet with disappointment.'" This remark deserves to be recorded along with that of Sir Thomas More to his executioner. Not less brave was Konarski, who was executed in midwinter. "They had left him in his summer clothes; and he asked to be allowed a warmer dress. 'My shivering limbs may tremble, and I would not seem to fear death,'" he said to his jailer.

But however interesting and touching are Mr. Linton's sketches of these too little known heroes, it is his accounts of Mazzini, Lamennais, and Herzen which possess the greatest value. Reading these sketches, we learn the principles which caused thousands of brave men to dare everything and to sacrifice everything. The account of Mazzini, which fills nearly half the volume, is largely compiled from his autobiography and political pamphlets. We need not warn the reader that Mr. Linton is partisan—that is so evident that the partisanship does no harm; indeed, the final worth of this book consists in the utter and uncompromising sincerity with which it states only one side of many of the debatable events in which Mazzini had a share. To Mr. Linton things were exactly as he describes them, they could not be different, and he cannot admit that any one else could honestly see them differently; so we who read are spared the tedium of argument and apology and evasion. We know what Mazzinians aspired to, we know what they did and what construction they put on the deeds of others. If each party would leave so frank a record, the task of the historian would be easier.

Much as we respect Mazzini's general doctrines, and highly as we revere his personal character, we cannot, for instance, admit that his policy of "action" in Italy after 1849 was either wise or calculated to further the cause which he cherished most. Nothing is clearer than that Italy had to be made independent and united before she could definitely choose her form of government. Unity was the first step, independence was the second; but Mazzini, from the moment when monarchical Piedmont began to be regarded as the exponent of the unifying principle, worked unceasingly to prevent the unification of Italy as a constitutional monarchy. The republic or nothing, was his motto. He persisted in creating all possible embarrassments for Victor Emanuel's Government, but from high motives. "For me the moral question is everything," he wrote to Daniel Stern in 1864. "It matters very little to me that Italy, a territory of so many square leagues, eats its corn or cabbages at a little cheaper price. It matters to me that Italy be great, good, moral, virtuous; it matters that she come to fulfil a mission in the world. But to-day our doctrinaires in 32mo inoculate the new-born babe with the conception of *opportunism*, of trimming, of lying, of baseness, of hypocrisy." To an idealist of this purity any tinge of compromise seemed pollution, and a statesman like Cavour little better than a sly rogue and a traitor. Yet had Cavour set himself to dream, he could doubtless have beheld as fair a vision, in which perfect citizens should administer perfect laws, as any other Utopian. The conflict between What-ought-to-be and What-can-be is eternal; while, therefore, we reverence those apostles of the former who chide our present imperfectness, let us not do injustice to the indomitable benefactors who

have not disdained to grapple with the sordid Actual, and to reclaim it inch by inch.

Mr. Linton's sketch of Lamennais, more than half of which is a skilful condensation of Mazzini's article in the *Monthly Chronicle* for April, 1839, is surpassed in literary symmetry only by his brief account of Konarski. We have no space for criticising Lamennais, except to say that he seems to us the most notable French religious force of the century. Herzen, the Russian aristocrat, the exile, the publisher (in London) of the *Kolokol*—the first free Russian newspaper—the father of contemporary Nihilism, deserves more than passing mention, because he is but little known on this side of the Atlantic. Americans ought to know by what principles the chief assailants of Romanoff autocracy have been impelled, and this knowledge cannot be come at more easily than in Herzen's works. His faith in the destiny of his race, his belief that Russia need not pass through all the stages which other races have slowly passed through in order to arrive at civilization, his shrewd diagnosis of the gangrene of the Russian Church, his paradoxical enthusiasm for the Russian commune—these are matters full of interest, as is the narrative of his early career. Of Worcell, too—Stanislas Worcell, the Nestor of the Polish refugees, who would have been called "our best had there not been Mazzini to stand beside him"—much might be said, although he was not, like Mazzini, Lamennais, and Herzen, important as a thinker. His power lay in his character, which endured extremest destitution without a murmur, and combined great gentleness with an inflexible will. Stolzman, who starved rather than be a burden to his needy companions in exile, and Darasz, another Pole, complete the portraits which Mr. Linton has here sketched. Several of these sketches are amplified from an article contributed by him to the *Century* magazine eight years ago. All are vigorous, and those which refer to his personal friends are transfused with manly affection. Merely from the literary standpoint the style has rare distinction, being individual but not mannered, terse but nervous and alive.

The Realm of Music. By Louis C. Elson. Boston: New England Conservatory. Pp. 314.

Mr. Elson's latest contribution to the literature of music combines entertainment with instruction in his usual pleasant manner. It is a collection of forty-one essays, of unequal length, that have appeared during the last ten years as editorial articles in the *Musical Herald* and other periodicals, and they are well worth preserving in book-form. The first essay, entitled "Reformers in Music," is really a luminous sketch, in forty pages, of the development of music, and it illustrates Mr. Elson's method, which is to take some special topic and consider it in its various bearings in the light of historic research and comparison. Thus, in "Law and Music" we have a discussion of legislative action on musical matters from the times of the ancient Egyptians and Greeks to the present day. The "Caste of the Musician" considers the great changes which have taken place in his social position. Haydn and Mozart were still treated like upper servants in Austria, and Weber suffered similarly in England. Beethoven asserted the musician's independence, but it remained for Liszt and Wagner to proclaim the royalty of genius. Pages 67 and 68 are an eloquent indictment of Germany for her treatment of the great composers. The royal composers have a chapter to themselves.

A few other titles may be cited to give an idea of the wide range of Mr. Elson's topics: "Wives of the Great Composers," "Composers at Play," "Old English Ballads," "The Legends of Music," "Music and Medicine," "Musicians' Fortunes," "Musical Novels," "Wagner and his Enemies," "The Size of the Modern Orchestra," "The Technique of Composition," etc. In all of these papers Mr. Elson exhibits his thorough knowledge of historic facts without making a pedantic parade of it. He is always entertaining, never obscure, even to lay readers. The only errors we have noticed are in the chapter on Wagner. It is not true that Wagner ever sneered at Liszt; he adored him as a man, and expressed great admiration of his compositions in a score of essays and letters. Nor is it true that the Paris "Tannhäuser" promised to be the greatest performance that the world had ever seen; on the contrary, Wagner's one consolation, as he himself tells us, at the brutal conduct of the Jockey Club, was that it prevented the Parisians from discovering the great shortcomings of that performance. Nor can we share the author's admiration for the sonata form, but agree rather with Wagner, who, in his essay on Beethoven (ix. 104), happily compares it to the "classical" French poetry, "in the soul-killing laws of which we find an eloquent analogy to the laws of construction of the operatic aria and the sonata." Mr. Elson should have added to his chapter on "The Rise of the Sonata" one on its Fall, somewhat in the vein of Dr. Parry, who, in a recent lecture, as summarized by the London *Musical Times*, made the following remarks:

"Before he [Beethoven] was fifty years old, Berlioz, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, and Wagner had all arrived, whose very names suggested a different kind of art to that of Beethoven—a kind of art in which the sonata was neglected. Berlioz, with his impetuous striving after intense and definite expression, could scarcely be thought of in connection with sonatas. Chopin, it was true, wrote sonatas, but, inasmuch as they were sonatas, they were not Chopin, and when they were Chopin they were not sonatas. The field in which Schumann was truly characteristic was quite independent of sonata influence. Even Mendelssohn, the classicist, was least known by his sonatas; while Liszt deliberately attempted to replace the sonata type by programme music. In our own day Brahms had written a fine sonata and was great enough to do so again, but he was best known by 'Rhapsodies,' etc., and Dvorák, with his unsophisticated, half-savage spirit, was not a sonata-writer. This showed that the day of sonatas had passed; they were not the suitable type of the instrumental music of our age."

Etruscan Roman Remains in Popular Tradition. By Charles Godfrey Leland. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892. 8vo, pp. viii, 385.

The value of popular traditions as a witness to the earlier beliefs of a nation has been recognized but a few years, and already this new method of prehistoric investigation has been elevated into a science and its rules formulated in the work by Mr. G. L. Gomme ('Ethnology in Folklore') reviewed some time ago in this journal. Thus far the most brilliant applications of the method have been those made by Mannhardt and Frazer, who have been enabled by it to fill lacunæ and solve problems which had resisted every other method. Mr. Leland, well known for his researches in so many outlying fields of folk-lore, has attempted to apply this method to one of the most perplexing subjects of investigation, the beliefs of the ancient Etruscans. The difficulties of the method have been pointed out many times, and these difficulties are enormously increased in the present case by the complicated character of the subject. That Etruscan beliefs should have survived in the traditions of the modern Italian people is likely enough; but it is very difficult in a country like Italy, where the past still lives in tomb and ruin and museum, to be sure that any given modern tradition is of ancient origin. However, many such have undoubtedly survived, and only the other day traditions of Ovid, like Vergil transformed into a sorcerer, were collected at Sulmona.

The field from which, if we understand Mr. Leland aright, most of the traditions in the present volume have been collected is the Romagna Toscana, between Forlì and Ravenna, and quite outside of Etruria proper. This, however, Mr. Leland thinks of no consequence, "as the Etruscans at one time held all Italy, and it is very likely that they left in remote districts those traces of their culture to which this book refers." Among the people of this region the author has found a great mass of beliefs and customs which he refers partly to a survival of Etruscan and partly to a survival of Roman beliefs. The specific Etruscan element is not very large or very important—that is, it does not throw any new light on Etruscan beliefs, but simply shows that a well-known Etruscan divinity is still vaguely remembered by the people. Whether this tradition is a constant one or of modern origin it is impossible to say with certainty. For example, we know that the Etruscan Jupiter was denominated Tina or Tinia, and Mr. Leland's "witch authority," on being questioned, replied: "Tinia is the spirit of thunder and lightning and hail," and proceeded to give a charm to appease the god. It is interesting to note that the saint who, in Christian Italy, is supposed to protect against the lightning, Santa Barbara, shares this prerogative with Tinia in the district in question. In like manner Mr. Leland has found reminiscences of a large number of Etruscan deities, such as Téramó (Hermes), Turan (Venus), Flaflon (Bacchus), etc. These reminiscences are rarely unmixed with elements belonging to general folk-lore, as for instance in the case of Patána (Ceres), p. 230, who appears as the heroine of a well-known fairy tale.

Of less value but of greater interest is the second part of the work devoted to incantations, divination, medicine, and amulets. Here again it is impossible to say what belongs to specific Etruscan or Roman origin, or to what may be called universal folk-lore. Indeed, Mr. Leland gives many parallels from our own negro folk-lore. With all possible reservations, however, there still remains a large body of folk-lore which here appears for the first time, and which is peculiarly interesting as showing the survival of pagan beliefs in a country so thoroughly Christianized as is Italy. In all previous collections there has been comparatively little of this, and it reveals the existence of what may some day throw much light on the early beliefs of Italy. It is to be regretted that Mr. Leland has disfigured his work by the offensive tone he always assumes in speaking of the Christian religion. Such a tone is entirely out of place in a scientific work, and still more in a book intended for the general reader. We are sorry that we must add that there is something else but little less offensive than irreverence towards sacred things, and that is downright coarseness, not to say vulgarity, in many places.

Alcuin and the Rise of the Christian Schools. By Andrew Fleming West. Scribners. 1892.

The story of Alcuin in the series of "Great Educators" is told by Prof. West in a little

volume of two hundred pages. The author has done his best with a material limited, to say the least, and in great part difficult to manage. There is no room for doubt that Alcuin was called to help in the revival of letters and of religious organization in general, which was unquestionably one of the objects most clearly before the mind of Charles the Great. He doubtless did some service in this direction, and left his mark upon his generation as the central figure in that phase of this revival which proceeded from the court. He wrote a few treatises on the subject of education, full of the curious jumble of ideas and tricks of dialectic skill which passed for learning in his day; but beyond this there is very little of solid ground on which to base a study of his influence.

Like most of his predecessors in the field, Mr. West has magnified his office, and given to the vague tradition about the man as much solidity as possible. He has taken up the very pretty picture of the "palace school" and invested it with as much life as it will bear. In fact, it is an open question whether this gathering of ladies and gentlemen was a school at all in any effective sense, and not rather something more nearly resembling a dilettante audience listening to popular lectures, with an occasional "quiz." Mr. West goes so far as to think of it as a sort of university, to which resort was had after the training of a cathedral school. He quotes a letter of Archbishop Leidrad of Lyons in support of this notion, but in the text of the letter itself, as published in the new edition of the 'Gallia Christiana,' there is no indication whatever of any such relation, and the statement of the Archbishop's own foundations is of the vaguest.

Again, we are told that Charlemagne introduced the idea of universal free education. This statement rests mainly upon an alleged capitulary of Charlemagne, quoted by the author from the old edition of Pertz, but, in the new edition of Boretius, distinctly declared to be the work of some private person of a later date. Even if it be genuine, the wording is such that it cannot be taken as proving that Charlemagne had any vision of universal education as we understand it. The gratuitous nature of instruction is inferred from a pastoral admonition of the Bishop of Orleans, addressed to the clergy of his diocese, and instructing them not to take any fees from their pupils except such as the parents might offer voluntarily. Now, the idea of regular payment for service rendered was almost unknown to the Middle Ages. All payments were thought of either as fulfilment of contract or as "benefits" in some form or other; so that this provision is not a very striking one, and will hardly bear the strain put upon it by the author. The conclusion that we find during the time of Charles the Great a regular working system of education in three pretty well defined stages, is, to say the least, bold. It would probably be nearer the truth to say that here, as elsewhere in the work of the great King, we have a very large programme which it was to take at least three hundred years to fill out.

We have called attention to these points because they are the heart of the book. In his estimate of Alcuin's personal character and the extent and accuracy of his learning, the author is on firmer ground and seems to have come to very judicious conclusions.

John G. Paton, Missionary to the New Hebrides. An Autobiography, edited by his brother. F. H. Revell Co. 2 vols., 8vo.

The Story of John G. Paton Told for Young Folks; or, Thirty Years among South Sea Cannibals. With forty-five illustrations. A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1892. 8vo, 397 pp.

It would be hard to find in missionary annals a story more full of mingled light and shadow, of thrilling incident, or of steadfast persistence in an apparently hopeless work, than this which Mr. Paton tells with such simple force. Born in the humble cottage of a Scotch weaver, his training was singularly well adapted to call into activity the qualities most essential to a pioneer missionary. In the poverty of his home he early learned to endure hardships, while his struggle for an education taught him perseverance, and his ten years' youthful labors as a city missionary in the slums of Glasgow gave him patience, tact, self-control, insight into character, and capacity to influence the lowest of men. His courage was doubtless born in him, though it was due in large measure, also, to his confident faith in the Divine protection, which naturally grew stronger with every new escape from death. The autobiography opens with a striking picture of his home and his God-fearing parents, descendants of the Covenanters, a brief sketch of his early life, and an interesting account of his successful work in Glasgow. In the remainder of the first part he describes his life on Tanna, one of the New Hebrides Islands in the Southern Pacific. The inhabitants were cannibals of the most savage and degraded type, and all his efforts to make an abiding impression upon them during three years and a half of uninterrupted labor were apparently fruitless. His life from the first was constantly in danger, but at length the natives were so infuriated by the wanton introduction among them of the measles by the white traders that he was obliged to flee. He occupied his enforced leisure in making an appeal throughout Australia for aid for his mission field. In this he was so successful that he was employed later to go to New Zealand and Great Britain on the same errand. The second part of his autobiography contains an animated account of these tours, but more especially of his labors on the island of Aniwa. Here he lived for more than twenty years, with some interruptions, and had the satisfaction of seeing it become completely Christianized. The idols have been burned; churches have been built and schools established; all the institutions, in a word, of a Christian land are maintained, though for some time there has been no resident missionary.

Mr. Paton's style is marked by great simplicity and vivacity, and also by the constant use of Biblical language and metaphors, due to his Scotch training. His book reads like, what it in fact is, a long and enthusiastic missionary address. Though it makes no pretence of giving any special account of the islands and their inhabitants, it is full of graphic pictures of the natives, their manner of life, their superstitions, their oratory, and finally of their simple and childlike obedience to their new faith. The narrative, slightly abridged and in some ways made more attractive to young readers, has been published with a different title, as above.

Laws Regulating the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors. By Henry Campbell Black, M.A. St. Paul: The West Publishing Company.

A more interesting branch of the law to the publicist than the regulation of the liquor traffic, affecting, as it does, the widest range of legal questions—the control of personal habits, the restraint of personal liberty, and the confiscation of private property—it would be difficult to find. The growth of this branch of statute law has been almost wholly within the last ten years, during which period statutes the most diverse in purpose and nature have been enacted in the various States—the rural communities tending to an extremely strict enforcement of high license or local option, and the large cities to extremely lax enforcement of laws continually made more liberal in order to conform to the wishes of a large foreign element accustomed to beer and wine-drinking. No statutes have suffered severer scrutiny than these liquor laws, against which every ingenuity of the pleader has been directed and almost every guarantee of State and national Constitutions invoked, until, as Mr. Black justly says, "a summary of the decisions would almost amount to a commentary on American constitutional jurisprudence." Indeed, the liquor traffic has given rise to some of the most searching discussions of the constitutional power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce and the scope of the "police power" of the States; and the so-called "License Cases" decided under Taney, and the more recent cases of Bowman vs. the Railway, Leisy vs. Hardin, and Mugler vs. Kansas, are among the most far-reaching and important of the decisions of the Supreme Bench. The effects of the opinion in Leisy vs. Hardin (the "Original-Package Case"), and the subsequent legislation and litigation compelled by it, as revealed by Mr. Black's very careful compilation, make one wonder whether the encroachment of the States upon the Federal prerogative had been or threatened to be so great as to warrant such an apparently unnecessary overthrow of existing law and custom.

The constitutional questions are treated by Mr. Black fully and dispassionately, and are of real value apart from the mere question of the liquor laws. The rest of the book is more useful to the specialist, particularly to prosecuting officers, who cannot fail to be aided by it, though it is to be presumed that the minute marshalling of the wonderful subtleties of the special pleader in behalf of the criminal, which are most instructive as to the stubbornness with which the liquor-dealer has contested every point in existing laws, will give corresponding aid and comfort to the law-breaker. A second edition, if it appears, will no doubt contain the new and interesting decision recently handed down from the Court of Appeals in the case of The People vs. Meakim et al., New York's recalcitrant Excise Commissioners, who seemed certain, under its terms, of going to jail had not the Legislature intervened to save them.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Appleton, Robert. Mr. Philip St. Clare. G. W. Dillingham.
Armatage, George. The Horse: Its Varieties and Management in Health and Disease. F. Warne & Co. $1.
Blackwell, Antoinette B. The Philosophy of Individuality; or, The One and the Many. Putnams. $3.
Crim, Miss Matt Elizabeth, Christian Scientist. C. L. Webster & Co. $1.
Diaz, Mrs. A. M. Only a Flock of Women. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.
Gould, Dr. G. M. The Meaning and the Method of Life: A Search for Religion in Biology. Putnams. $1.75.
Hawthorne, Julian. Six Cent Sam's. St. Paul: Price-McGill Co.
Lysaght, S. R. The Marplot. Macmillan. $1.
Michie, Prof. P. S., and Harlow, Lieut. F. S. Practical Astronomy. John Wiley & Sons. $3.
Norman, Henry. The Real Japan. 3d ed. Scribners. $1.50.
Owen, Mary A. Voodoo Tales as Told among the Negroes of the Southwest. Putnams. $1.75.
Twenty-two Years' Work of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute; Records of Negro and Indian Graduates and Ex-Students. Hampton, Va.: Normal School Press. $1.
Wheatley, H. B. The Diary of Samuel Pepys. Vol. I. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

HENRY HOLT & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Baldwin's Elements of Psychology.
12mo, 386 pp. To teachers, $1.50; by mail, $1.61.
☞ Prof. Baldwin's "Senses and Intellect," 8vo, 357 pp. To teachers, $1.80; by mail, $1.97. "Feeling and Will," 8vo, 406 pp. To teachers, $2; by mail, $2.20.

Hyde's Practical Ethics.
12mo, 208 pp. To teachers, 80c.; by mail, 88c.

Barker's Physics.
American Science Series, Advanced Course. 8vo, 908 pp. To teachers, $3.50; by mail, $3.78.

Goodell's Greek Lessons.
I. The Greek in English. II. The Greek of Xenophon. 16mo, 378 pp. To teachers, $1.25; by mail, $1.33 (I. separately, 60c., 64c.).

Contes de Daudet.
Edited by Prof. A. G. Cameron of Yale. With portrait. 16mo, 326 pp. To teachers, 80c.; by mail, 87c.

Pancoast's Representative English Literature.
About half historical matter, half complete selections. 12mo, 514 pp. To teachers, $1.60; by mail, $1.75.

Ten Brink's English Literature.
Vol. I. to Wyclif, 12mo, 409 pp.; Vol. II. Wyclif, Chaucer, Earliest Drama, Renaissance, 12mo, 339 pp. To teachers, $1.60 per vol.; by mail, $1.73.

McLaughlin's Literary Criticism.
Selections from Sidney to Pater, with Introduction and notes. 12mo, 256 pp. To teachers, $1; by mail, $1.10.

Shaw's English Composition by Practice.
12mo, 203 pp. To teachers, 75c.; by mail, 83c.
Catalogue on application.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.

YALE MIXTURE.

Made by MARBURG BROS.

A Delightful Blend of
St. James Parish, Louisiana Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand, "Pickings."

CONCORD, MASS.

TO LET, furnished—"The Old Manse." This well-known and charming old-fashioned mansion, with gardens and grounds running to the river, will be let for a low rental. Can be seen only by special arrangement with
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

MEMORIAL BRASSES

For all forms of Historical and Memorial Record. Special designs and photographs of work recently executed submitted upon request for Colleges, Public Buildings, Churches, Schools, Libraries, etc., etc.

Send for elaborately illustrated handbook.

J & R LAMB
59 Carmine St., New York.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Manufactured only by the
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature.

F. Crosby Co.,
56 West 25th St., New York.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

The cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries. The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by MR. HALFORD L. MILLS WITH HIS AMERICAN ANNEX,
Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

To Travellers Visiting Japan.

To rent, for four or six months from August 15, 1893, the finest portion of the year in Japan, one of the best houses in Yokohama, completely furnished and equipped. Address "TRUSTA," P. O. Box 259, Yokohama. Information, ROBERT BLUM, 80 East Washington Square, New York City.

WORLD'S FAIR.

First-class accommodations for individuals and large parties. House in perfect sanitary condition.
For further particulars, address
P. C. HAY,
2535 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Germany, Hanover.

For a family abroad to study. Modern American house, furnished, for rent in the most refined city of Germany. Apply
A. MILINOWSKI, 1298 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A PARTIAL LIST

OF THE

Educational Publications

OF

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

Riverside Primer and Reader.

A stepping stone to good literature. In strong paper covers, with cloth back, 25 cents; in strong cloth binding, 30 cents.

Riverside Literature Series.

Sixty-eight numbers already published, containing *complete* masterpieces from the writings of LONGFELLOW, BRYANT, HOLMES, IRVING, WHITTIER, LOWELL, HAWTHORNE, and other eminent authors. With Introductions, Portraits, Biographical and Historical Sketches and Notes. Adapted for use in Primary, Grammar, and High Schools. Regular single numbers, 15 cents each.

Masterpieces of American Literature.

Complete Prose and Poetical Selections from the Works of IRVING, BRYANT, FRANKLIN, HOLMES, HAWTHORNE, WHITTIER, THOREAU, O'REILLY, LOWELL, EMERSON, WEBSTER, EVERETT, and LONGFELLOW. With a Portrait and Biographical Sketch of each Author. Adapted for use in Grammar Schools, High Schools, and Academies as a Reading Book and as a Text-book in American Literature. Price $1.00.

American Prose.

Selections from the writings of HAWTHORNE, IRVING, LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, HOLMES, LOWELL, and EMERSON. Arranged by H. E. Scudder. $1.00.

American Poems.

Selections from the writings of LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, BRYANT, HOLMES, LOWELL, and EMERSON. Arranged by H. E. Scudder. $1.00.

Modern Classics.

A SCHOOL LIBRARY of the choicest quality for $11.56. 34 volumes, neatly bound in cloth. Each volume, 40 cents.

Primer of American Literature.

By C. F. RICHARDSON. Revised edition. 30 cents.

Rolfe's Student's Series

OF STANDARD ENGLISH POEMS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. Copious explanatory and critical notes, numerous illustrations.

1. SCOTT'S LADY OF THE LAKE, and 8 other volumes.

Price to teachers for examination, 47 cents each.

Arithmetic in Two Books.

BASED ON THE INDUCTIVE METHOD OF INSTRUCTION. Warren Colburn's First Lessons, 16mo, 35 cents; H. N. Wheeler's Second Lessons, 16mo, 60 cents; Answers to the Second Lessons, 16mo, paper, 20 cents.

Latin Lessons.

Designed to prepare for the intelligent reading of classic Latin. By HENRY PREBLE and L. C. HULL. (In press.)

Andrews & Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

Thoroughly revised by HENRY PREBLE. $1.12.

Riverside Song Book.

Containing classic American Poems set to standard music. Paper, 30 cents; boards, 40 cents. (In press.)

Civil Government.

In the Light of Its Origins. By JOHN FISKE. With Bibliographical notes and questions on the text and for further investigation. $1.00.

Epitome of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern History.

By CARL PLOETZ. Translated with additions, by W. H. Tillinghast. With full Index. $3.00.

Literary Landmarks.

A Guide to Good Reading for Young People, and Teachers' Assistant. With Charts and Original Designs, and a list of the best books which cover the necessities of School Libraries, Teachers' Books, and Children's Reading. By MARY E. BURT. Teachers' price, 64 cents.

Catalogues and circulars, containing descriptions of the above books and of many others, sent on application.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

4 Park Street, Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.
28 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

Our Next Books.

READY APRIL 20.

Completion of Pierce's Life of Sumner.

Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner.

Volumes III. (1845-1860) and IV. (1860 1874). By EDWARD L. PIERCE. 8vo. Cloth. Uniform with Volumes I. and II. With two portraits. $6.00.

The entire manuscript of the work was read by George William Curtis some months before he died. Mr. Curtis took a deep interest in the book, and in criticism of it wrote to Mr. Pierce the following appreciative words: "In commenting upon your work I have spoken plainly of any suggestions that occurred to me, but I am afraid that I have uot taken care to express my admiration of it as the most thorough and conscientious biography of a public man that we have. Your patient diligence and complete research are without example in such work, and I think often of your remark to me that it had taken your life to write Sumner's."

Mr. Pierce, as is well known, was designated in Mr. Sumner's will as one of his literary executors, but he desired having Motley or Curtis or Dana prepare the biography. They turned the request, however, back to Mr. Pierce, and so in 1877 he began that work which he has now completed. As Mr. Pierce is an extremely conscientious writer and an ardent admirer of Mr. Sumner, he spared no pains in preparing the book, and read nearly all the 40,000 letters which Mr. Sumner left in his library—the sum total of nearly all that statesman's correspondence.

Complete sets of the MEMOIR AND LETTERS OF CHARLES SUMNER, 4 vols., cloth, boxed, are now ready. Price, $12.00.

A Great Man of the Provinces in Paris.

By HONORÉ DE BALZAC. Being the second part of "Lost Illusions." Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, half Russia, $1.50.

Destiny.

By SUSAN EDMONSTONE FERRIER. 2 vo's. 16mo. Half Russia. With photogravures from designs by T. Merrill. Uniform with our edition of "Jane Austen." $2.50.

Sets of Miss Ferrier's Novels, containing "Marriage," "The Inheritance," and "Destiny," 6 vols., half Russia, boxed, are now ready. $7.50.

Patriotism and Science.

Some Studies in Historic Psychology By WILLIAM MORTON FULLERTON. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

FOUR RECENT BOOKS.

Some Passages in the Practice of Dr. Martha Scarborough.

By HELEN CAMPBELL. 16mo, cloth, $1.

It is strikingly original in presenting the ethics of the body.

The Man With Seven Hearts

And Other Stories. By ARTHUR BURRELL. 16mo, cloth, $1 00.

The book bears the stamp of solid, shrewd intellect.

Guide to the Knowledge of God.

A Study of the Chief Theodicies. By A. GRATRY, Professor of Moral Theology at the Sorbonne. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

"The most brilliant contribution of the last half-century to theological thought."—*Beacon.*

Lost Illusions: The Two Poets and Eve and David.

By HONORE DE BALZAC. Translated by Miss K. P. Wormeley. 12mo, half Russia, $1.50.

"One of the master's great books."—*Tribune.*

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Publishers, Boston.

Charles L. Webster & Co.

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

Elizabeth: Christian Scientist.

By MATT CRIM, author of "Adventures of a Fair Rebel," "In Beaver Cove," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

The story deals with the career of a refined and deeply religious girl, who leaves her home in the Georgia mountains with the object of converting the world to Christian Science. The true aims and spirit of Christian Science are set forth by Miss Crim in a manner calculated to do away with many false impressions.

Stories from the Rabbis.

By ABRAM S. ISAACS, Ph.D., professor of German and Hebrew in the University of the City of New York. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Dr. Isaacs has gathered from the Talmud and Midrash a most entertaining collection of non-sectarian stories, and has retold them in genial prose. This book is a capital companion for an hour's relaxation, and is also suited for reading purposes in schools and colleges.

The Art of Sketching.

By G. FRAIPONT, with fifty illustrations from drawings by the author. Translated from the French by Clara Bell. With preface by Edwin Bale, R. I. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

This little book will be found invaluable to amateurs in Black and White, and of great service and interest to artists and those desiring a text-book on this branch of art.

LATEST ISSUES:

The £1,000,000 Bank-Note

And Other New Sketches.

By MARK TWAIN. With frontispiece. Small 8vo, cloth, $1.00; stamped leather, $1.50.

This volume contains Mark Twain's new story of 'The £1,000,000 Bank-Note,' together with several other stories by the same author, which have never before appeared in book form. They include: 'Mental Telegraphy,' 'Playing Courier,' 'A Letter to Queen Victoria,' 'About Ships,' 'The German Chicago,' and 'A Majestic Literary Fossil.'

Tenting on the Plains.

By ELIZABETH B. CUSTER, author of 'Boots and Saddles.' New cheap edition. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The edition is printed from new plates, with the original illustrations, and bound in a handsome and appropriate cover. It is one of Mrs. Custer's best books, and can be very favorably compared with her 'Boots and Saddles.'

The Legends and Myths of Hawaii:

The Fables and Folk-Lore of a Strange People.

Edited, with an Introduction, by the Hon. R. M. DAGGETT, late U. S. Minister to the Hawaiian Islands. Two steel portraits, and twenty-five other illustrations. Cloth, 8vo, 530 pages, $3.00.

The present interest felt in Hawaiirn matters makes this a very timely volume. Scholars will read this book with interest, and the general reader will find in these weird legends a charm lacking in modern romances.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

*** *Our publications are for sale by all booksellers, or are mailed postpaid on receipt of price.*

Charles L. Webster & Co.,
67 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Cassell Publishing Co.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

By B. L. FARJEON.

THE LAST TENANT.

A Novel. By B. L. FARJEON; author of "Bread-and-Cheese and Kisses," "Great Porter Square," "Griff," "Blade-o'-Grass," "The Sacred Nugget," etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

This is the best thing Mr. Farjeon has written in many a day:—The story of a haunted house, told with such matter-of-fact detail, that, once begun, it must be read to the end.

By MRS. ALEXANDER.

THE SNARE OF THE FOWLER.

By MRS. ALEXANDER, author of "The Wooing O't," "Which Shall it Be?" etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo' *Cassell's Sunshine Series*; paper, 50 cents; extra cloth, $1.00.

"The different characters are outlined with that art of brilliant contrasts which the author employs with unfailing felicity."—*Boston Beacon.*

By MARK RUTHERFORD.

THE REVOLUTION IN TANNERS' LANE.

Edited by REUBEN SHAPCOTT. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00. Uniform with "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford," by the same author.

"His men and women are alive and real, and we follow his analysis of their motives with the same sort of interest with which we read Balzac or Charlotte Brontë."—*St. James's Gazette.*

By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

A STUDY IN TEMPTATIONS.

A Novelette. By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES, author of "Some Emotions and a Moral," etc. 1 vol., 16mo, cloth, unique, 50 cents, *Cassell's "Unknown" Library.*

The author of "Some Emotions and a Moral" needs no introduction to readers of the "Unknown" Library. It is sufficient to say that his present well-earned popularity will be increased by this new story.

By MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

A WILD PROXY.

A Tragic Comedy of To-Day. By Mrs. W. K. CLIFFORD, author of "Mrs. Keith's Crime," "Aunt Anne," etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Mrs. W. K. Clifford is one of the most popular novelists of the day, possessing a style of her own, which is at once bright and entertaining.

By E. W. HORNUNG.

TINY LUTTRELL.

A Novel. By E. W. HORNUNG. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

A Story of Australian life, with a turn at England to give it contrast. The book promises to be a favorite.

BY A. H. PETISCUS.

THE GODS OF OLYMPOS;

Or, Mythology of the Greeks and Romans. Translated and edited from the twentieth edition of A. H. PETISCUS, by KATHERINE A. RALEIGH, with a Preface by JANE E. HARRISON. 1 vol., 8vo, extra cloth, $2.00.

Illustrated Catalogue.

Containing 44 Full-page Portraits of Prominent American and European Authors, is now ready, and will be forwarded to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.

THIS PORTRAIT CATALOGUE comprises New and Forthcoming Books, and a selection from our complete descriptive catalogue of publications; is elegantly printed on a paper made specially for the purpose, and is a valuable guide to some of the best literature of the day. Send for a copy.

Cassell Publishing Company,

104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

BOOKS

For Library and Home.

In the "Cavendish Library," in 1 volume, crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

William Hazlitt, Essayist and Critic.

Selections from his Writings. With a Memoir, Biographical and Critical, by ALEXANDER IRELAND, author of 'The Book-Lover's Enchiridion,' 'Memoir of Emerson,' etc. With steel portrait.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone writes: "I consider this volume a legitimate and welcome addition to our literature."

Also, uniform with the above, price $1.50.

Leigh Hunt as Poet and Essayist.

Being the choicest passages from his Works, selected and edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by Charles Kent. With a steel portrait.

"In the charming grace and learning of his essays, Leigh Hunt occupies a sunny spot midway between Addison and Lang."—*The Critic.*

Recently added to "THE CHANDOS CLASSICS."

In 12mo, blue linen, white title label, price 75 cents; or, Roxburgh style, cloth, gilt top, $1.00 per volume.

The Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay (FRANCES BURNEY).

With Notes by W. C. WARD, and prefaced by LORD MACAULAY'S Essay. With Portraits. In 3 vols.; smooth dark blue linen boards, price, $2.25 per set; or, in "Roxburgh" style, cloth, gilt tops, price, $3.00 per set, boxed.

***The Diary of the author of "Evelina" contains most sprightly and entertaining anecdotes of fashionable and Court society of the Reign of George III., as well as the literary circles of the latter portion of the eighteenth century, Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Thrale, etc., etc.

Horace: the Odes, Epodes, Satires, and Epistles.

Translated by the eminent English scholars and poets, including Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Lytton, Conington, Sir Theodore Martin, and others. 1 vol., 12mo, 75 cts. or $1.00.

Christian Lyrics: Sacred Poetry,

Chiefly selected from modern authors. With upwards of two hundred illustrations. Price 75 cents, or gilt top $1.00.

The Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

With memoir, etc., price 75 cts., or gilt top, $1.00.

In square 16mo, cloth, design in black and gold, $1.25.

Lear's Nonsense Birthday-Book.

Compiled from the Nonsense Books of Edward Lear. With comical illustrations, and spaces for autographs, daily, for a year.

New Volume in the "Handy Information Series." 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Daily Dinners.

366 Menus in English and French. By NANCY LAKE. Author of "Menus Made Easy."

Intended for the mistress, not for the cook. The idea of this little book is to save thought and trouble by *suggesting* entire dinners for the ordinary use of *people* with *moderate means*; also, the utilizing of cold meats for made-up dishes, and various little economies whereby the table may be improved and refined, and made pleasing to taste and eye.

Of all booksellers, or mailed free, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

FREDERICK WARNE & CO.,

3 Cooper Union, 4th Avenue, New York.

A. C. Armstrong & Son

HAVE JUST READY

NEW VOLUME "BOOK-LOVERS' LIBRARY."

LITERARY BLUNDERS.

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF HUMAN ERROR. By HENRY B. WHEATLEY, the Editor of the Series. Cloth, uncut edges, $1.25.

The history of "Literary Blunders" is a wide subject, and necessarily covers many centuries and countries. Mr. Wheatley has brought together an interesting collection of instances of literary blundering, gleaned from many fields and different times. These are classified under various appropriate subjects, interesting to the bibliophile, and connected by a running thread of comment and explanation.

II.

The Expositor's Bible

(COMPLETION OF THE 5TH SERIES).

The Book of Psalms.

VOLUME I. BY THE

Rev. ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D.D.

Crown 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

AND OF THE NEW 6TH SERIES.

FOUR NEW VOLUMES, VIZ.:

By Archdeacon FARRAR.

I. The First Book of Kings.

II. The Epistle to the Philippians

By Rev. Principal RAINY, D.D.

III. The Book of Joshua.

By Rev. W. G. BLAIKIE, D.D.

IV. Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther

Rev. Prof. W. F. ADENEY.

This series contains Expository Lectures on ALL THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE by the foremost Preachers and Theologians of the day. While regard will be had up to the latest results of Scholarship, the volumes are essentially popular and *adapted to the general reader* quite as much as to the clergy. *6 volumes published yearly.*

Crown octavo, about 400 pages each, strongly bound. Price to *subscribers, cash in advance*, for *either series of* 6 vols., $6.
Separate vols., $1.50, postpaid.
Full list of the complete series with particulars of Subscriptions, etc., will be sent on application

III.

NEW VOLUME (BEING THE 5TH SERIES) OF

THE BOOK WORM.

AN ILLUSTRATED TREASURY OF OLD-TIME LITERATURE. 1 Vol., Octavo, Uncut Edges, $3

In the pages of *THE BOOK WORM* will be found abundance of lore for all those who are interested in the books of by gone days. The Collector here finds papers and jottings on his own specialty. Articles on Scarce Books, the works of Special Presses, First Editions, and Unique Copies, and their former and present value. The early BOOK AUCTIONS and old Book Catalogues claim occasional attention. BOOKBINDING takes a prominent place, with illustrations of fine examples, by the greatest masters.

5 VOLUMES ARE NOW READY. PRICE $3 EACH.
Sold separately or in sets.

IV.

5TH THOUSAND—NOW READY.

Thirty Years Among South Sea Cannibals.

The Story of John G. Paton,

TOLD FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

By JAMES PATON. With 45 Full-Page Illustrations from Original Designs. Large 12mo, 400 Pages. Handsomely Bound in Illuminated Cloth, $1.50.

THE NEW VOL. 10TH OF THE

SERMON BIBLE,

Containing 2d Corinthians to Philippians inclusive. Crown octavo, cloth, $1.50.

"We do not hesitate to pronounce this the most practically useful work of its kind at present extant. It is not a Commentary, but a Thesaurus of sermons on texts arranged consecutively, chapter after chapter, and book after book."—*London Churchman.*

Copies sent postpaid on receipt of price.

A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON,

51 East 10th St., New York.

NEW BOOKS.

A New Novel by Henryk Sienkiewicz, the great Polish Author.

WITHOUT DOGMA. A Novel of Modern Poland. Translated by IZA YOUNG. Crown 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

A psychological novel of modern thought and of great power. Its utter contrast to the author's historical romances exhibits in a most striking manner the remarkable variety of his genius.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

WITH FIRE AND SWORD. An Historical Novel of Poland and Russia. Now first translated into English from the Polish of HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ, by JEREMIAH CURTIN, author of "Myths and Folk Lore of Ireland," "Myths and Folk-Tales of the Russians, Western Slavs and Magyars," etc. Fourth edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 795 pages, $2.00.

Also a Library Edition. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $3.00.

The only modern romance with which it can be compared—for fire, sprightliness, rapidity of action, swift changes, and absorbing interest—is the "Three Musketeers" of Dumas."—*New York Tribune.*

One of the most brilliant historical novels ever written.—*Christian Union.*

THE DELUGE. An Historical Novel of Poland, Sweden, and Russia. A Sequel to "With Fire and Sword." Translated from the Polish of HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ by Jeremiah Curtin. With photogravure portrait of the author and map of the country at the period at which the events of "The Deluge" and "With Fire and Sword" take place. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

A New Book by St. George Mivart.

AMERICAN TYPES OF ANIMAL LIFE. With 106 illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

CONTENTS.—I. Monkeys; II. The Opossum; III. The Turkey; IV. The Bullfrog; V. The Rattlesnake; VI. The Serotine or Carolina Bat; VII. The American Bison; VIII. The Raccoon; IX. The Sloth; X. The Sea Lion; XI. Whales and Mermaids; XII. The Other Beasts.

By the Same Author.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISMS. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth. $8.00.

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers,

254 Washington Street, Boston.

Foreign Books at Foreign Prices.

For the accommodation of Book-buyers who prefer to receive Foreign Books by direct mail from abroad, we have established a MAIL-ORDER DEPARTMENT, under the style of

LEMCKE & BUECHNER,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

through which English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, or any other Foreign Books can be supplied by direct mail, in the shortest possible time, and at the foreign prices.

A multiplicity of accounts, foreign correspondence, and remittances will be saved, and all the benefits of buying through English, French, or German houses will be secured by sending orders to

LEMCKE & BUECHNER,

Foreign Mail-Order Department of

B. WESTERMANN & COMPANY,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers
[Established 1848],
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Correspondence invited.

THE

SCIENCE OF NUTRITION.

By EDWARD ATKINSON, LL.D., Ph.D.,
and

The Art of Cooking in the Aladdin Oven,

With Directions and many Recipes. Cloth, 75 cents; leatherette, 50 cents.

DAMRELL & UPHAM, BOSTON,
PUBLISHERS.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

Abraham Lincoln.

In the Series of American Statesmen. By JOHN T. MORSE, JR. With a portrait and map. 2 vols. 16mo, $2.50. The same, in Library style, bound in smooth red cloth, $2.50. An excellent work devoted chiefly to the political portion of Lincoln's career, the various important questions that engaged his attention before and during the war; and illustrating his marvelous wisdom, good sense, sagacity, freedom from passion, comprehensive patriotism, all dominated by a lofty moral purpose.

Dr. Latimer.

A Story of Casco Bay, told with characteristic vivacity and freshness. By CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM, author of "Miss Bagg's Secretary," "Next Door," etc. $1.25.

The Divinity of Jesus Christ.

By the Editors of the *Andover Review.* A series of noteworthy papers contributed to that Review, and forming a symmetrical and very interesting treatment of the great topic they discuss. 16mo, $1.00.

Greek Poets in English Verse.

Edited by WM. H. APPLETON, Professor in Swarthmore College. 12mo, $1.50. An admirable collection of the best Greek poems from Homer, Hesiod, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Theocritus, Aristophanes, Anacreon, Sappho, and others. These are presented in the best translations, and prefaced with an Essay by the Editor.

Horatian Echoes.

By JOHN O. SARGENT. With a Biographical Sketch of Mr. Sargent, and an Introduction by Dr. HOLMES. 12mo, $1.50. Excellent translations of eighty-seven of the Odes of Horace, preserving his shrewdness, culture, blitheness of spirit and modernness, as well as the more distinctively poetical qualities of his genius.

Poole's Index to Periodical Literature.

Vol. III. Second Supplement (January, 1887–January, 1892). Royal 8vo, cloth, $8.00; sheep, $10.00; half-morocco, gilt top, $12.00.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

GREELEY ON LINCOLN and Mr. Greeley's Letters to Chas. A. Dana and a Lady Friend, together with Reminiscences of Horace Greeley, containing a Portrait and a facsimile of a part of his MS.

Edited by JOEL BENTON.

12MO, CLOTH..... $1.25

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

The Baker & Taylor Co.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.

CHETOLA (Place of Peaceful Rest).

On north end of Islesboro, Penobscot Bay, Maine. Thirty miles beautiful shore visible; steamers stop twice each way daily. Seven-room cottage; twelve-foot piazza on three sides; stable; one acre ground, mostly lawn; surrounded, three sides, by grove of spruce and birches, commanding site, fifty feet above water. $2,500. Photographs on application.

Address 87 Adelbert Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

Just published, crown 8vo, $2.50,

HOMER AND THE EPIC.

By ANDREW LANG, M.A.,

Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews, Honorary Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

"Besides scholarship, extraordinary critical ability, and special knowledge of early epic poetry in many languages, Mr. Lang brings to the task of Homeric criticism something, perhaps, even rarer—breadth of view and keen sense of what is ridiculous in criticism."—*Times.*

"The book is delightful throughout. The survey covers the whole field, and will be found both helpful and interesting by all who care for Homer, on whichever side they are inclined to range themselves."—*St. James's Gazette.*

"Mr. Lang has put the case for Homer with energy, humor, and breadth. The book is free from pedantry and direct in its appeal to reason. It may be read and understood by such as have little Greek, and should prove a worthy companion to the author's admirable translations."—*National Observer.*

"It is delightful to follow Mr. Lang in this inquiry. . . . The whole book is a most interesting account of the present state of the controversy, and a powerful argument for the view which it upholds. Whether a reader turns to it for solid instruction or to enjoy the gentle, graceful ridicule with which Mr. Lang demolishes the sober-sided German philologers, the work will prove equally satisfactory."—*Scotsman.*

NEW and CHEAPER EDITION.

THE MEMOIRS OF BARON DE MARBOT.

Translated from the French. New and Cheaper Edition. 1 vol. crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $2.50.

PEOPLE'S BANKS.

A Record of Social and Economic Success. By HENRY W. WOLFF. 8vo, $2.50.

"Mr. Wolff has carefully studied the subject, and writes about it so admirably that his volume should be in the hands of every one interested in the study of methods by which the lot of those who labor may be improved."—*Observer.*

KEITH DERAMORE.

A Novel. By the Author of "Miss Molly." Crown 8vo, $1.00.

"The author of 'Miss Molly' is always to be relied on for some of the best qualities of the novelist of real life, and she displays her usual ability in 'Keith Deramore.'"—*World.*

"One of the strongest novels for the year. . . . A book of absorbing and sustained interest, full of those touches of pathos, gusts of passion, and quick glimpses into the very hearts of men and women which are a necessary equipment of any great writer of fiction."—*Star.*

Longmans, Green, & Co., Publishers,

15 East 16th Street, New York.

Charles T. Dillingham & Co.,

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,

766 Broadway, New York,

Make a Specialty of Supplying Public, Private, and School Libraries.

Correspondence with book purchasers solicited. Any book published in United States sent postpaid on receipt of price. Liberal discount to parties ordering quantities. Send trial order.

Lists of books for Libraries priced gratis.

FRENCH.

'*French With or Without a Master.*' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools. One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Ladies' and Children's

FURNISHING DEPT.

LADIES' CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK WRAPPERS,
LADIES' CREPE AND FLANNEL WRAPPERS,
INDIA SILK WRAPPERS,

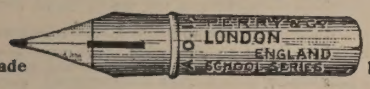
LADIES' SILK SKIRTS,
Embroidered Cambric Skirts
SILK WAISTS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FRENCH UNDERWEAR

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Spring Coats, Capes, Mackintoshes, and Storm Coats.

Broadway & 19th st.
NEW YORK.

A. O. Series of SCHOOL PENS



Made by

PERRY & CO., LONDON. Est. 1824.

Largest and Oldest Pen Makers in the World.

Samples to Teachers on application.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,
Sole Agents, 810 Broadway, NEW YORK.

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.
EMERSON PIANO CO.,
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Humboldt's 'Cosmos,' 'Travels and Views of Nature,' Novum Organon,' Defoe's 'Moll Flanders' and 'Roxana,' Malthus 'On Population,' Voltaire's Romances. PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Les Prosateurs Francais du XIXe Siecle

By C. FONTAINE, B.L.L.D. 12mo, half Roan, 378 Pages, $1.25. Introduction price, $1.00.

This volume is a collection of prose writings selected from the works of the French authors, beginning with *Xavier de Maistre*, who was born in 1764, and ending with *Jean Rameau*, born in 1858, arranged by authors chronologically. Prof. FONTAINE, who is also the author of "Les Poetes Francais du XIXe Siecle," has been careful to make such selections as should be representative in character. Each selection is complete in itself, and the volume may be used not only as a literature of the nineteenth century, but as an advanced Reader, and therefore is fitted not only for school, but for college use as well. It has biographical notices of the writers, and explanatory, grammatical, and historical notes.

OTHER NEW PUBLICATIONS:

DES KINDES ERSTES BUCH. Nach PAUL BERCY'S "*Le Livre des Enfants*," von WILHELM RIPPE. 12mo, boards, 40 illustrations. 40 cents.

CAMILLA. By EDMONDO DE AMICIS. 16mo, paper, 35 cents.
A novelette by one of the foremost of Italian novelists.

LA LIZARDIERE. By VTE. HENRI DE BORNIER. No. 20, *Romans Choisis*. 12mo, paper. 60 cents.

NANON. By GEORGE SAND, No. 21, *Romans Choisis*. With Introduction and English Notes by B. G WOODWARD, Ph.D., of Columbia College. 12mo, cloth, 85 cents; paper, 60 cents.

FABLES CHOISIES DE LA FONTAINE. Edited by Mme. BERTHE BECK. 16mo, boards, 107 pages. 40 cents.

EXTRAITS CHOISIS DES ŒUVRES DE FRANÇOIS COPPÉE. Prose Poèmes, with a Biographical Sketch and Notes in English by Prof. G. CASTEGNIER, B. ès S. 12mo, cloth. 90 cents.

Complete Catalogue, Revised 1893, on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

Publisher and Importer of Foreign Books, 851 *and* 853 *6th Ave., N. W. corner 48th St., N. Y.*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

Macaulay's Essays on Milton and Addison, by Prof Chalmers.
Tacitus' Agricola and Germania, by Dr. Hopkins.
Nichols' Analytic Geometry.
Fall's Laboratory Manual
Brands' Academic Physiology and Hygiene.
Wells' Academic Arithmetic.
Brace's Text-Book of Elocution.
Sargent's Hour of Song.
De Quincy: Selections by Dr Belfield
Carlyle's Diamond Necklace, by Principal Mozier.
Milton's Lyrics, by Miss Hodgkins.
Hale's Stories for Children.

LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN,

New York. Boston. Chicago.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine
OF THE
World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St Washington, 817 Market Space.

THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHT REFLECTORS FOR OIL, GAS OR ELECTRIC LIGHT
I. P. FRINK.
551 PEARL. ST. N.Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WATER CLOSETS

Use the Nautilus; don't accept one that is "just as good." There is no closet that is "just as good" as the Nautilus. Write for Catalogue. It explains why.
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A BEAUTIFUL

WEDDING PRESENT.

"Our Wedding Souvenir," a quarto volume 9x11, containing a series of beautifully illuminated pages for the preservation of the signatures of the **BRIDE AND GROOM, BEST MAN, MAID OF HONOR, BRIDESMAIDS, USHERS, FATHER AND MOTHER,** and other wedding guests, a marriage certificate, pages for photographs, wedding cards, newspaper notices, etc. The lithographed floral designs are by Antoinette A. Bassett, Lydia T. Emmett, E. E. Greatorex. Alternate pages have pretty landscapes in sepia and tint by Louis K. Harlow.

Cloth, $5.00; Plush, $7.50; Seal, $8.00; Tree Calf or Watered Silk, $10.00.

PUBLISHERS,

JOSEPH KNIGHT COMPANY, Boston,

For sale by all booksellers. Ask for it.

Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price, with privilege of returning if not entirely satisfactory and the money refunded. Mention NATION.

Choice and Rare Books.

C. J. PRICE, 1004 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, has now ready his complete and priced catalogue of recent importations of Americana; First Editions of Dickens and Thackeray, Books illustrated by Cruikshank and Leech; Dramatic Biography and the Drama, including a superbly extra Illustrated Life of Garrick; Rare Collections of Portraits; Best Editions of Standard Authors; Facetiæ; Choicely Illustrated French and English Works, etc., etc.

Sent free on application.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.'S

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA,

1893.

Containing 7,488 titles of books and pamphlets, in all classes of Americana.

Price, 50 cents in paper; $1.00 in cloth, *net.*

Sent by mail, prepaid, *on receipt of the price.*

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
Cincinnati.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
and
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Send for Price-Lists.

WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,
United Charities Building,
4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICANA.

A very rare History of the Indian Wars has just been reprinted for GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, Dealer in Old Books, 25 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y. Circular and Catalogue on application.

The New York Bureau of Revision.

FOR AUTHORS: The skilled revision, the unbiased and competent criticism of prose and verse; advice as to publication; proof-reading. FOR PUBLISHERS: The compilation of first-class works of reference. Established 1880; unique in position and success; endorsed by our leading writers. Address **DR. TITUS M. COAN,**
70 5th Ave., New York.

Nuggets for Bibliophiles

Is the title of a Catalogue of Rare Books, which will be sent you for stamp by WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 22 East 16th St., New York.

BOOKS WANTED.—EXECUTORS and others having libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser by addressing FRANCIS P. HARPER,
17 East 16th St., New York.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just issued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

Alexander Dumas' Romances.

NEW LIMITED EDITION OF 1,000 COPIES.

The most complete and only finely illustrated edition ever issued of the principal romances of this great French writer, newly translated by eminent scholars.

This edition is embellished with over two hundred superb etchings and photogravures, mainly by French artists.

The manufacture of this edition is perfect.

All of the illustrations will be proof impressions on imperial Japanese paper.

This edition is complete in **40 octavo vols.,** *bound in English vellum cloth, paper titles, gilt tops, at* **$2.50 per vol.**

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

Foreign Photographs
from the
Paintings of the Old Masters.
Direct Importations
from Rome, Florence, Venice, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Paris, Vienna, London, etc., etc., etc.
Braun's Carbon Photographs.

C. H. Dunton and Co., 136 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Catalogue of 10,000 subjects mailed for 10 cts. in stamps.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Mr. Kruell announces the publication of his new Portrait of GEN. SHERMAN. Size of block, 11x8.7 inches. Proof impressions on Japan paper, signed by the Artist. Price, $20.00, carriage free.

"SENATE CHAMBER, March 27, 1893.
"I think it a very good likeness of the General in his later years. JOHN SHERMAN."

Nation, March 30, 1893:
"The grand manner of the engraving of Sherman, and the stamp of the great captain in the man himself, entitle the portrait to a place in the choicest gallery of art or fame."

N. Y. *Times,* April 2, 1893:
"Wood engraving, as Mr. Kruell understands the art, is no slavish copying, but an independent branch calling for artistic power in the engraver."

Also Portraits of GRANT, LINCOLN, WEBSTER, LOWELL, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Address G. KRUELL, 42 Maple Ave.,
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

Bishop Phillips Brooks. George Wm. Curtis.

Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17. Price, $3.00 each. For sale by
THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

Confessions of a Convict.

Edited by Julian Hawthorne.

40 Illustrations from Life.

Ask your bookseller or newsdealer.
RUFUS C. HARTRANFT, Publisher, Phila.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NUMBERS, Vols., and sets of the *Nation.* Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors, at 50 cts.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

We want all the OLD BOOKS we can find. If you have a large library or small parcel of books you do not want, send us your address, and we will call and examine them. We are always prepared to buy and pay the cash at once, whether it amounts to five dollars or five thousand.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South Ninth St.,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton's **"Etchings and Etchers,"** the first three editions, all out of print and scarce, 1868, 1876, 1880. $125.00.
The 95 beautiful etchings are alone worth more money.

Hamerton's **"Landscape,"** a large-paper copy, with 50 engravings, proof impressions, bound in vellum, published at $70 [No. 323 of 500 copies]. $40.00.

Benvenuto Cellini, Orfevre, Medailleur, Sculpteur. Recherches sur sa vie, sur son Oeuvre, et sur les pièces qui lui sont attribuées; par Eugene Plon. Eaux Fortes de Paul Le Rat. Paris, 1883. Large 4to, half morocco, a charming art work. $15.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,
Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, the City of Washington, D. C.
Books Bought.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

RARE BOOKS. **AUTOGRAPHS AND PORTRAITS**

Our Bargain Lists are published monthly in our illustrated family magazine SUCCESS, 50c. a year; 10c. a number. AMERICAN PRESS CO., Baltimore, Md.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.—American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. Brentano's Sample Book of Fine Stationery sent free upon request.
BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

You Need Funds

When Traveling in Europe.

At the World's Fair.

Carry TRAVELERS CHEQUES of the American Express Co.

NO IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED.

More Convenient than Letters of Credit or Circular Notes, and **Half the Cost.**
Available at over 20,000 Places in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, United States, etc., including **Principal Hotels,**
Exact Amount in Foreign Money printed on Cheque **will be paid.**

Cheques Issued for $10, $20, $50, $100, and $200 each.
Visitors to the World's Columbian Exposition will find these Cheques especially convenient and avoid risk in carrying money. **Paying offices on Fair Grounds** and at **200 other places in Chicago.**

Rates and Further Particulars can be obtained from **any Agent of the American Express Company,** also at the Principal Offices of the Company, 65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and 78 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

THE SULLIVAN CO. CLUB

Themistocles, that shrewd old Greek, so Plutarch relates, when he had a plot of land to sell, soon secured a buyer by announcing that there were Good Neighbors near by.

Every one would like to own a simple summer home in a healthful, picturesque, accessible region, with congenial neighbors, good roads, water supply, drainage, and other essentials.

You can buy an abandoned farm for a trifle and have a good time there, if your family will be content with quiet, isolation and keeping house with the inconveniences and common sanitary deficiencies of the average country dwelling, with no doctor, church, store, or railway station near by. Sidney Smith enjoyed living "ten miles from a lemon," but is it sufficient change from the winter's restless whirl of the average city resident?

In a cottage community the essentials of living are carefully regarded; meals are furnished at nominal cost in a central Club House or Inn, and one can have all the comforts and privacy of the HOME without the bother of cooking, while there is cheerful social life without too much excitement. It is the most rational, wholesome, and inexpensive mode of summering, especially for children, costing no more than ordinary country board, without the risks of contact with undesirable associates and with a chance of profit from the steady rise in value as population grows. Land at Twilight Park has jumped from $10 to $2,000 an acre in five years, and more than one cottage has paid for itself in rentals.

Hitherto women have objected to Park and Club schemes because they were "stag" affairs which fostered dissipation. But now that they are started on the Family plan, their success is assured.

The Sullivan County Club owns free and clear a tract of 4,600 acres, on high ground, with numerous lakes, in the healthiest section of the Empire State, with fishing and hunting privileges. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will pay for an original, FULL PAID, NON-ASSESSABLE MEMBERSHIP SHARE, with a half-acre building site and an interest in the ENTIRE TRACT as well.

Five shares were taken in one day in my office alone, and four others during the week. This makes a total of over TWO HUNDRED SHARES SOLD SINCE JANUARY 1, and the boom has only just begun. As soon as another hundred shares are taken the price will be raised to $125.

NO MORTGAGE. **NO MALARIA.** **NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.**

Send for Circular.
CHAS. F. WINGATE,
Consulting Sanitary Engineer,
119 Pearl St. (Hanover Square).

Sullivan County Club,

No. 203 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

To the American People.

The Colorado Desert in Southern California is about to be watered.

A man of experience says: "Take no man's word on a matter of irrigation; there is too much money involved." On the other hand, men of the East do not know and cannot believe what wealth irrigation creates, and how quick it creates it, where all outdoors is a hotbed.

Between the two doubts, it takes some courage to speak of the profits about to be made. And yet you can see, from the yield of one acre, what a million acres is worth.

A thousand-million dollars is going to be created by the Colorado Desert Canal within ten years, if all goes well—most of it [illegible] settlers; a hundred-millio[illegible] our stockholders.

Public Library F

You can take part [illegible] us in the general work imm[illegible]ately; or, later, buy ten acre[illegible] of land and grow oranges lemons figs etc. The largest and quickest returns will come from fruit-growing. Settlers will get their money out of the ground before they pay us much for land and water.

We have a pamphlet to send you; free. Our immediate object is to sell shares. We shall sell shares slowly till ready for settlers, then turn to water and land. The price, to begin with, is $50; but at this price our whole stock would bring only $7,500,000. We shall sell no faster than money is needed to pay for the work, and no more than enough to take the canal to where we begin to irrigate; keeping sales back by raising the price. We suppose a $50 share will be worth $1,000, when half the desert is irrigated; $100 this year.

Within three months from receiving water, the settlers will be sending to New York and Chicago car-loads of vegetables at $50 to $150 an acre a year. In two or three years the fruit-trees bear. In fifteen years they yield $500 to $2,500 an acre a year, and are worth $2,000 to $10,000 an acre.

You think these figures too big. They are not; you shall see they are not. If it takes you a year to see it, you lose by your slowness. We shall do our part.

There is a million acres of Mediterranean fruit and nut land under our levels; barren now, because dry; but, with water, quick; and the lay of the land is such that the water will run all over it naturally.

The combination of climate, soil, transportation to market, water, and other favoring circumstances, exists in no other place in the world. Our settlers will have a monopoly of it. Name one other place—it does not exist. We own 1,500,000 acres outside of this—no railroad, no market.

The best measure of what will be done in the Colorado Desert is what is done in the adjoining valley 150 miles beyond; but our climate is warmer and dryer, our season four to six weeks earlier, soil as good, situation better, all the circumstances so favorable that we shall excel and surpass what is done in any other part of Southern California.

Everything else but water is there already. Water we take, without dam, from the Colorado River. The water is muddy, and soil improves under cultivation with it, without any other fertilizer; no other will ever be used apparently.

If water turns desert to garden, producing $50 to $150 an acre immediately, and ten times more when trees are half-grown, is it strange that the business of bringing water is profitable?

But the business is new to you in the East. We look to you for money to make the canal; we must make you acquainted with what is going on in a dozen valleys in Southern California. Farming is, almost everywhere, hard and slow; but fruit-growing there is easy, and vegetables provide the trees. We shall have no land or water to sell for a year. Meantime, get ready by reading about irrigation.

To save money, we shall make our advertisements short. In a month you will see what we mean; in a year we hope to be acquainted with you.

Write for the pamphlet.

THE COLORADO RIVER IRRIGATION CO
65 Broad Street, New York.

"Nantucket Gray."

Many years' exposure to the salt air and quick climatic changes of this quaint old port has given its shingles a beautiful silvery-gray tone, much admired by people of keen artistic taste.

What nature has here taken years to accomplish can be got at once by the use of the special silver-gray numbers of

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains.

Send 6c. postage for Samples on Wood, Circulars, Sketches, and Color Studies.

SAMUEL CABOT, 71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
Agents at all Central points.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,
PUBLISHERS OF

General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
APR
21
9 A M
1893

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1451. THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Harper's Magazine

FOR MAY.

The Evolution of New York.
By THOMAS A. JANVIER. Part I. With 4 Drawings by HOWARD PYLE, and with 6 Maps.

A Dream City.
By CANDACE WHEELER. With 14 Illustrations.

James Russell Lowell.
By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. With Portrait.

Phillips Brooks.
By the Rev. ARTHUR BROOKS, D.D.

A Discontented Province.
By HENRY LOOMIS NELSON. With 4 Illustrations by C. S. REINHART.

Love's Labor's Lost.
Comment by ANDREW LANG. With 9 Illustrations by EDWIN A. ABBEY.

Colorado and Its Capital.
By JULIAN RALPH. With a Map.

The French Scare of 1875.
By Mr. DE BLOWITZ.

Fin de Siècle.
A Drawing. By GEORGE DU MAURIER.

Fiction:
ETELKA TALMEYR: A TALE OF THREE CITIES. By BRANDER MATTHEWS. Illustrated by C. S. REINHART.—HORACE CHASE. A Novel. Part V. By CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.—THE REFUGEES: A TALE OF TWO CONTINENTS. Part V. By A. CONAN DOYLE. Illustrated by T. DE THULSTRUP.—A CHILD OF THE COVENANT. A Story. By EVA WILDER MCGLASSON.

Editorial Departments:
Editor's Study. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.—*Editor's Drawer.* (Illustrated.) THOMAS NELSON PAGE.—*Literary Notes.* LAURENCE HUTTON.

Subscription Price, $4 00 a Year.

Booksellers and Postmasters usually receive Subscriptions. Subscriptions sent direct to the publishers should be accompanied by Post-office Money Order or Draft. When no time is specified, Subscriptions will begin with the current number. Postage free in the United States, Canada, or Mexico.

Harper & Brothers'

LATEST BOOKS.

Primary Convictions:
Being Discussions on Subjects Connected with the Evidences of Christianity (Columbia College Lectures, 1892). By WILLIAM ALEXANDER, D.D., Hon. D.C.L., Oxon., Hon. LL.D., Dublin, Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $2 50.

The World of Chance.
A Novel. By W. D. HOWELLS. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1 50.

The Philosophy of Singing.
By CLARA KATHLEEN ROGERS. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 50.

Recollections of Hawthorne.
Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne. By HORATIO BRIDGE. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $1 25.

The Dictator.
A Novel of Politics and Society. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

The Earl of Aberdeen.
By the Hon. Sir ARTHUR GORDON. With Photogravure Portrait. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $1 00. ("The Queen's Prime Ministers Series.")

Harper's Black and White Series.
Latest Issues: "Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa." By HENRY M. STANLEY.—"Whittier: Notes of His Life and of His Friendships." By Mrs. JAMES T. FIELDS.—"Giles Corey, Yeoman." A Play. By MARY E. WILKINS.—"The Japanese Bride." By NAOMI TAMURA.—"Coffee and Repartee." By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.—"Seen from the Saddle." By ISA CARRINGTON CABELL.
Illustrated. 32mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 50 cents each.

William Black's Novels.
New Edition, Revised by the Author. Post 8vo, Cloth, 80 cents per volume. SHANDON BELLS.—SUNRISE.—WHITE WINGS.—THAT BEAUTIFUL WRETCH.—THE MAID OF KILLEENA, etc.—THREE FEATHERS.—MADCAP VIOLET.—KILMENY.—IN SILK ATTIRE.—A PRINCESS OF THULE.—THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON.—A DAUGHTER OF HETH.—LADY SILVERDALE'S SWEETHEART, etc.—MACLEOD OF DARE.—GREEN PASTURES AND PICCADILLY. *Other volumes to follow.*

The above works are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by HARPER & BROTHERS, *postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, on receipt of price.* HARPER'S NEW CATALOGUE, *a descriptive list of over 3,000 volumes, sent, postpaid, on receipt of Ten Cents.*

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 283

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

"Our Flag Hauled Down" 286
Club Candidates 286
The Lancashire Strike 287
The Secret of Gladstone 288

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

French Publishers at Chicago 289
In the Balearic Isles.—I 290

CORRESPONDENCE:

The 'A. L. A. Index' 291
Extremes of Culture 292
Grass-Widow and *Widow Bewitched* 292

NOTES 292

REVIEWS:

Van Dyke on Painting 295
Recent Novels 297
Some Washington Books 297
Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life 298
A Japanese Bride 299
The Private Life of the Great Composers 299
The Land of Home Rule 300
How to Know the Wild Flowers 300
The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence 300

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 301

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

Discounts on application.

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 12,000 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

The Chicago Tribune.

(Founded June 10, 1847.)

The recognized medium in the West for all high-grade advertising, such as

Schools, New Books, Real Estate, and Summer and Winter Resorts.

EASTERN OFFICE,
40 TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms: $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore. 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMnastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

*POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PRE*pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business, Laboratories. Individual teaching. The 22 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

*WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARD*ing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 26th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

*ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARAT*ory and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

*WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC IN*STITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Manlius.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR, by St. John's Military School, via the Great Lakes. Organized as Cadets of a ship-of-war. Limited number may join. June 27 to July 27. Apply for terms.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.
References:
The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha;
The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City;
The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College;
The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

Educational.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL.—BOARDING and Day School for Girls. Course includes all studies required at American and English University Examinations.
30th year begins October 3, 1893.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

*RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR*atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 10 MILES from Philadelphia. A College for Women. The Program, stating the graduate and undergraduate courses of study for the academic year, will be sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

*MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD*ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 13th year opens September 20, 1893. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR YOUNG Men who wish to make a careful and systematic study of the exhibits. A limited number will be received in a delightful house a block from the north entrance. F. L. OLMSTED, A.B.,
Master of Rugby School, Kenilworth, Ill.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, now engaged in the vicinity of Boston, would like a position as governess or companion, for the summer months. Would prefer to travel. Speaks French and German and has some knowledge of Italian. Address "Y.," in care of the *Nation.*

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND A teacher of wide experience would like to correspond with parents wishing to establish a first-class day school in their town. Best of references given. Address J. E. A., the *Nation.*

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF a New England Academy, and at present a student, wishes employment as a governess in a private family during the summer season. Address MISS EDITH, care of the *Nation.*

*A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERI*enced teacher and holder of an advanced degree, wishes for a mathematical professorship where her rank and salary will be based upon ability instead of sex. Address K. L., care of the *Nation.*

*FITTING FOR COLLEGE.—A TEACH*er of five years' experience in preparatory and high schools will give fitting or reviews for college. Good references. Address INSTRUCTOR, the *Nation,* 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

*WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI*losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

A LADY HAVING TRAVELLED and lived abroad, would like to chaperon a few young ladies to Europe for the summer holidays. Has some knowledge of French. References exchanged. Address E. A. C., care of the *Nation.*

*A GERMAN LADY WANTS POSI*tion as companion this summer; speaks English and French; would teach children languages, painting, music, etc. Best references. Address SOPHIE LANGE, 1712 North 42d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

*POSITION AS GOVERNESS OR COM*panion by an experienced teacher, a native of Germany, well versed in the English language; no objection to travelling. Best of references given and required. Address C. H., care *Nation.*

A CHANGE DESIRED BY A COLLEGE Professor of Latin. Experienced, and not afraid of the work incident to building up and maintaining the department. Address X. P. R., care of *Nation.*

ADIRONDACKS.—COACHING FOR Fall Examinations by College Professor at Lake Placid after June 20. Address R. A., Columbia College.

*CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har*vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to

Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

THIRTY-TWO portraits and sketches of eminent teachers form the literary part of the manual of the School Bulletin Agency this year, and the little book will be sent *free to any teacher or school officer* on receipt of postage stamp. The portraits are of Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Seneca, Erasmus, Melancthon, Sturm, Montaigne, Comenius, Locke, Rousseau, Basedow, Richter (Jean Paul), Mrs. Schimmelpennick, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Jacotot, Hannah More, Thomas Arnold, "Uncle Sam" Taylor, Sir William Hamilton, Hugh Miller, Horace Mann, PORTRAITS George B. Emerson, Warren Colburn, Emma Willard, Francis Dwight, Henry Barnard, David P. Page, and Wm. T. Harris. This little book is got up as an advertisement of this Agency, but it by no means follows that it is without value. The portraits and sketches have cost a good deal of time and money, and are worth keeping; indeed this is the first of what may prove quite a series of such collections. We send to all who write in good faith, and trust they will find it valuable, as well as FREE.

THE SCHOOL BULLETIN AGENCY,
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.

Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.

For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

LANGUAGES.

Summer Course in Languages.

Best Advantages for Learning Conversation,
Normal Course for Teachers.
The Berlitz School of Languages,

Fifth Avenue, ASBURY PARK, N. J. Charming seaside place. Pleasure and study combined.	Auditorium, CHICAGO, ILL. Cool and pleasant. Convenient to the Exposition.

Educational.

The Summer Session of The Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago

extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.

CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

Two Scholarships for Women.

The Harvard University Examinations

For women will be held in New York on June 27, 29, and 30, and July 1, 1893. Two scholarships, one of $300 and one of $200, are offered in connection with these examinations.

For information apply to the SECRETARY, No. 32 East 33d Street.

Association of Collegiate Alumnæ Bureau of Occupations.

If you wish to employ college women as teachers, secretaries, librarians, etc., address Miss EVA MARCH TAPPAN, Hotel Plunkett, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation*.

Perhaps Your School is Filled

for the coming year, or you already have more applications than you can accommodate, and therefore it may seem unnecessary to advertise. Yet many of the best schools, who turn away applicants every year, continue their advertising. They find it advantageous to keep themselves before the reading-public. An excess of applications is desirable, as it gives an opportunity for selection, and then to have it known that a school is always filled and turning away applicants is the surest way to keep it so. Hence, advertise your school in the best magazines and newspapers to insure success, and keep on advertising to make that success permanent. Estimates and particulars on application to

DAUCHY & CO.,
Newspaper Advertisement Agents,
27 Park Place and 24-26 Murray St., New York.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., 740 Broadway, N. Y.

can completely fill at the lowest rates all orders for School and Miscellaneous Books wherever published, and promptly forward same in a single shipment. Supplying schools with books a specialty. Catalogues of and estimates for School and Library Books on application.

President, Edmund J. James. Corresponding Sec'y, Roland P. Falkner. Treasurer, Stuart Wood.

THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY
OF
Political and Social Science.

STATION B, PHILADELPHIA,

Organized Dec. 14, 1889. Incorporated Feb. 14, 1891.

☞ *For additional information in regard to the Academy see the corresponding column of* THE NATION *of April 6th and of April 13th.*

The Academy holds regular scientific sessions at which papers are read and discussed. The proceedings are published in the form of a bi-monthly journal (*The Annals of the Academy*), which is sent to all members, together with such Supplements as may be issued from time to time.

Besides the papers submitted to the Academy, the *Annals* contains a Book Department in which the more important works in Politics, Economics, and Statistics are reviewed. The Academy also collects and publishes in the *Annals*, under the head of Personal Notes, late and accurate information relating to the life and work of authors and scholars in its appropriate field.

Among the eighty-six scientific papers thus far published by the Academy is a series of most interesting presentations of various phases of

THE NEW POLITICAL ECONOMY,

which every one interested in the progress of scientific economics should read. It includes papers by

		No.
Professor GIDDINGS,	*Bryn Mawr*,	4
Professor CLARK,	*Amherst*,	3, 85
Professor BOEHM-BAWERK,	*Vienna*,	10, 12
Professor PATTEN,	*Pennsylvania*,	74
Professor LORIA,	*Padua*,	33
Professor WIESER,	*Prague*,	50
Professor SMART,	*Glasgow*,	69
Professor ROSS,	*Cornell*,	70
Mr. MERRIAM,	*Johns Hopkins*,	78
Professor WALRAS,	*Lausanne*,	63

Persons interested in the promotion of the Political and Social Sciences, whether as experts or laymen, are invited to become members.

By assisting in the work of the Academy one may aid in a very immediate way the progress of scientific economics and politics.

Applications for membership and all other communications should be sent to the address above.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ACADEMY:

Separate Editions.

☞ *This list was begun in the issue of the* NATION *of April 6.*

No.		Price.
43.	Study of the Science of Municipal Government. Frank P. Prichard, Esq.	15c
44.	Political Organization of a Modern Municipality. Wm. D. Lewis, Ph.D.	15c
45.	International Arbitration. Prof. Eleanor L. Lord	25c
46.	Jurisprudence in American Universities. Prof. E. W. Huffcutt	15c
47.	Instruction in Public Law and Economics in French Universities. Leo S. Rowe, Ph.D.	25c
48.	Prof. Graziani's Economic Theory of Machinery. Stuart Wood, Ph.D.	15c
49.	Ethical Training in the Public Schools. Prof. Chas. De Garmo	25c
50.	Theory of Value. Prof. F. von Wieser	25c
51.	Basis of Interest. Dwight M. Lowrey, Esq.	25c
52.	Electric Street Lighting in Chicago. M. A. Mikkelsen	15c
53.	Party Government. Chas. Richardson, Esq.	25c
54.	Proportional Representation. Prof. J. R. Commons	15c
55.	Working of the Australian System of Voting in Massachusetts. Richard H. Dana, Esq	25c
56.	Merits and Defects of the Penna. Ballot Law of 1891. Chas. C. Binney, Esq	25c
57.	A Third Revolution. Prof. E. P. Cheyney	15c
58.	River and Harbor Bills. Emory R. Johnson	35c
59.	Indian Education. Prof. F. W. Blackmar	25c
60.	Cabinet Government in the United States. Prof. Freeman Snow	15c
61.	School Savings Banks. Mrs. Sara L. Oberholtzer	15c
62.	Patten's Dynamic Economics. Prof. J. B. Clark	15c
63.	Geometrical Theory of the Determination of Prices. Prof. Leon Walras	25c
64.	Economic Causes of Moral Progress. Prof. S. N. Patten	25c

☞ *This list will be continued in the next number of* THE NATION.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,
STATION B, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LITERATURE AND READING.

Swinton's Studies in English Literature.

Being Typical Selections of British and American Authorship, from Shakespeare to the Present Time; together with Definitions, Notes, Analyses, and Glossary, as an aid to Systematic Literary Study. By Prof. WILLIAM SWINTON. 670 pages. With Portraits. Crown, 8vo, Cloth, $1.20.

I have looked over the field of text-books similar to this, and find none so satisfactory at such a reasonable price.—R. P. HALLECK, Instructor in English Literature, Male High-school, Louisville, Ky.

Collections of typical passages from the writings of the masters in English literature are many, but we have seen none which seemed to us to be so judiciously made or so well adapted to the use of high-schools as the work prepared by Mr. William Swinton. . . . The selections are well chosen, the notes are judicious and helpful.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Miss M. G. Phillips's Manual of English Literature.

A Popular Manual of English Literature. Containing Outlines of the Literature of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United States of America. With Historical, Scientific, and Art Notes. By MAUDE GILLETTE PHILLIPS. Illustrated. Vol. I., 600 pages. Vol. II., 575 pages. Index to each volume. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2.00 per volume. *The volumes sold separately.*

"There certainly can be little doubt as to the value of the two volumes. . . . It is a most exhaustive compilation of all that is fitted to throw into relief, or to give light, shade, or color to the life and works of writers who have had a marked influence upon English thought."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Quackenbos's Ancient Literature.

Illustrated History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical. By JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, A.M., M.D. With Engravings and Colored Maps. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 432 pages. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

This is just the book for busy people who wish to get an intelligent and comprehensive view of ancient literature, but who have not the time to study it in detail, nor the familiarity with ancient languages to read the authors referred to in the original. As a text-book, too, it must prove invaluable. . . . It contains the most material in the least space of any work of the sort that has been published.—*Epoch, N. Y.*

Manual of Reading.

In four Parts: Orthophony, Class Methods, Gesture, and Elocution. For Teachers and Students. By H. L. D. POTTER. 420 pages. 12mo, Cloth, $1.00.

Miss Potter states that her work is prepared with three objects in view: completeness, that nothing be wanted to assist the teacher or student of reading; correctness, that nothing erroneous be learned; and brevity, that its price be within the means of every person desiring it.

Her book is intended to combine all the essential qualities of—first, a work on Calisthenics, or chest development; second, Orthophony, or voice-training; third, Elocution, as a science; fourth, Gesture, or action; and, fifth, Rhetoric, in order to review the selections which are read in class from time to time.

Special rates for introduction will be quoted for above books on request. Correspondence solicited.

HARPER & BROTHERS,

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Les Prosateurs Francais du XIXe Siecle

By C. FONTAINE, B.L.L.D. 12mo, half Roan, 378 Pages, $1.25. Introduction price, $1.00.

This volume is a collection of prose writings selected from the works of the French authors, beginning with *Xavier de Maistre*, who was born in 1764, and ending with *Jean Rameau*, born in 1858, arranged by authors chronologically. Prof. FONTAINE, who is also the author of "Les Poetes Francais du XIXe Siecle," has been careful to make such selections as should be representative in character. Each selection is complete in itself, and the volume may be used not only as a literature of the nineteenth century, but as an advanced Reader, and therefore is fitted not only for school, but for college use as well. It has biographical notices of the writers, and explanatory, grammatical, and historical notes.

OTHER NEW PUBLICATIONS:

DES KINDES ERSTES BUCH. Nach PAUL BERCY'S "*Le Livre des Enfants*," von WILHELM RIPPE. 12mo, boards, 40 illustrations. 40 cents.

CAMILLA. By EDMONDO DE AMICIS. 16mo, paper, 35 cents.
A novelette by one of the foremost of Italian novelists.

LA LIZARDIERE. By VTE. HENRI DE BORNIER. No. 20, *Romans Choisis*. 12mo, paper. 60 cents.

NANON. By GEORGE SAND, No. 21, *Romans Choisis*. With Introduction and English Notes by B. G. WOODWARD, Ph.D., of Columbia College. 12mo, cloth, 85 cents; paper, 60 cents.

FABLES CHOISIES DE LA FONTAINE. Edited by Mme. BERTHE BECK. 16mo, boards, 107 pages. 40 cents.

EXTRAITS CHOISIS DES ŒUVRES DE FRANCOIS COPPÉE. Prose Poèmes, with a Biographical Sketch and Notes in English by Prof. G. CASTEGNIER, B. ès S. 12mo, cloth. 90 cents.

Complete Catalogue, Revised 1893, on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

Publisher and Importer of Foreign Books, 851 *and* 853 *6th Ave., N. W. corner* 48*th St., N. Y.*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

Macaulay's Essays on Milton and Addison, by Prof. Chalmers.
Tacitus' Agricola and Germania, by Dr. Hopkins.
Nichols' Analytic Geometry.
Fall's Laboratory Manual.
Brands' Academic Physiology and Hygiene.
Wells' Academic Arithmetic.
Brace's Text-Book of Elocution.
Sargent's Hour of Song.
De Quincey: Selections by Dr. Belfield.
Carlyle's Diamond Necklace, by Principal Mozier.
Milton's Lyrics, by Miss Hodgkins.
Hale's Stories for Children.

LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN,

New York. Boston. Chicago.

KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES, J. W. Schermerhorn & Co. 3 East 14th Street, New York.

CAPE COD.

For rent, for the season of 1893, the place at Cotuit, Mass., known as the Uplands, consisting of 4 acres of ground, house, and boat and bath-house. House contains living-room and dining-room—each with large fireplace, library, storeroom, servants' dining-room and kitchen, 4 bedrooms, and closets; 10-foot veranda at front and side. Fully furnished, with exception of linen and silver. Is situated on high ground, fronting Cotuit Bay, in Vineyard Sound, over which it has an uninterrupted view. Numerous trees and kitchen garden; 300 feet of sandy beach and ample boat-house; fine bathing and boating. Cotuit is seven miles from station, West Barnstable (Old Colony R. R.), with which there is stage connection three times daily. Terms, $400; one-half on execution of lease.

Address WM. H. CARPENTER, Columbia College, New York.

JUST ISSUED.

Judith.
(Student's edition.) Edited, with introduction and glossary, by Prof. A. S. COOK of Yale University. 30 cents.

Beowulf.
(A Metrical Translation.) By Prof. J. LESSLIE HALL of the College of William and Mary. 30 cents.

L'Histoire d'un Paysan.
(Erckmann-Chatrian.) Edited, with notes, by W. S. LYON. 25 cents.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, Boston, New York, Chicago, London.

A Laboratory Course in Physical Measurements.

By WALLACE C. SABINE, A.M., Instructor in Harvard University. Cloth, x+126 pages. For introduction, $1.25.

GINN & CO., PUBLISHERS.
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

New. THE EARTH'S HISTORY: An Introduction to Modern Geology. By R. D. Roberts of Cambridge. Maps and Illustrations. $1.50 net.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.

EDITION OF 1893. REVISED AND ENLARGED.

LIPPINCOTT'S
PRONOUNCING
GAZETTEER
OF THE WORLD.

Containing notices of over 125,000 places. New revised edition, amplified by a series of statistical tables, *embodying the most recent census returns.* Imperial 8vo. Nearly 3,000 pages. Sheep binding, $12.00.

AN INVALUABLE WORK.

FOR THE
STUDENT,
TEACHER,
EDITOR,
LAWYER,
MERCHANT,
LIBRARY,
and all who desire authentic information concerning their own and other countries.

BECAUSE

It is one of the indispensable auxiliaries to useful knowledge.

It gives the most recent and reliable information regarding *all portions of the globe.*

It gives the different spellings of geographical names whenever there is more than one mode of spelling them.

It is impossible to procure the same variety of information concerning geographical matters in any other single volume.

It gives not only the popular name, but also the *post office* name and the name of the *railroad station* whenever they differ.

It is the best work of its kind extant.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS
IN GRANITE, IONA STONE, and MARBLE.

Correspondence solicited for work to be set this season—time is necessary for the execution of important work.

Special designs submitted upon request for work to be set in any part of the United States.

Send for Handbook.

J & R LAMB

59 Carmine St., New York.

BURR'S LIBRARY INDEX.

FOR INDEXING SUBJECTS, TO AID THE STUDENT, SCHOLAR, CLERGYMAN, LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, EDITOR, AUTHOR, TEACHER, AND ALL LOVERS OF BOOKS.

All Words and Names are indexed by the first TWO letters, with nearly 400 divisions of the Alphabet, printed in Thumbholes cut in the edges of the leaves,
Opened instantly at any combination by the use of one hand!
An Index to information for immediate or future use.

Write for Descriptive Circular and price.

THE BURR INDEX COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, HARTFORD, CONN.

Heroes of the Nations Series.

A series of biographical studies of certain representative historical characters, about whom have gathered National traditions.

Cloth extra.....$1 50
Half morocco, uncut edges, gilt top..... 1 75

Eight volumes now ready; each volume is fully illustrated, with maps and plans.

VIII.—**Napoleon, Warrior and Ruler, and the Military Supremacy of Revolutionary France.** By W. O'CONNOR MORRIS.

VII.—**John Wyclif. Last of the Schoolmen and First of the English Reformers.** By LEWIS SERGEANT.

"It is unusually closely packed with scholarly information. Its analysis of Wyclif's character, its portrayal of his age and its estimate of his influence and of the outcome of his labors are at once so acute, comprehensive, and candid as to give the work a high place in its class."—*Boston Congregationalist.*

VI.—**Julius Cæsar, and the Organization of the Roman Empire.** By W. WARDE FOWLER, M.A.

"It gives an account of a critical period in the world's history, which is at once vivid and trustworthy, and the greater the reader's familiarity with the times of which it treats, the more he will admire the competence and the sagacity of his guide."—*London Academy.*

V.—**Sir Philip Sidney, Type of English Chivalry.** By H. R. FOX BOURNE.

"Of the men already commemorated in the fascinating series of 'Heroes of the Nations,' no one is more worthy of a place in the honorable category than Philip Sidney, the most heroic heart of an heroic age."—*Literary World, Boston.*

IV.—**Theodoric the Goth, the Barbarian Champion of Civilization.** By THOMAS HODGKIN, D.C.L.

"A highly important and valuable contribution to historical literature, more especially such of this literature as concerns this obscure period in Europe."—*Chicago Standard.*

III.—**Pericles, and the Golden Age of Athens.** By EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A.

"A book of the utmost importance to thoughtful readers who would have a just comprehension of what Athens really was, and of a personality which well deserves to be classed with the world's heroes."—*The Beacon, Boston.*

II.—**Gustavus Adolphus, and the Struggle of Protestantism for Existence.** By C. R. L. FLETCHER, M.A.

"We know of no book which so clearly and satisfactorily covers this confused but deeply significant period of European history."—*Christian Union.*

I.—**Nelson and the Naval Supremacy of England.** By W. CLARK RUSSELL.

"The spirit and tone of the book are alike good. Mr. Russell writes with admirable good sense, discretion, and taste."—*London World.*

Any of the above volumes sent prepaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.
*** Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Knickerbocker Nuggets, Heroes and Story of the Nations Series sent on application.*

G.P.Putnam's Sons

NEW YORK: 27 and 29 W. 23d St. LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand.

The Gospel of Matthew in Greek. With special vocabulary and other helps to study. Edited by ALEXANDER KERR and HERBERT CUSHING TOLMAN, Professors in the University of Wisconsin. Cloth, 12mo, 143 pages, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"Carefully edited and beautifully printed. . . . There is a cleanness and clearness about the whole work that is exceedingly gratifying."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

**** Mailed on receipt of price or for sale by leading booksellers. Catalogue of religious, economic, scientific, and miscellaneous books on application.*

Charles H. Kerr & Co., Publishers,
175 Monroe St., Chicago.

MACMILLAN & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

Now Ready. New Edition, with Additions. Vol. I., $1.50.

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS.

With Lord Braybrooke's Notes. Edited, with Additions, by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

Volume I., $1.50.

*** Also, Large-paper Edition, Limited Edition, $5.00. This Edition sold only in sets.

MR. WILLIAM WINTER'S WORKS.

Just Published. 18mo, 75 cents.

Shadows of the Stage.

SECOND SERIES.

BY WILLIAM WINTER. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

By the same Author.

George William Curtis.

BY WILLIAM WINTER. With Portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"Mr. Winter's tribute to the memory of his life-long friend is not a task done perfunctorily. Manifestly his heart inspired the words that he spoke. The verdict of the future respecting Curtis's rank as an author, as a man of letters, as an orator, and as a citizen, can hardly be made up without a reference to this tiny volume. For it embodies from the experience and observation of a clear-sighted contemporary a summary of the moral and intellectual forces that environed Curtis from his youth up. It shows that a thorough-going biography of the man would mean a history of the literature and politics of the nation during a most important period."—*Tribune.*

Shakespeare's England.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

Gray Days and Gold.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

Old Shrines and Ivy.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

Shadows of the Stage.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

"Mr. Winter has long been known as the foremost of American dramatic critics, as a writer of very charming verse, and as a master in the lighter veins of English prose."—*Chicago Herald.*

The above four volumes, uniformly bound in half calf or half morocco, in a box, $8.00.

*** Also a limited edition, printed on laid paper with ample margins, four volumes, in a box.

Wanderers.

Being a Collection of the Poems of William Winter.

New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. With a Portrait of the author. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

*** Also a limited large-paper edition, printed on English hand-made paper. Price, $2.50.

"Free from cant and rant—clear-cut as a cameo, pellucid as a mountain brook. It may be derided as a trite, *borné*, unimpassioned; but in its own modest sphere it is, to our thinking, extraordinarily successful, and satisfies us far more than the pretentious mouthing which receives the seal of over-hasty approbation."—*Athenæum.*

A New Book by Mr. William Watson.

Excursions in Criticisms.

Being some prose recreations of a rhymer. By WILLIAM WATSON. 16mo. Bound in buckram, $2.00.

By the same Author.

The Eloping Angels.

16mo, Cloth, 75 cents.

"Mr. Watson calls his poem a caprice. It has serious places, and it contains some admirable lines."—*Spectator.*

Second Edition Now Ready.

Collected Edition of Poems.

16mo, Cloth, $1.25.

*** In addition to Mr. Watson's latest poems, this volume contains all the poems included in the volume entitled "The Princes' Quest, and Other Tales," a small edition of which was published in 1884.

"Surely this is poetry, and poetry of a high order; of such are these poems by William Watson. We advise all who love the best in new poetic literature to possess themselves of this volume."—*The Critic.*

The Stickit Minister

And Some Common Men.

By S. R. CROCKETT. 12mo, Cloth, $1.75.

The Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance.

By JOHN OWEN. 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

Just Published. 12mo, $1.25.

The Birth and Development of Ornament.

By F. EDWARD HULME, F.L.S., F.S.A., author of "History, Principles and Practice of Heraldy," etc. With nearly 200 illustrations. 12mo, $1.25.

The Evolution of Decorative Art.

An essay upon its origin and development, as illustrated by the art of modern races of mankind, By HENRY BALFOUR, M.A., F.Z.S., Curator of the Ethnographical Department University Museum, Oxford. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

Just published. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

Survivals in Christianity.

Studies in the Theology of Divine Immanence. By the Rev. CHARLES JAMES WOOD. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

NEW NOVELS.

Just Published. 12mo. $1.00.

The Odd Women.

By GEORGE GISSING, author of "Denzil Quarrier," "The Nether World," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

By the same author.

Denzil Quarrier.

12mo, cloth. $1.00.

Now Ready. By Mr. Henry James.

The Real Thing, and Other Tales.

By HENRY JAMES. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

By the same author. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 each.

THE LESSON OF THE MASTER.
A LONDON LIFE.
THE REVERBERATOR.
THE ASPERN PAPERS.

Poems Dramatic and Lyrical.

By JOHN LEICESTER WARREN, Lord de Tabley. With illustrations. By C. G. Ricketts. 12mo, cloth, $2.75.

Fourth Edition of Sir John Lubbock's New Book.

The Beauties of Nature

AND THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

By the Right Hon. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., F.R.S. With numerous illustrations and full-page plates. Uniform with the new edition of "The Pleasures of Life." 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.50.

"His volume is a perfect storehouse of information, imparted in a style that at once charms and interests."—*Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.*

Now Ready, Vol. I. of Mr. Bryce's Great Work. New Edition, Thoroughly Revised, price $1.75 net.

The American Commonwealth.

By the Right. Hon. JAMES BRYCE, D.C.L., author of "The Holy Roman Empire," M. P. for Aberdeen. New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition, with Additional Chapters. In 2 volumes, large 12mo. Third Edition, revised throughout.

Vol. I. *Now Ready.* $1.75 net.
Vol. II. *In the Press.*

"His work rises at once to an eminent place among studies of great nations and their institutions. It is, so far as America goes, a work unique in scope, spirit, and knowledge. There is nothing like it anywhere extant, nothing that approaches it. . . . Without exaggeration, it may be called the most considerable and gratifying tribute that has yet been bestowed upon us by an Englishman, and, perhaps, by even England herself. . . . One despairs in an attempt to give, in a single newspaper article, an adequate account of a work so infused with knowledge and sparkling with suggestion. . . . Every thoughtful American will read it, and will long hold in grateful remembrance its author's name."—*New York Times.*

Macmillan & Co.'s List of Books by American authors will be sent free, by mail, on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893.

The Week.

THE order sent out by Secretary Carlisle to the several sub-treasuries to issue no more gold certificates for the present is in strict compliance with the law of 1882, which says that the issue of such certificates shall be suspended whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion belonging to the Treasury shall fall below $100,000,000. The only significance of this order is that it makes public advertisement of the fact that the amount of gold owned by the Treasury is down to that limit. The object of the act of 1882, as declared at the time when it was passed, was to prevent persons from drawing gold from the Treasury by presenting greenbacks for redemption, and then redepositing the same gold and taking certificates therefor, thus using the Government vaults as a free safe deposit. At the time when the law was passed, there was neither statute nor custom which required the Secretary to redeem any paper issues in gold, except greenbacks and the gold certificates themselves. It was thought that some people might consider themselves in a better position if they held gold certificates than if they held greenbacks, and since the latter could be converted into the former by a simple act of volition, it would be best not to offer unlimited facilities for such conversion. Consequently a limit was put to the issue in the manner indicated. Anybody who wishes to draw gold and cart it away can do so by presenting either greenbacks or Treasury notes—probably, also, by presenting silver certificates, since the act of 1890 provides for keeping the "metals," not the different kinds of paper, at par with each other.

The question of immediate concern is, What effect will the Secretary's order have on the public mind? Will it cause private persons to draw gold out of the Treasury and hoard it? This question cannot be answered except by experience. It is pretty certain that the banks will not draw any. They will not even draw the gold that they lent to the Treasury while Mr. Foster was Secretary. There may be individuals who will consider the Secretary's order as an announcement that the silver crisis is imminent, and that a gold premium is in sight, and who will accordingly anticipate such an event by taking gold now. Yet such a movement is not likely to be large or disturbing unless the outflow of gold to Europe should be protracted. If this should assume the dimensions of 1891, it would almost certainly be accompanied by a local run, which could be checked only by an issue of bonds. One thing is certain: the outflow cannot be stopped as long as we have debts to pay abroad. Even a suspension by the Treasury would not stop it, except, perhaps, by creating a panic in the produce markets and putting the prices of exportable commodities so low that foreigners would take goods instead of money for what we owe them.

The Bering Sea arbitrators are now fairly at work in Paris, as the despatches show, after a preliminary "spat" over the British supplemental report on the condition of the seal fisheries, which the arbitrators refuse to receive *en bloc*, but permit counsel to refer to orally in their arguments. The reason of this decision appears to be simply a desire for peace, inasmuch as the offer of the report developed a good deal of acerbity, and even drew forth charges of sharp practice against the British; so the arbitrators have split the difference. Counsel may cite it, but must not submit it bodily. The next point in dispute arises out of the British desire to take up the case in detail, beginning with the question of right and ending with the question of regulation. The Americans appear to have opposed any division of the question and to have contended for the examination of the controversy as a whole—on the theory, probably, that if the judgment went against them on the question of legal right by itself, it would be more of a moral defeat than if it were blended with the decision touching the regulation of the fisheries, in which the British are bound to acquiesce; that is, they are bound to concede, and in fact have conceded, that the American demand for regulation is reasonable. It will be easily seen that this concession is, *pro tanto*, an admission that there is something peculiar about seals as wild animals which takes them out of the ordinary fish category.

The probabilities are, as seen from this distance, that the judgment of the arbitrators will depend largely on the weight which they will attach to the argument which Mr. Carter has injected into the case, and which is original with him. This argument assumes the existence of "a general standard of justice upon which civilized nations are agreed." This standard of justice is evolved from the law of nature, or rather from the nature of man as a social being, and constitutes a fountain of unwritten law for the government of international relations. When a case arises which is not provided for by precedent or by established international usage, the rule for its decision can therefore be drawn from this source. All existing international law has, in fact, been drawn from this source. Consequently, when a novel question of right arises, the means of answering it must be sought here. Therefore, although the seals may have been in former times wild animals, nevertheless, having been converted into "property *per industriam*"—that is, by the discovery that their skins furnished a useful and profitable raw material of manufacture—the principles of natural justice at once come into force for their protection at the hands of the nation whose shores they frequent, and which alone can capture them without diminution of their powers of increase. Mr. Phelps came near this in his article in *Harper's Monthly*, but he insisted on the existence already of something in the nature of an ocean game law which all were bound to respect. Mr. Carter has thrown this aside and taken the bolder and probably stronger position—for it cannot be attacked historically—that the Commission is called to deal with a state of facts admittedly novel, by the application of the old principles from which all existing rules of international law were in like manner originally drawn. But there is, of course, a chasm to be bridged over between this and the right of one nation to apply the new rule without notice to the rest of the world; general consensus being the usual channel by which international right emerges into law. That Mr. Carter will do whatever mortal man can do for this purpose, we may be well assured.

The text of two sections of the Extradition Treaty with Russia is published at Washington, for the purpose, it is said, of eliciting expressions of public opinion. The second article of the treaty, which defines the crimes to which extradition shall be applied, contains this definition of the crime of forgery:

> "The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or governmental acts."

The baneful significance of this clause is that the granting of a passport is a governmental act, and that the making of a false passport thus becomes an extraditable offence. Every political offender who escapes uses a false passport, or has one in readiness to be used. A passport is a part of every traveller's equipment. Without it he cannot go into or out of the country, or from one part of the country to another. To provide that persons who have made or used false passports shall be delivered up as for the crime of forgery, is equivalent to saying that any person who has left the country without permission shall be delivered up on demand of the Czar. That this was the intention of the negotiators of the treaty on our side, or of the Senate, is scarcely credible, yet it is a fact which cannot be overlooked that, in all our later treaties of extradition, the

crime of forging governmental acts is restricted to the obtaining of money unlawfully.

The statistics of immigration into this country for the first quarter of 1893 show a falling off of more than one-quarter from the record for the same period of 1882, the totals being 98,004 last year and 70,038 this. The falling-off is most marked from those nations which furnish the least desirable contributions, Russia sending only 3,663, against 15,509; Hungary 3,097, against 10,410, and Poland but 939, against 6,246. Sweden and Norway, England and Wales show scarcely any change, but Ireland has increased her contingent from 3,805 to 6,929. Germany is nearly a quarter behind her record a year ago, while Italy shows a slight increase. The outcry against immigration, which was so strong a year ago, has pretty much died away of late, having made but slight impression upon the legislation of the last Congress. It became very evident that there was not much sympathy with the demand for severe measures of repression in the great States of the West, and their influence in Congress is now so great that it turns the scales on any such question. The excitement which prevailed among some people in the East has also much diminished. Nobody anywhere makes any serious objections to English, Welsh, Scotch, French, Germans, Danes, Norwegians, or Swedes, and the total Irish immigration in any recent year has been comparatively small. The chief basis for complaint has been the swarms of Italians, Hungarians, Russians, and Poles, that swept across the Atlantic for a while, and this wave has now almost subsided.

Col. Morrison has earned a right to speak on the tariff question with the authority of one who has borne the heat and burden of the day in the cause of tariff reform. No one knows better than he from actual experience the immense difficulties in the way of any revision in our revenue laws, and his remarks at New Orleans on Tuesday week, reminding the Democratic party that it has a tough job on hand, are very much in point at the present time. The overwhelming nature of the popular verdict against protection is itself a temptation to the party in favor of which it was given to think that the battle is already won, when, in fact, it is only begun. Like the first successful charge of an army, it needs to be followed up by the most rigid discipline and watchfulness, or else the breaking of the ranks for purposes of plundering and the mixing up of camp-followers with the regular troops will invite a return charge of the enemy, and it will be Sheridan and Early at Winchester over again. There can be no doubt of the earnest purpose of the Administration to execute the declared wishes of the people, but it ought not to delude itself or the party into thinking that the difficulties in the way will diminish with the passing of time. On the contrary, they will pile up with every day's delay, and on all sides, and nothing but the most strenuous and single-eyed effort can prevent the lobby, and interested manufacturers, and half-hearted Democrats, and the play of one set of interests against another, and the intrigues and piques of disappointed office-seekers, from interposing an insurmountable barrier between the popular will and the laws necessary to execute it. Col. Morrison has done well to speak out and remind his party of all this.

The Saxton Pool Bill now needs only Gov. Flower's signature to become a law, and must be accounted a great gain for public morality. It makes the selling of pools and bookmaking in all forms, outside of race-tracks, a felony punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for a period of from one to five years. This will shut up at once all those back-stair "commission rooms," as well as the less concealed death-traps, which have infested this and other cities of the State, and which have been to the infatuated young men and boys who frequent them so many standing invitations to theft and embezzlement. It is not a valid objection to the law that it will tend to increase the profits of the race-track managers. It is enough to know that the bill was heartily supported by those who know most about the evils which it will undoubtedly suppress, and is regarded by them and by the police authorities as a measure which is certain to lead to a great diminution of crime.

It so rarely happens that a Legislature receives praise from its constituents nowadays that any such case merits general attention. The Nebraska lawmakers have just adjourned, after a session of thirteen weeks, and their doings are highly commended by many of the leading newspapers of the State. The body was composed of Republicans, Independents (or Populists), and Democrats, in such proportions that no party had a majority, and the Omaha *Bee* pronounces it "in many respects the most remarkable body of lawmakers that ever convened in this State." The first four weeks were consumed in a triangular contest over the United States Senatorship, during which, the *Bee* says, "the Legislature exhibited an extraordinary tenacity of purpose and a creditable amount of integrity," and which resulted in the election of a poor man without spending a dollar. A searching investigation was made into the management of State institutions, which brought to light a mass of corruption and led to the impeachment of the offending officials. Taxation was reduced to the extent of fully half a million dollars by the cutting down and pruning out of extravagant appropriations. A railroad law was passed which is much more moderate than such measures are apt to be in States where the Populists are strong, and no very bad legislation is complained of. "Taken as a whole," says the *Bee*, "the work of the Legislature cannot fail to meet popular approval, and its magnitude will be appreciated more as the years go by."

Gov. Russell of Massachusetts has had more or less trouble during each of his three terms with the strongly Republican Executive Council, which has the power of confirming or blocking his nominations for office, as the United States Senate has in the case of the President. One bone of contention has been the place as one of the three Boston Police Commissioners held by one Osborne, a Republican politician. Gov. Russell became convinced long ago that Osborne was unfit to fill the office, and abundant evidence of the fact was adduced. But the Republican Councillors refused their consent to Osborne's removal by declining to confirm the Governor's nomination of a new man. Osborne's term recently expired, and the Governor made another nomination for the place, selecting a man of the highest character and standing. Some of the Republican politicians advised keeping up the fight by the Council's refusal to confirm the new nomination, but it had become evident that the people sympathized with the Governor, and his partisan opponents finally decided to surrender, the Council on Thursday giving its consent to his action with but one dissenting vote.

A tabular display of the scope and working of the German laws to insure workingmen against sickness, accident, and old age, is to be a part of the German exhibit at the World's Fair. It has been prepared by a member of the Imperial Insurance Department, and in the guide accompanying it the sentiment is expressed: "Since the conditions which disturb the harmony between employer and employed are everywhere practically the same, it is a natural expectation that the advantages which German workingmen owe to the beneficent initiative of the Emperor and to the self-sacrifice of the employers should find a response in other civilized countries for the welfare of the race and the peace of society." This is dutiful and loyal enough on the part of the compiler, Dr. Zacher. He ought, however, to include in his exhibit some of the damaging criticisms which have been directed against the whole system in Germany itself, and to explain why it has not prevented the disturbance of the conditions of harmony between employer and employed. Nor do we believe that the workingman of Chicago will see any remarkable welfare of the race in a scheme which holds out to a laboring man the

prospect, after he has made his annual payments up to the completion of his seventieth year, of the great pension of thirty five dollars a year. Employers, on the other hand, will see the need of a new definition of contributory negligence if it is to be possible for a laborer in this country, as it is in Germany, to go two miles out of his way by an unaccustomed road and meet with an accident in a swamp in trying to jump across a bog, and then get his accident insurance on the ground that his misfortune befell him as a necessary result of his employment.

The Belgian riots were the not unnatural consequence of the way in which the Chambers have dealt with the question of revising the Constitution. The extension of the electoral franchise has been before the country for several years. It is now limited, and during the agitation for its extension the Belgians have seen universal suffrage established all around them, notably in France and Germany, and have seen the qualification reduced in Great Britain to a point little short of universal suffrage. The strain imposed on the Constitution by the persistent dilatoriness of the Chambers and the indecision of successive Ministries, has been aggravated by the fact that Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe or, except China, in the world, and has the most rampant and turbulent laboring population except perhaps that of Paris. Striking is one of their favorite pastimes, and they strike as freely in declining and unprofitable as in flourishing industries. To make the political confusion worse confounded, the clergy retain a stronger hold on the peasantry than in any other Catholic country except perhaps the Austrian Tyrol, and are in politics up to their necks in defence of the Church. But during the ten years of growing agitation for a wider "pays légal," the Chambers have simply quarrelled over different plans for making a slight extension. The President of the Council, M. Bernaert, had to confess the other day, at the close of long debates, that they had not made the smallest advance. The politicians of all parties now in office are afraid of universal suffrage in a country in which the masses are either priest-ridden or socialistic to an extraordinary degree; but the period when it was possible to set up or keep up a qualification is now past. Though the Chambers have yielded to the popular menace, the majority may, after all these disorders, come into power in a state of exasperation and with its head full of the millennium. It is a mistake to suppose that any other Power has anything to say in the matter. The neutrality of Belgium as a monarchy has been guaranteed by the five great Powers, but no one of them could interfere with its internal affairs without a mandate from all the others. It is, moreover, doubtful now, whatever it may have been before 1848, whether any interference in favor of any particular form of government would be attempted or permitted. Certainly neither Germany nor France would long allow the existence of anarchy or civil war on its own frontier, but there is no reason why Belgium should not set up a republic as well as Switzerland.

The *coup d'état* in Servia is well calculated to cause a shiver in all the capitals and bourses of Europe. Servia is a part of the Eastern Question, and when that question is opened anything may happen. It is supposed that Russia has had a hand in this otherwise inexplicable movement. It is impossible to suppose that the boy Alexander, only seventeen years of age, could have taken the initiative in such a step. Servia is a country with a strongly developed public opinion, and with more than her fair allotment of *amour propre*. Therefore a mere palace intrigue would be impossible. There must be a strong party in the nation to sustain what looks like an act of gross usurpation and abuse of power. The Regency which was established for the young King has evidently outlived its popularity, and it is not unlikely that Queen Natalie has had her full share in the influences which have overthrown it. Two years ago the Queen returned to Servia in order to be near her son, and perhaps to take a hand in politics, to which she has become addicted since her marital infelicities became insupportable, and perhaps in consequence of them. The Regents caused her to be arrested and sent out of the country. Such action on their part was justified and even required by the terms of the abdication of King Milan, who had expressly stipulated that his wife should not reside in the country. This was an essential part of the settlement. Nevertheless the action of the Regents was very obnoxious to public sentiment, which always takes sides with a yearning mother. Riots took place at Belgrade. The students of the University intercepted the carriage that was conveying the ex-Queen to the railway station, overpowered the guards, and bore her back to the palace in triumph. A second attempt to send her away was more successful, but was not accomplished without bloodshed. No mother would submit to such treatment with anything like cheerfulness, whatever the law might say. She would consider the law the chief part of the offence. Probably she has used the intervening time in plots to "get even" with the Regents, and probably she has found countenance and support in Russia, to which any disturbance of the *status quo* on the lower Danube is supposed to be welcome.

A note of alarm in regard to the financial situation of France is sounded by Paul Leroy-Beaulieu in a long article in the *Journal des Débats*. In it he dissects the budget offered in the Chamber by the Minister of Finance, and shows it to be thoroughly misleading. He characterizes as "laborious artifices" the efforts of the Minister to show a surplus, which, strive as he might, he could not estimate as above $140,000, and enumerates millions and millions of francs due on various obligations of the Government which the budget does not take into account at all. M. Leroy-Beaulieu concludes:

> "When one examines the situation of the Treasury and all the obligations weighing upon it, one sees that there is but a single frank and honorable course open—a great public loan of 1,000,000,000 francs, if not 1,200,000,000, by 1894 at the latest."

No shifts of bookkeeping or schemes of temporary borrowing from the banks can obscure the fact, says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, that at the rate things are going in France there will be a regular annual deficit of from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000, and the need of a loan of $200,000,000 every three or four years. He thinks the Government ought courageously to face the situation and make the loan, as the best means of instructing, "if not the Chamber, at least the country." We may add that his resolute analysis of the country's finances will give little encouragement to those Panama Canal gentry who are for having the enterprise get $30,000,000 a year out of the National Treasury.

It was fully a year ago that the colony of Victoria, in Australia, found itself face to face with a very grave financial crisis. The causes were such as usually bring about the bankruptcy of young communities—primarily, a reckless and extravagant land speculation. For these excesses, as for those of the still more unlucky Argentine Republic, the responsibility rests chiefly with the London capitalists. The appetite for distant speculation which, in the four years preceding the Baring crash, seized upon the whole moneyed class of England, stopped at no geographical line. London "promoters" were as busy in Asia as in North America; in South Africa as in Australia. "Preference shares" in Burmese ruby mines and "cédulas" of Buenos Ayres commanded equally ready sale in London. The mere issue of a full-page "prospectus" in the newspapers would draw subscriptions as quickly for Kaffir gold shares as for unknown land and mortgage companies chartered in Melbourne. It is not to be wondered at that the Australian financiers caught the infection. Local capitalists and local banks plunged into speculation. Some of the procedures were amazingly reckless. The London *Economist*, a few months ago, referred to a specimen instance where one banking company, undertaking a large purchase of land, allowed an intervening company, presumably backed by its own directors, to make the purchase at the market price, and then at once to turn it over to the larger concern, the real purchaser, at an advance of 40 per cent. For such purchases the money of depositors was used.

"OUR FLAG HAULED DOWN."

THE earliest positive action which Mr. Cleveland's commissioner to Honolulu has taken is to order the American flag removed from the national building of the Hawaiian people. It will be remembered that the original action of Minister Stevens in hoisting the flag of the United States over the Hawaiian national building was an act of invasion, so far as he was concerned, and a betrayal of trust on the part of the members of the Provisional Government, so far as they had a hand in it. They had no authority to ask for a United States protectorate. Granting their claim to be the proper representatives of the Hawaiian people, their only business was to administer the Government which had been set up, and to conduct negotiations for coming under American protection or for outright annexation, in an orderly and legal way, as they had, in fact, set out to do. To break in with a sudden and illegal transfer of the sovereignty of the islands to the United States showed either that they were unfit for their office, or that they really doubted their popular backing, and were anxious to take a desperate and irrevocable step before a change in the general sentiment could make itself manifest.

As for Minister Stevens, his action was properly denounced by Senator Vest, at the time it was first heard of in this country, as no better than piracy. From what we know of the character of this filibustering diplomat, as revealed in his official correspondence, it is altogether likely that he himself suggested the running up of our flag. But whether so or not, and even if all he did was to accede to the request of the Provisional Government, his action was one of gross impropriety and illegality. If there was doubt of this in any man's mind, it must have been dispelled by the fact that even a Jingo Administration could not stomach such proceedings. Even while the treaty was still pending, and President Harrison was straining every nerve to secure its ratification, he was obliged to send the following despatch to Minister Stevens:

> "So far as your action may appear to overstep that limit, by setting the authority and power of the United States above that of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands in the capacity of protector, or to impair in any way the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government by substituting the flag and the power of the United States as the symbol and manifestation of paramount authority, it is disavowed."

When a Minister's action is "disavowed" by his Government, he usually feels called upon to resign in disgrace, and always feels bound to undo the disavowed deed as speedily as possible. Therefore the only mystery in the case is, why all these weeks have been allowed to elapse before hauling down the American flag from a place where it had no right to be, except the right of the black flag. We suppose the truth is, that Minister Stevens did not receive Secretary Foster's disavowing despatch until after the Harrison Administration had gone to the tomb of the Capulets, and so concluded to let the flag wave and take his chances with Mr. Cleveland. That gentleman's disavowal of international piracy has now come with emphasis, and the Hawaiian flag is again floating over Hawaiian property, while the Provisional Government is left to play at government without the support of United States marines. Provisional President Dole seems to have put the best face possible on the matter, saying that he "was satisfied Mr. Blount was proceeding in a proper manner." His knowledge of human nature, however, cannot be regarded as great when he "hoped the newspaper correspondents would not make too much of the lowering of the American flag incident." He doesn't know the breed.

It appears, then, that Mr. Cleveland has simply carried out the Harrison policy as far as taking our flag off other people's property is concerned. What his intentions are for the future are not revealed explicitly in the letter which he sent to President Dole, and which is now made public. He speaks of his "sincere desire to cultivate and maintain to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long existed between the two countries." Every American has such a desire, and every American ought to wish to treat the Hawaiians with the same consideration and deference that we would show to the most powerful country in the world. Feeble as is their nation and their independence, there is every reason to believe that their autonomy is as dear to the Hawaiians as to any people. In 1843, Lord George Paulet tried to play the pirate and ran up the English flag over the Islands. His action was disavowed as soon as the Home Government heard of it, and the English flag was hauled down, while the Hawaiians, according to the account of an eye-witness, wept for joy at the recovery of their independence. It is safe to say that the hauling down of the American flag on April 1 was as great a source of satisfaction to them, and was taken by them as a conclusive proof that President Cleveland meant what he said when he wrote to them of his friendly feeling for their nation.

As for its effect on public opinion here, it has not caused so much buckling on of editorial armor as might have been expected. The newspaper swords are only half out of the sheath, in fact, and the Administration is notified, with much subterraneous rumbling, that this time it will be forgiven, but that it will be a clear *casus belli* if in any way the Provisional Government at the Islands shall be overthrown. As the *Sun* puts it: "When the power of this republic is exerted to crush out republican self-government in another land, and to put back a humbug queen upon a humbug throne, it will be time for popular indignation to make itself heard." Humbug for humbug, there are people who would as soon see a humbug queen as a humbug republic. How truly the latter term fits the nondescript Government at present in control is shown in a despatch of the veteran Charles Nordhoff, printed in Monday's *Herald*, in which he says:

> "I wish to emphasize this fact—confessed by all the annexationists I have seen—that the natives are solidly opposed to annexation. There are against these 40,000 natives 1,928 Americans—men, women, and children—most, though by no means all, of whom want and cry out for annexation. The leaders of these are heads of the fading Provisional Government."

And President Dole himself, only a few weeks ago, told the *Tribune* correspondent that a republic in Hawaii would "necessarily be a government by force," which it would take "resolute men to manage." To lend these resolute men the aid of United States troops for the purpose of coercing the vast majority of the people, would be a glorious triumph for "self-government."

CLUB CANDIDATES.

WHEN the press and the pulpit both take hold of a sensational topic, human reason is apt to be in danger of dethronement. The Seligman incident, as it may be called, at the Union League Club, is an illustration of this. A candidate in the person of Mr. Theodore Seligman, a son of Mr. Jesse Seligman, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Club, has been considerably blackballed by a number of members, in the plain exercise of their rights under the club rules. It is surmised, and it is probably true, that Mr. Seligman was thus treated because he is a Jew, there being no other visible objection to him—that is to say, he has been sacrificed to a prejudice which, in the main, keeps Jews and Christians socially apart in nearly every city in the country, which excludes Jews more or less from all the leading summer hotels, and would probably prevent Mr. Seligman's entrance into any other non-Jewish club in New York. In fact, there is no social phenomenon of the day more familiar to all New Yorkers, and particularly to the philosophers of journalism, than this prejudice. It may be as sad and reprehensible as you please, but it is as notorious as the sun at noonday, and is of long standing. That the newspapers should make a good thing out of it in the way of sensation is not surprising, but here comes the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, saying on Sunday in his pulpit that when a club blackballs a Jew simply because he is a Jew, the members who cast the blackballs prove themselves not only "outside humanity," but "below rationality," "unintelligent and ignorant," and "irreligious and immoral without doubt." Moreover, the exclusion is "godless, devilish, and doomed." Nor is this all. In trying to get into the Club, Mr. Seligman was "asserting the rights of common humanity," and the Club was bound to let him in, "even at the sacrifice of undoubted privileges and legitimate pleasures," "in order to

give him his birthright and title" as "a normal man."

It would hardly be worth while commenting on ravings of this kind if they were not copied verbatim and at considerable length by leading morning newspapers as an important contribution to the discussion of the case. This requires something to be said in behalf of the common sense of the community now when the city is so full of strangers.

We do not mean to go into a discussion of the anti-Jewish prejudice apropos of this incident. It would be as useless to do so apropos of Mr. Seligman's being blackballed as apropos of the general failure of Christians in New York to associate more freely with well-bred, attractive Jewish ladies and gentlemen, of whom there are large numbers. What we are now about to say, we say in behalf of private life and private tastes, and not in behalf of either the Union League Club or Christian bigots in general. A club is simply an extension of a private dwelling, in which men of similar tastes, and it may be general agreement on a certain class of social and political questions, may meet in comfort, with certain guarantees that they will not be incommoded by bad manners, by disagreeable personal habits, by the proclamation of offensive opinions by others, or by the presence of persons who for *any reason* may interfere with their enjoyment of the club-rooms. To insure this, the power of selection is left with a committee, and, in some cases, as that of the Union League Club, an absolute veto is given to a minority large enough to prevent a candidate's being victimized by one individual or a small clique. That is to say, it is required that a certain reasonable number shall declare that his presence would render the Club less agreeable to them. But to insist on their giving their reasons, or to blackguard them because the reasons do not seem good to outsiders, is just as "irrational and inhuman" as to berate a man for the principle on which he selects the guests at his own dinner table. This principle may be base, or mean, or cruel, or show a bad heart or an ill instructed mind, but to interfere with it would make him a slave; and any one who suspected that the motives which prevented a host from asking him were unworthy, and should write to the newspapers to claim an occasional dinner of him as the natural right of "a normal man," would make himself ridiculous. This right to select his guests and associates for reasons best known to himself is one which every man carries to his club, if it be a social club, and he exercises it under such restrictions only as the association of a large body of men under one roof may make necessary.

It is said, of course, that the Union League Club has some sort of public functions, including the care of the Republican party, which make it rather a political association than a social club. But it was a social club from the very beginning. It was intended to be a club composed of men reasonably agreeable to each other, who held the same political opinions on the great questions of the day in 1862, and to exert a social influence in favor of the Union in this city. It has been since then converted into a club composed of men who approve of a high tariff; but this, though in our view a perversion of the original aim, does not deprive it of the right to select its members on grounds of social taste, and does not make the social tastes of club members, any more than the social tastes of individuals, proper matter for journalistic and pulpit denunciation. The exclusion of a man because he disapproves of the McKinley Bill, or did not vote for James G. Blaine, is in our minds as irrational and indefensible as the exclusion of a man on account of his race; but the tariff-reformer or Mugwump who tried to force his way into the Club in spite of this objection, as a natural right, would make a great blunder. The part of good taste and good manners is to avoid fighting one's way into clubs, private houses, or society of any description in which one's presence would be for any reason objectionable to any portion of the company. If a man finds that his admission to a club is likely to meet with formidable opposition, dignity and good sense and respect for club life prescribe his withdrawal of his name without a contest. The large number of clubs now existing for men of different tastes or pursuits shows that social clubs are organized on the basis of taste simply, and that if people could get into them by the aid of the Declaration of Independence, or by mandamus or injunction, they would all soon come to an end. No gentleman tries to impose his presence on a circle of people who do not want him, and no sensible man makes their failure to appreciate his society a ground of public complaint, much less of uproar.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

It is generally believed that trade-unionism is a stage further advanced in England than in the United States. Those who hold this view point to the greater respect which public opinion has in Great Britain for the older combinations among employees, to the more conservative policy which in general governs labor organizations there, and to the relief, as compared with our own country, from unnecessary and unjust strikes, which age and a greater sense of responsibility have secured from English trade unions. Certainly, if the labor strikes with which the United States has been cursed for a year past are specimens of unionism as it will continue to be, we may well hope for such radical defeat as will suppress combinations of employees for a long time to come. But, if we assume that such combinations have a right to exist for good purposes, and will continue to exist and must be reckoned with, then our hope lies in the probability that defeat will bring about wisdom and a better understanding of the proper limitations of labor organizations.

Because of the light which it throws upon our own labor problem, the last word has not been said concerning the Lancashire strike which ended a fortnight ago. Cotton-spinning had suffered, as had every other branch of trade and manufacture in Great Britain, in 1892. The manufacturers decided that some measures must be taken to reconcile cost and selling prices. They therefore proposed to their operatives a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, changed soon to 5 per cent. The masters' argument was a simple one: in view of the depression in the cotton trade, the ruling wages could no longer be paid. It was charged that the manufacturers were willing to force a strike so that stocks of yarns and cloth on hand could be worked off. There seems no justification for this insinuation, since the mills, it is admitted, lost more money by stopping than they would have done if they had continued running at the old wages. On the other hand, the Operators' Union (or rather unions combined), while acknowledging the depression and the willingness of the men to contribute their share of loss during the hard times, opposed a downright reduction in wages as an inadequate remedy for a commercial crisis, and proposed instead a reduction to eight hours' work a day, with a proportionate cut in the pay-rolls. The manufacturers resisted this proposition on the ground that the real cost of running the mill would not be reduced in proportion to the shortened hours, and that the general outlook for the trade, in the face of increased spinning in India, demanded a more radical solution. The compromise finally reached, after a costly strike, was a reduction in pay of 3 per cent. with the old number of hours per day.

The London *Economist* states the real object of the strike to have been the desire on the part of the Spinners' Union to pave the way for an eight-hour day in the future. While willing to accept eight hours now, with a corresponding reduction in wages, the spinners would have been in a position, when trade revived, to demand their old daily wages without any increase in hours of work. Though both sides yielded something in the compromise, the operators practically lost their case; for the slightly better outlook allowed the masters without too much loss to reduce their demand from a 5 per cent. decrease in wages to 3 per cent., while the effort toward an eight hour day at old wages some time in the future has failed. The terms of the compromise, outside the reduction, were to the general effect that wages once fixed are not to be changed for a twelvemonth; that wages shall be put back when equitable; that neither side shall ask for any change or institute a strike or a lockout without giving due notice and

explanation to the other, and that the general condition of the trade involving questions of profit and wages shall be considered from time to time by a committee composed of three members from the masters and three from the spinners.

The impression left on the mind by a survey of the whole strike is that it was unnecessary; that the money lost (estimated at $15,000,000, taking all England into account) was wasted, and that the machinery devised to prevent a future strike or lockout ought to have stopped the one in question. The right of the workingmen to know about trade conditions and profits, and to sit in judgment upon such matters, seems to be acknowledged, in theory at least, together with the fact that there is a relationship of some sort between profits and wages. Clearly enough, the acknowledgment of such theoretic rights would not have been made had not the masters believed the trade union to be strong enough to enforce its side of the contract upon the operatives, and able to understand business points when brought before it by the mill-owners. While, therefore, the fact that so disastrous a strike should have been undertaken at all argues ill for the judgment of labor leaders in England, the terms of the compromise are such as to lead to hopes of avoiding affairs of the kind for the future.

In the case of the Central Railroad of Georgia, Judge Speer expressed the hope that the engineers would, when necessary, come before the Court asking for their legal rights as a body, just as their employers had been doing. Evidently the thought in the Judge's mind was that of a responsible and compact body of employees asking for justice as they conceived it, law-abiding, and capable of fulfilling all contracts entered into as railway men. We assumed at the beginning of this article that trade-unionism was certain to flourish and must be taken into account. It is indeed a force in our commercial life which is to be considered good or bad according as it is well or ill directed. Hitherto in the United States its government has not been of the right sort. The greatest need of labor organizations to-day is good leadership. Railway men, cotton operatives, switchmen, and artisans have alike been inclined to follow demagogues, mouth workers, alleged laborers, who subsist by strikes, and whose personal profit has lain in encouraging disputes. The walking delegate has become a by-word. The leaders in England—some of them are in Parliament—are of a better class. If our American laborers would seek the advice of competent men, would cease to take mean advantages (as by strikes during the World's Fair, for example), would pay some regard to the capitalist and his right to a profit, and in general would act like sensible men in demanding only what on examination should prove to be just, they would turn public opinion a long way in their favor. We might then in time cease to regard a labor union as a terror and menace to all business.

THE SECRET OF GLADSTONE.

THE ascendency over his party and over the middle and working classes in England which Mr. Gladstone continues to hold, and indeed seems to have strengthened considerably since the opening of the present session of Parliament, is exciting more and more bewilderment among his opponents, and this bewilderment is of course much increased by his marvellous mental and physical activity. *Punch*, in its "Essence of Parliament," the clever *jeu d'esprit* contributed weekly during the session by Mr. H. W. Lucy, gives the following sketch of one of the old gentleman's recent days, which, though humorous, is strictly accurate:

"Earned a night's rest and a longer Easter holiday than he has allotted to himself and us. His work to-day should make the eight-hours man blush. At bay in Downing Street since twelve o'clock with two hostile deputations. Came from Ulster and the City, resolved to beard home-rule lion in his den. Alone he met them; one down, the other come on; no interval of rest. Picked men from Ulster, selected captains from the City, surged around table at which he sat. Hardly left him time to reply. Having politely conducted Ulster to door, enter the City Fathers, fresh and eager for the fray. Told him over again, in varied phrase, how he was bringing country to verge of ruin; listened with perfect courtesy, as if they'd been discussing some one else—say, his next-door neighbor, Squire of Malwood and Junior Lord of Downing Street. Up again when last in list of City speakers had concluded. Almost persuaded John Lubbock to be Home-Ruler; then down to House, dealing with mass of correspondence littering his table in room behind Speaker's chair; alert on sound of division-bell; comes in to move closure; remembers that in long list of speeches never made this particular one before; looks up Palgrave's 'Handbook'; cons his lesson and declaims brief formula in deep rich voice that lends touch of eloquence to its unadorned, remorseless demand. All this, too, following on a day like yesterday, when two other deputations stormed Downing Street; drew from him weighty reply; followed, after hasty dinner, by a speech in the House on the eternal Irish question, which Grandolph rightly termed 'entrancing.'"

To this almost preternatural activity and endurance must be added the fact that he not only has held together the very fragile-looking majority with which he took office, but seems to have increased it, and given it a solidity which grows stronger under every attack of the Opposition. Indeed, he told his supporters, with much gayety of manner, at the recent meeting in the Foreign Office, that the majority he had not only was enough for him, but ought to be enough for any reasonable man, for he reminded them that one of the longest Ministries England has ever had, Lord Melbourne's, which lasted six years and a half, never had more than thirty majority, and Lord John Russell's had not so many. In fact, he intimated that a small majority was on the whole better than a large one, because it held together better, and that there must be no more anxiety in the Liberal ranks on that score.

The effect of all this on the Conservative mind is, as we have said, so bewildering that the philosophic observers of the party have begun to study Gladstone as an abnormal political growth, on which no previous experience of English public life throws much if any light. The last number of the *Economist* makes an elaborate study of the causes of his ascendency from the standpoint of the "historian of the future." It makes this personage admit that Gladstone's position in 1893 was an amazing one, almost, if not quite, without precedent in English history, but it makes him "hesitate in describing its final causes." "The historian's" attempt at the solution of the problem, however, cannot be considered satisfactory, and indeed is in the main self-contradictory. No amount of popularity among the workingmen, for instance, and no democratic or friendly tone about "the intelligence of the people," could possibly enable Mr. Gladstone to "dominate the great men in his own party," or relieve him of the necessity of even consulting them, or "make him supreme in his own Cabinet," so that his colleagues not only did not consider themselves his equals, but did not even venture to remonstrate with him. His colleagues, it must be remembered, number such men as Sir William Harcourt, Lord Rosebery, Lord Spencer, Lord Acton, Lord Herschel, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Fowler, Mr. John Morley, Mr. James Bryce, and several others of long and good standing in public life, of great weight with the country, and of remarkable intellectual acumen. They could not be reduced to this tame acquiescence in all the dicta of their chief by the mere fact that he was very popular with the working classes, and flattered these classes by his deferential treatment of their opinions.

During the past fortnight there have been two remarkable illustrations of the impression he makes as a debater, not on his colleagues, but on opponents who look on him as a dangerous politician, and who absolutely refuse to follow his lead on the Irish question. One of these is Lord Randolph Churchill, not perhaps a very weighty personage, but weighty enough to have been Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Salisbury. Lord Randolph, after hearing Mr. Gladstone's speech in the debate on that motion of censure on the Irish policy of the Ministry made by Mr. Balfour a fortnight ago, which collapsed so completely, declared, on rising to follow him, that it was an "entrancing speech," and confessed in advance his inability to meet it. More striking testimony by far to Mr. Gladstone's powers of exposition and persuasion is to be found in the article by Mr. Leonard Courtney on bimetallism in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Courtney is well known as an economist, and as Chairman of Committees in the last Parliament, a place which he was universally acknowledged to have filled better than it had ever been filled before. He

was one of the members of the late Monetary Commission, which reported against bimetallism. He is a Liberal-Unionist who deserted Mr. Gladstone on the home-rule question, and is undoubtedly the clearest and perhaps coldest thinker of the lot, and the least likely to be led astray or charmed by mere rhetoric. He opens his article in the *Nineteenth Century* by saying:

"Those who were privileged to hear Mr. Gladstone's speech three weeks since on the subject of the resumption of the Brussels Conference, must have been charmed with its play and power. As a debating achievement it was miraculous. The youngest might have envied its vivacity, and those who were subjected to its badinage might have forgiven its satire in their admiration of the skill of the artist. The form of the speech was well-nigh perfect."

Mr. Courtney then goes on to combat some of its conclusions. An orator who produces effects of this sort on minds like Mr. Courtney does not need to have his ascendency explained by any device so cheap as friendliness of manner with workingmen. Oratory must be an instrument of tremendous force to make the impression which Mr. Gladstone makes on an audience on the whole so critical and unimpressionable as what is called "the educated" class in England, which Mr. Gladstone invariably addresses and largely dominates, for even his opponents have to resist violently and call for help in order not to be carried off captive by him.

But it must also be said that no man in public life in England secures a powerful following through mere oratory. The orator, the man who talks easily and talks well, does not by any means hold the commanding position in England that he holds here. In fact, the English are a little suspicious of the orator who has not a large mass of property behind him, or has not transacted great affairs. Gladstone could not rule England as he now rules it as a mere debater. When the *Economist* remarks, as if *en passant*, "that he carried out with singular ability the work of free trade initiated through Sir Robert Peel," it virtually calls attention to the fact that Mr. Gladstone framed and carried through the most important series of legislative acts in English history, which have literally resulted in the transformation of the country and the creation of a new England which Peel himself would hardly recognize. In other words, he has been the author of the most beneficent and in its effects most far-reaching of modern revolutions. Not less remarkable was his abolition of those two most flagrant abuses, the Irish Church establishment and the system of purchase in the army. The monstrosity of both of them had been since Pitt's day freely acknowledged by every Liberal statesman. They were rooted in some of the deepest and oldest prejudices of English society, and had grown into vested interests of immense size and strength. But when the time came, he tackled them with remorseless courage, energy, and skill. Nothing, in fact, could be more futile than the attempts to ascribe Mr. Gladstone's influence wholly to the charms of his speech. It has behind it forty years of achievement in legislation such as no other English statesman has to show.

FRENCH PUBLISHERS AT CHICAGO.

PARIS, April 1, 1893.

VISITORS to the last Paris Exposition may recall the collection of books sent by the American publishers. Not only was it very meagre, but several of our best-known book-manufacturers shone only by their absence. This portion of the United States section occupied scarcely twelve square yards of flooring. When, therefore, I started in the other day to glance at the preparations made for Chicago by the French publishers, I did not expect to see anything of much importance. If, in 1889, we had at Paris fewer volumes than would be found in an ordinary district-school library, there was no reason to expect the French to do better by us this year. Imagine my happy surprise, then, at finding the leading publishers of Paris—the Firmin-Didots, Hachettes, Plons, Hetzels, etc.—and several, like Mame of Tours and Storck of Lyons, from the provinces, participating so generously in the Columbian Exposition that Class 34 (bookbinding, typography, cartography, etc.) will require for its installation some fifty by sixteen yards of space, more than one-third of which will be given up exclusively to the publishers, who have taxed themselves, on this occasion, about 90,000 francs, not less than 40,000 francs of which sum is borne by the members of the Paris Publishers' Club (Cercle de la Librairie de Paris) alone. At least 2,000 volumes, the cream of the output of the French presses during the last few years, will soon be seen tastefully displayed on the second floor of the gigantic building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. Some one hundred and thirty large boxes of books have reached Chicago by this time. One of these boxes—that of Gruel, the famous binder of the Rue St. Honoré—is alone insured for 75,000 francs.

A catalogue, which forms a part of the Club's special exhibit, gives a list of the volumes sent by French publishers to the World's Fairs held in London in 1864, in Vienna, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Melbourne, Barcelona, Antwerp, and Amsterdam. A glance at this catalogue shows that the present Exhibition seems to be held in the highest esteem by this association of patriotic publishers bent on carrying to every quarter of the globe the fame of their trade, for at none of the above-mentioned international fairs has the Club made such a large display as it will make this summer on the shores of Lake Michigan. It will be six times larger than that made at Philadelphia in 1876. Many of these volumes are to be in open shelves so that they can be easily taken down and examined by the public. It may be safely predicted, therefore, that one of the most delightful spots in Jackson Park this summer will be the cosey room, whose windows look out on Lake Michigan, containing the exhibit brought together by the intelligent and indefatigable efforts of M. Émile Terquem, who has been delegated to represent at Chicago his fellow-members of the Paris Publishers' Club.

A word about the Cercle de la Librairie de Paris, whose collective exhibit will be the most interesting feature of Class 34. The Club, or Society, was founded in 1847, on the eve of the Revolution, and it has now a membership of over three hundred, with nearly one hundred corresponding members, pertaining to every branch of the business which has to do with the fabrication of books and to the diffusion of thought and art. One of the corners of the Boulevard St. Germain is adorned with the Club's handsome little hôtel, a creation of Charles Garnier, architect of the Opera-house. Here, during the Exposition season of 1889, more than one American publisher was agreeably entertained, and here is the official headquarters of the French League for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property, which, in the person of its delegate, Count de Kératry, who, by the way, has just sailed for New York, so ably seconded Mr. Johnson and the American friends of international copyright in the recent struggle at Washington. The special exhibit of the Club contains, among other volumes, an illustrated historic and descriptive account of this excellent institution, to which publication I refer those who wish to know more about the Club.

Leaving the special exhibit of the Club, and turning our attention to the general exhibit, we find a number of historical works. Thus, Félix Alcan sends his 'Recueil des Instructions données aux Ambassadeurs et Ministres de France,' issued under the auspices of the Committee on Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is a fine edition on Holland paper, and among the editors of the nine volumes are Albert Sorel, Alfred Rambaud, and Joseph Reinach. The house of Plon, Nourrit & Co., well known for its collection of memoirs and histories, is fully represented in these departments. The memoirs of Marbot, the Duchess of Gontaut, Gen. Jarras, Marshal Macdonald, etc., and Thureau-Dangin's 'Histoire de la Monarchie de Juillet,' Albert Sorel's 'L'Europe et la Révolution Française,' Camille Rousset's 'La Conquête de l'Algérie,' etc , most of which works have been reviewed in the *Nation*, will all be found on M. Terquem's shelves. Messrs. Jouvet & Co. contribute a number of standard Histories of France, the late Henri Martin's being of the number.

The collection is particularly rich in *ouvrages de luxe*. Among these are, from the Plons, 'Les Maîtres Florentins du XV^e^ Siècle,' containing thirty drawings by Count Delaborde and W. Haussoullier, after original paintings and sculptures in Thiers's collection, a folio volume costing 300 francs; from Édouard Rouveyre, the first of two volumes devoted to the manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci, with facsimiles or reproductions of the originals; a dozen notable works from the press of Thézard, the architectural publisher of Dourdan, near Paris, devoted to the subject of art as applied to decoration and house-furnishing; another dozen of magnificent volumes bearing the imprint of the Hachettes; from Laurens a number of costly publications, including the late Charles Blanc's 'Histoire des Peintres,' sold at 300 francs; and from Le Vasseur & Co. superb editions of Buffon and La Fontaine.

The large place which Victor Hugo still fills in French literature is strikingly shown in the Chicago exhibit. Hébert sends a collection of one hundred engravings to accompany the Hetzel-Quantin "Ne-Varietur" editions of Hugo's works, one being in forty-eight and the other in seventy volumes. These same editions are also exhibited by the printers of them—the Librairies-Imprimeries Réunies. Conquet, the *de luxe* publisher of the Rue Drouot, offers a fine edition of 'Ruy Blas,' illustrated with a portrait of the poet and fifteen drawings by Adrien Moreau, engraved by Champollion. Then there is Émile Testard's great "édition

nationale," of which thirty-four volumes have already appeared and which will be completed next year. So far, one hundred and seventy-five large *hors texte* etchings and about sixteen hundred *taille douce* vignettes, the work of the leading artists of France, have appeared in this edition, which, it will be remembered, was inaugurated by a grand banquet, the last ever attended by the poet, given a few months before his death.

The catalogue, prepared for the Exhibition under the auspices of the Cercle de la Librairie, contains considerable information of interest. Scattered through its pages are facts which illustrate the well-known custom in France of keeping a business for several generations in the same family. Two of the exhibiting printing establishments offer notable examples of this. Thus, the Crétés at Corbeil, near Paris, founded their office in 1808, and it has been managed successively by the grandfather and the father of the present director. The Danel printing-house at Lille is still more remarkable in this respect, as it has been in the same family since 1697. Among the publishers of whom the same thing may be said are the Delalains, who have been the great school-book printers of France since 1808; the Hachettes, the Firmin-Didots, and the Massons. The last-mentioned house was established by the father of the present head, and the son of the latter is now an active member of the firm, and will probably visit Chicago this summer in an official capacity. But the picture-publishing house of Hautecœur affords perhaps the best instance of this habit. It was founded in 1796 by M. Martinet. In 1820 Honorat Hautecœur married Mlle. Martinet, and in 1844 the two sons, issue of this union, took control of the business. In 1868, the younger of these two brothers, Alfred Hautecœur, became sole proprietor, and in 1879 he associated with him his only son, Jules Hautecœur, who, by the death of the father in November, 1882, came to be the head of the firm.

The house of Mame might also be cited in this connection, for, established in 1796, it is now managed by the son,* grandson, and the two great-grandsons of its founder. But it is interesting in other respects too. It puts into practice certain benevolent ideas by which the 800 men, women, and children employed in the establishment share in the profits of the business and find relief in sickness and old age. This great publishing-house occupies an area of six acres in the centre of Tours, and produces about 6,000,000 volumes a year. The printing department can turn out 15,000 volumes per day, and the binding department can do the same for 8,000 volumes. It sends to Chicago a number of remarkable *ouvrages de luxe*, and many specimens of its specialty, viz., Catholic publications and prayer-books.

The only French binder who goes to Chicago is Gruel, but his exhibit will be exceedingly rich. He has issued a special catalogue for this occasion, in which each of his two score of volumes is described in print on one page with a full-page illustration opposite showing the front cover. The price asked for some of these volumes will give an idea of the material value at least of the whole collection. Thus De Lamennais's 'Imitation de Jésus-Christ,' a rare edition beautifully bound in *cuirs ciselés*, is marked 4,780 francs. Another copy of the same work, in brown morocco in the style of Maïoli of the sixteenth century, is valued at 3,500 francs. A manuscript 'Livre de Mariage,' with a delicately carved Louis XIV. ivory bas-relief on the cover, is to be sold for 2,800 francs. Nearly the same sum is asked for 'La Légende Dorée en Francoys,' Lyons, 1484, "wide margins, first edition, excessively rare," says the catalogue, bound in morocco and having silver clasps. The most costly volume in the lot—20,000 francs is the price asked for it—is the original manuscript of De Lamennais's 'Imitation,' one hundred pages on vellum, "four large compositions and a number of miniatures inspired by some of the finest manuscripts of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, with varied borders, executed by two miniaturists of great talent—MM. Moreau and Ledroux."

A few words in closing about the exhibit of the National Printing Office, which will be found in the French Government Building. This establishment is much more than its name would indicate to Americans. In the first place, its director, M. Henri Doniol, member of the Institute, is a scholar and an author, his history of the part taken by France in our war for Independence having attracted considerable attention. Again, the building in the quaint Rue Vieille du Temple, where the office is situated, is in itself a most curious specimen of ancient Paris. M. Doniol's drawing-room, with its artistic and whimsical mural paintings, in which monkeys cut a prominent figure, is a fine specimen of this seventeenth-century style of decoration. And the exhibit, composed of nearly a hundred volumes, shows that M. Doniol's work as a publisher is not limited to the turning out of prosaic official documents, ministerial proclamations, revenue stamps, and the like, but that he finds time to give to the world carefully printed tomes devoted to art and learning, some of which appear in the odd dress of the languages of Corea, Abyssinia, Annam, Syria, etc. THEODORE STANTON.

*Since this letter was written M. Alfred Mame has died at an advanced age. He was a quiet, genial gentleman, who has not been seen much in Paris since the summer of 1889, when he served on the Book Jury of the International Exposition of that year.

IN THE BALEARIC ISLES.—I.

PALMA, March, 1893.

TRAVELLERS by the Mediterranean route from New York to Genoa enjoy towards the end of their voyage, provided they are blessed with fair weather, three days of exceptional beauty and interest. When approaching the coast of Spain in the early morning, its arid mountain tops, its richly colored rocks and soil, and its ancient and memorable towns, with their glittering white walls, come slowly into view. Jutting out into the sea and claiming special notice, Trafalgar reminds us that these tranquil waters have felt the stir of heroic deeds. Across the straits the shores of Africa rise ghost-like in the early light, a dreamy calm resting on her lofty mountains. The Pillars of Hercules, monuments of nature's early struggles, loom up grandly before us. Drawing near Gibraltar, the great fortress-rock looks harmless enough, clothed with olives and blossoming almond trees, and with tall palms clustering at its feet. As our ship drops anchor in front of the smiling hillside, a number of small boats come alongside, and palm baskets filled with figs, dates, and oranges, and gorgeous Eastern handiwork are lifted up the ship's side for our inspection; but trade is not very brisk, for the prospective hour on shore is all-engrossing. In that brief space a vivid picture is etched on the memory of steep and narrow streets up which strange figures are climbing: of tall, white-turbaned Arabs and mendicant monks and jaunty English soldiers; of dark-eyed little boys with bunches of great fragrant violets; of heavily laden donkeys brushing the walls of the houses with their burdens; of Moors and Turks clothed in richly dyed stuffs sitting impassive in the marketplace; of brilliant sunshine everywhere—and then the hour is up.

Rounding Gibraltar, its other side, we find, wears quite a different aspect. Rugged, naked, and rising almost perpendicularly to a height of over fourteen hundred feet, Hercules himself would think twice before attempting to assault it, and fortification on that side would seem to be a work of supererogation. Now losing sight of land altogether, again catching glimpses of bold headlands, the second morning brings a surprise. No coast line in sight, but before us, on our right, a great mass of jagged, red-brown rock rises out of the sea, with pinnacled towers and deep buttresses, like some vast cathedral of singular beauty and grand proportions. This is Formentera, the southernmost of that group of islands lying about half way between the coasts of Spain and Africa, known geographically as the Balearic Isles, but so little visited that a recent French writer calls them "Les Îles Oubliées." Maintaining its impressiveness to the last, Formentera gradually disappears, and meanwhile Ibiza has come into view, showing a fringe of umbrella pines along the tops of its rounded hills. There are what seem to be forests of cork trees and a few cultivated fields, with one or two white farmhouses in sheltered nooks, but these are the only evidences of human life visible, for we keep at a respectful distance—the white spray dashing on those rocks warning off intruders. Ibiza remains long in sight, then slowly sinks into the sea. A period of monotony, and then a bold range of mountains, rising sheer up at one point until lost in the clouds, announces, while at the same time it jealously hides, Mallorca, the largest of the three principal islands. We sail for hours in front of those mountains, noting the great furrows worn in their sides, the cavernous depths at their bases, and the snow gleaming on their topmost peak, and then, as the sun goes down, they glow for a little space with wonderful beauty, and we are left to dream of what lies behind their rocky walls. It is said that travellers sailing between these islands, when darkness covers the sea, have had such fragrant and spicy odors wafted to them as to lead the fancy to paint these invisible regions as the veritable gardens of the Hesperides. These sea tales of Elysian Fields, those forbidding mountains, have roused the spirit of desire, and although the third morning brings the beautiful Riviera into view, those "golden islands" glow with ever-increasing brightness as distance widens between us and them.

The Maritime Alps were white with snow, and the air blew keen across the sea, as we stood on the hurricane-deck on the last day of our journey and watched the Riviera open before us. With its beautiful towns spreading along the shore or climbing up the green hill-slopes, and its background of snowy mountains, such a panorama alone is worth a winter trip across the Atlantic. Nightfall brought us to Genoa, and morning offered fresh delights; but a certain subtle flavor was lacking, and so we took counsel as to the practical measures necessary to reach our promised land. Inquiry brought little information, and polite surprise was manifested at our persistence. With Nice and Cannes, to say nothing of Rome and Florence, within easy reach, why go so far out of the way for the unknown? We did not care to mention Elsyian Fields to a ticket agent, so we held our peace and quietly took passage on a ship bound for Buenos Ayres,

which would touch at Barcelona, feeling sure of our ground, once on Spanish soil, for was not Spain mother, or at least stepmother, to our islands? And, sure enough, arrived at Barcelona, it seemed quite a matter of course that they should be our destination, for Mallorca's bountiful groves and orchards refresh the busy Barcelonians with fruit of exquisite quality, and make a semi-weekly run between the mainland and the islands a necessity.

With the Mediterranean temper a little ruffled, our twelve hours' sail was not one of unalloyed pleasure, but sunrise brought more than compensation. As we entered the beautiful bay of Palma, the capital of Mallorca, a rosy glow spread over the eastern hills, touching with pink a white village with terraced gardens of palm and orange sloping to the sea. Above it rose a dark growth of pine, with a fortress-castle crowning the height. In front of us lay the city, rising on gentle slopes towards mountains of much more friendly aspect than those that guard the northwestern coast. A line of busy windmills stretched out along a sandy beach to the right, with almond orchards, white with promise, in the background. Almost at the water's edge rose a building of simple and beautiful proportions, the Lonja, or Exchange, rivalling in interest the magnificent cathedral crowning the old ramparts and dominating the city. The inner harbor gave lively evidence of not forgetting or being by the world forgot, and, as we stepped on shore, the amenities of civilization were offered to us in the shape of two tariff inspections, provincial and municipal.

These ceremonies over, a canvas-covered omnibus took us to the Fonda de Mallorca, the principal hotel of the city. Had we landed at night, we might have had some misgivings, as we were led to our room through many devious passages, down a slippery inclined plane, with a dove-cote *en route;* but daylight and an excellent breakfast helped us to view things with unprejudiced eyes. The streets were cheerful with busy life as we took our first walk in Palma, They are mostly very narrow and winding, with an absent-minded way of forgetting their original intention and leading the ignorant wayfarer into strange places. Many are so narrow as not to allow of two vehicles passing each other, and to avoid collisions a horse and cart are painted on the house-walls at the corners, with the head of the horse turned according as the word *entrada* (entrance) or *salida* (exit) is painted above. This would seem to indicate that many here who run cannot read. The old houses are low, with projecting eaves often curiously carved, which shelter the upper story, left open to the street and forming a pleasant, shady gallery. The more modern houses are high, with the ground floor given up to a variety of trades. Coopers, blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, rope and basketmakers here ply their trades with observant eye on the world passing by. Intertwined in the balustrades of many of the houses were palm branches which, we were told, had been blessed on Palm Sunday and preserved throughout the year to keep out witches and ward off lightning. Stopping in the marketplace to indulge extravagantly in oranges at five cents a dozen, we saw one or two countrymen dressed in the old-time island costume—wide trousers gathered at the knee, short, loose jacket, shawl tied around the waist, and gay handkerchief wound about the head. Some, in lieu of jacket, wore a goatskin with the hair out and the tail hanging down. Maids, with hair in one long plait and wearing caps with deep frill at back and long ends crossed in front, soberly made their household purchases or filled their quaint water-jars at the cisterns, and, balancing them on their sturdy hips, bore them lightly away.

Turning into a street lined with small shops, with their one window hung with chains and dangling spoons, and where, in open doorways and under archways, jewellers were busily at work, we found ourselves in a quarter of the city where live descendants of the Jews forcibly converted to Christianity. It is said that they were once obliged to say their prayers in public lest they might be tempted to omit them altogether, but as they are now supposed to be well seasoned in Christian habits, they are left alone in the strictest sense, no intercourse being held with them except in the way of trade. They are known as *chuatas*, a term of reproach whose original signification is somewhat obscure. In a narrow street of tall, dark houses, the clacking of looms discovered men and women at work in small rooms, lighted only by the open door or grating in the wall, weaving a coarse native fabric of more durability than beauty, used for floor-coverings, folding-chairs, and so forth. The weavers gave us only a furtive glance, while the noise of the looms went on unceasingly.

Along the Rambla, the fashionable promenade, a wide avenue lined with plane trees, young girls and matrons were sauntering home from the daily Lenten service. A few wore hats of the latest Paris fashion, but the majority wore long black lace veils becomingly arranged over the head and shoulders. Some carried large fur muffs, which contrasted oddly with their light head-covering. Under the arm were carried folding-stools, richly upholstered, for use during service. We saw no strikingly beautiful faces or graceful forms; a certain heaviness both of form and feature seemed to prevail, though there were some happy exceptions. The men whom we met wore the long Spanish cloak.

Thus far the sense of sight had been so actively employed that we had been only vaguely conscious of a weird, monotonous sound that arose at frequent intervals and echoed dismally through the narrow streets and narrower alleys; but now a painful sense of prevailing lamentation assailed us. A prolonged wail drew us to a Moorish doorway opening into a courtyard, where we saw a woman vigorously scrubbing the flagstones and at the same time uttering sounds similar to those which had so mystified us. A little further on we came across a party of masons at work, who were lustily pouring forth the same lugubrious strains. We conclude that this is a native melody (!), born, perhaps, in the mountain fastnesses when wild tribes roamed over the country, but unsuited to civilization; it has gained nothing and lost everything in the transplanting. Through a maze of streets, where we caught fascinating glimpses of domestic life and hints of a remote civilization, past the grand cathedral, with a happy sense of ample time in which to study its beauties, we came to the ramparts, where the setting sun threw its own splendor on mountain, sea, and stately tower. At such an hour no term seemed too extravagant to apply to this land of beauty.

Strolling hotelward towards dusk, we had an opportunity of observing the original way in which Mallorcan chickens go home to roost. As our glance fell on the rear wall of one of the houses built on the old ramparts, we saw a man leaning out of a window in one of the upper stories and slowly drawing up a long rope, to which was attached a basket containing a fluttering and loquacious hen. On the ground below, another hen and a rooster were impatiently flapping their wings. As the empty basket descended, the rooster ungallantly got in first and was drawn up. We waited to watch the safe ascent of the remaining hen and then hastened to dinner. It was somewhat disagreeable to be obliged to sit through a table-d'hôte dinner in a thick fog of tobacco smoke, but this circumstance arose from no lack of politeness, for each guest saluted civilly on entering and leaving the room; but it seems to be the custom here for everybody to smoke everywhere. The dinner was all that could be desired, both as to cooking and serving. Soup, fish, fowl, beef, good wine, and several kinds of fruit were served in generous portions, and doubtless it was only a foolish prejudice that made it seem odd to have the fish appear immediately before dessert.

As night fell, a deadly chill pervaded the house, and we looked about for means for warmth, but there was no fireplace in dining-room, saloon, or sleeping-room. As we sat wrapped in our travelling-rugs, we mused over certain lines we had heard quoted descriptive of this land:

> "There the human kind
> Enjoy the easiest life: no snow is there,
> No biting winter, and no drenching shower,
> But zephyr always gently from the sea
> Breathes on them, to refresh the happy race."

But as we listened drowsily through the night to the watchman chanting the hours and the state of the weather, his continued assurance of serenity fell pleasantly on our ears and brightened our anticipations for the morrow.

S. G.

Correspondence.

THE 'A. L. A. INDEX.'

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your notice of the 'A. L. A. Index' (April 6) calls attention to several defects and deficiencies, of which none could be more painfully aware than the compilers, and most of which, it is hoped, may be removed in a second edition, which, however, can hardly be published for some years. But on two points criticised it seems that a simple word of explanation may remove the grounds of objection. The reviewer says: "Many works are analyzed which might properly be called non-indexable; for example, Adams's 'New Departure' and 'Chapters of Erie,' . . . Dilke's 'Greater Britain,' Brooke's 'Seven Months' Run' [etc.]. . . . We should have just as much right to expect Bonvalot's 'Across Asia,' or Cooke's 'Old Touraine,' and a thousand others to be indexed." (The difficulty of securing accuracy in such work is evidenced by the fact that you print "Brooke's" for "Brooks's" and "Cooke's" for "Cook's" in the few titles enumerated.)

Now, the volumes by Mr. Adams were indexed precisely for the reason that each of them contains "other essays" not suggested by the title, and on widely different subjects, such facts in book-making being the very *raison d'être* of the 'A. L. A. Index.' As to the books of travel, the intention was to include all "whose chapters or parts," to quote my preface, "are worthy of separate reference, etc." Of course many important books of travel were simply overlooked. (Cook's 'Old Touraine' is included in the Annual Index for 1892, just issuing as supplementary to both 'Poole' and 'A. L. A.') But those included were taken because they were so constructed that their chapters constitute monographs on different places or objects of interest. Many of the best books

of travel do not lend themselves to this treatment.

The other point on which explanation appears to be in order is that of abbreviations. I do not clearly see the ground on which some of my abbreviations are "objectionable." They are often ungainly, to be sure, but I hope they will always fulfil their mission, which is simply to furnish an unmistakable guide to the title intended, and to be self-explanatory to the average library attendant. Let the user of the Index draw off the references as they stand and send them in to a library or take them to a catalogue himself, and he will find them serving their purpose, which is more than can be said for any arbitrary scheme that can be devised. They represent the best compromise I could make in each case between giving the full title and the imperative demands of space in such a work. W. I. F.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have read the review of the 'A. L. A. Index' in the *Nation* for April 6. Permit me to say in reply to one criticism there made, that Sparks's 'Library of American Biography' was indexed in the main volume of Poole's 'Index to Periodical Literature.'

Respectfully, Lodilla Ambrose,
Asst. Librarian.

Northwestern University Library,
Evanston, Ill., April 15, 1893.

EXTREMES OF CULTURE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: To those who realize the value of a careful study of literary tendencies, the following gem from a book review of recent date in the *Dial* of Chicago will be of interest:

"Under her [Mrs. Susannah Taylor] hospitable mahogany were frequently stretched the eminent legs of Mrs. Barbauld, Sir James Mackintosh, Dr. Southey, Amelia Opie, Crabb Robinson (the Wandering Jew of anecdote), etc."

We were told that the great University was speedily to erect Chicago into a centre of "culture." Can this be one of the first fruits of its influence? W. H. Johnson.

Granville, O., April 15, 1893.

GRASS-WIDOW AND *WIDOW BEWITCHED.*

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In his letter to the *Nation* of March 23, Dr. Hall inquires as to the use of the term "grass-widow" in the United States. Proposing the question to about one hundred students, I found the term familiar to all. Nineteen understood it to mean a woman divorced (whether the divorce had been obtained by her or by her husband); to thirty-seven the term signified a woman divorced or informally separated from her husband, he usually being the deserting party; forty-two were familiar with the term only in reference to a woman who had been deserted by her husband or had left him, usually the former. In other words, four-fifths knew it in the sense of a woman informally separated from her husband, whether by mutual understanding or because one party, usually the husband, had deserted the other. It was reported as meaning "divorced" by one each from Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, by two from Iowa, and by twelve from Michigan; "divorced or deserted" by one each from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Utah, Nevada, by three from Ohio, and by twelve from Michigan; "deserted" by one each from Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Minnesota, by three from Ohio, four from Indiana, eleven from Illinois, nineteen from Michigan,

To none was the ordinary meaning of the term "a wife whose husband is compelled by his duties to live abroad for a long time, and away from her"; but several had heard it used jocosely in that way, in which case the speaker would immediately after explain what he meant. One or two associated with the term a woman whose conjugal relations had been many or irregular. But no one knew it in the sense of an unmarried woman deserted by her lover.

Light might be thrown on the origin of the term by a consideration of corresponding terms in other languages, especially Germanic. I am familiar only with those in German, but the Century Dictionary cites also various Scandinavian forms; for example, Swedish *gräsenka*. In North Germany *Graswitwe* is used, and generally means a young woman who has lost her virginity. But in most parts of Germany the term is *Strohwitwe*, which means either a woman whose husband has left her, or one whose husband is much away from home. As is well known, it was formerly customary in parts of Germany to require of a bride who had been deflowered that she wear at her wedding a wreath of straw in place of the usual fresh green wreath, and the custom of strewing straw or chaff before the door of such a bride (cf. Goethe's 'Faust,' i, 3575) is said to linger in some villages. The straw and chaff are generally regarded as symbols of what is withered or deflowered. So, too, in England there was a time when to show a woman a tuft of straw was the greatest of insults (cf. "Henry the Sixth," Pt. III., ii, 2, 144, and Nares's 'Glossary.')

If this is the clue to the matter, the meanings of the term would appear to have this chronology: (1) unmarried woman deserted by her lover, (2) wife deserted by her husband or divorced from him, (3) wife temporarily deprived of the company of her husband.

Even if the English and the German terms be practically identical and arise from some such custom as that referred to, the idea that the grass or straw symbolizes what is no longer pure and fresh may be fanciful or secondary, and may have displaced an older notion, according to which it stood for a bed of grass or straw (cf. the use of the verb "grass," as reported by Mr. Carter* in the *Nation* for March 30, and the expression "to be in the straw" said of a pregnant woman).

Various other notions (through accidental verbal coincidence) may also have contributed to the use (cf. the German idiom "auf eines anderen Wiese grasen," literally "to graze one's cattle in another's field"—an offence provided for in the law of the ancient Scandinavians—but now generally used of encroaching upon another's connubial rights). The expression is a tempting one for would-be etymologists, so that one is not surprised to see that it has long been associated with "to turn to grass" (cf. Century Dictionary); but people who have not had the advantage of being brought up in Boston will, I hope, be pardoned if they do not readily accept manufactured Norman French in explanation of a widely spread Germanic expression.

"Widow bewitched"="grass-widow" I could trace only to English people settled in Utah and Idaho. As a half-reproachful designation of a widow whose manner betrays a desire to make a new match, I traced the term to Maine, Connecticut, and New York; but in each case the term was not used by those who reported it, but was remembered as having been used by parents or grandparents. One young lady living in Ann Arbor stated that her mother, a native of New York, is still in the habit of saying "You act like a widow bewitched" to a child whose manner betrays unusual exhilaration of spirits.

Cannot some one having access to a good folk-lore library, like that at Harvard, look the matter up? George Hempl.

Ann Arbor, April 7, 1893.

* Mr. Carter's definition, in implying the use of force, does not agree with the usual understanding of the word.

Notes.

Roberts Bros.' spring announcements include 'A. Bronson Alcott: His Life and Philosophy,' by F. B. Sanborn and William T. Harris, with portraits; and a "Columbian Knowledge Series," edited by Prof. D. P. Todd of Amherst College, and to be issued in 16mo volumes, bound in cloth.

'Art Out of Doors,' by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, and 'Baedeker's Guide-Book to the United States' are in the press of Charles Scribner's Sons.

Henry Holt & Co. announce 'John Paget,' a story of New York and Newport life, by Miss S. B. Elliott; and Karpeles's Heine, an autobiography compiled from the poet's own writings, translated by Arthur Dexter.

Macmillan & Co. have in preparation a second series of William Winter's 'Shadows of the Stage,' papers on the elder Booth, Bernhardt, Ristori, Modjeska, and lesser lights.

Nearly two and a half years ago, in reviewing the final volumes of Lecky's 'History of England in the 18th Century,' we said, referring to the work as a whole: "His Irish chapters, which begin with Elizabeth and carry the story down to 1800, constitute by far the best consecutive history of Ireland during the two centuries from the Tudor conquest . . . till the Union to be found in our language"; and we strongly urged the author to publish these chapters in a separate book, prefixing to them a sketch of the earlier history of the island. In preparing a revised and popular edition of his History in twelve volumes (D. Appleton & Co.), Mr. Lecky has in fact divided it into two portions, England in seven and Ireland in five, but he has refrained from giving more than a mere glance at the pre-Elizabethan period, for which he finds four pages sufficient. The separation, however, was the main thing, and this is a great gain. The main work has undergone much retouching, but no material change. The volumes are handy, plainly yet not meanly printed, and presentably bound in olive green. Each series is indexed.

Mr. Symonds's 'Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti' has already passed into a second edition in consequence of the demand for it (Scribners). In an appendix, along with other matter, Mr. Symonds replies to some of his critics, especially in reference to the artist's attitude towards the other sex and to his treatment of the female figure. By so much the new edition is an improvement upon the first, and it is as handsome in every particular.

Substantially unaltered is the fourth edition of Prof. Sayce's 'Principles of Comparative Philology' (Scribners).

From the Longmans we have a fourth edition, slightly abridged in one volume, of the

translation of 'The Memoirs of Baron Marbot,' the permanent value of which is well established. The concise index is one of names, of persons and places—we were going to say exclusively, but Marbot's charger Azolan is "admitted to that equal sky."

Miss Burney's 'Evelina' has been reissued in two volumes companionable with those of Jane Austen so daintily produced, under the editorship of Mr. R. Brimley Johnson, by J. M. Dent & Co. (New York: Macmillan). An etched portrait of the author and half-a-dozen vignette illustrations adorn this edition, which is elegantly bound in pale-green cloth.

'The Letters of Charles Dickens (1833–1870)' takes its place in the popular reprint by Macmillan of Dickens's Works, on which we have remarked from time to time. The editors have revised the letters afresh, and more need not be said.

Frederick Warne & Co. send us their "Albion" edition of Dryden's Poetical Works in one volume of clear but pretty fine print, with memoir, notes, and an index of first lines. Songs and lyrics from the plays are here collected, and Dryden's classical translations. Much pains has been bestowed upon the collation of the text and upon the critical apparatus.

Mr. Henry Norman's 'Real Japan' has reached a third edition (Scribners) in a more popular form and price.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. offer the second edition for 1893 of their 'Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe,' which a generation of travellers has put to the proof.

'A Visit to Java' (London: R. Bentley & Son), by W. B. Worsfold, is an entertaining, though slight and rather disconnected account of a singularly interesting country. A sketch of the history of the island is followed by a description of its government and inhabitants, its ancient literature and architecture, together with much useful information for intending travellers. There is an amusing chapter upon the somewhat curious social life of the Batavian Dutch, who are mostly natives of the island, and seem to have adapted themselves to its climatic conditions much more perfectly than the English have in India. This may be largely owing to the adoption of the native dress by the women and a still more primitive attire, except in the evening, by the men. A visit to a private coffee plantation leads naturally to an interesting account of the "culture system" which was maintained with great success for about forty years. Since 1871 it has been gradually abandoned, though the Government still produces about two-thirds of the coffee crop. Recently two new industries have been introduced, the cultivation of tea, which is still in its infancy, and cinchona bark. This has proved very successful, as in 1890 the area of cinchona plantations was 22,500 acres, and 6,000,000 pounds of bark were exported—an amount equivalent to half the world's supply for the year. The closing chapter narrates briefly the history of Singapore, founded by Sir Stamford Raffles on the retrocession of Java to the Dutch to compete with them for the commerce of the East Indies.

'Myamma' (London: W. H. Allen & Co.), by Surgeon-General C. T. Paske, is a somewhat rambling series of reminiscences of life and travel in Lower Burmah forty years ago. The most interesting chapters are those describing the march of an expedition through the jungle under the late Sir Arthur Phayre to attack a rebel stockade. Life at the stations of Rangoon, Prome, and Pegu is pictured with considerable vivacity, as is also an adventurous voyage up a river in a canoe. In giving an account of one of the annual fires which he witnessed at Rangoon, nearly destroying the native city, the author refers to the sanitary value of these fires in preventing the spread of epidemic diseases. Since the bamboo huts have been replaced by more substantial buildings, cholera has raged with great virulence—a disease almost unknown to the country before. The author evidently has a very kindly feeling for the Burmese of that day, whom he ranks in intelligence, honesty, and independence far above the Indian.

Dr. Fred. N. Scott's 'De Quincey's Essays on Style, Rhetoric, and Language' (Boston: Allyn & Bacon) is the third issue of a series which aims to contribute to the history of the *science* of Rhetoric. The present volume contains a selection of those of De Quincey's "essays which deal directly with the theory of literature," with the addition, in the form of an appendix, "of such passages from his other writings as will be of most assistance to the student." Of what use the reprint can be we fail to see. The essays are well known, and easily accessible to the advanced student of the history of criticism, for whom alone such reading would be profitable. The matter contained in Dr. Scott's preface, introduction, and notes is either easily obtainable from obvious sources, or is of a kind which would be much more appropriate in an essay, from the point of view of the student of comparative literature, on De Quincey's theories with regard to style, rhetoric, and language.

The plan of Mr. G. S. Newth's 'Chemical Lecture Experiments' (Longmans) is by no means new. There are at least two excellent German treatises on the same subject, and the work of Prof. S. P. Sadtler is well known in this country. Yet Mr. Newth's book is sure of a cordial reception from teachers and students of chemistry, and is in some respects the best which has yet appeared. It contains the details of over 600 experiments, very many of which are illustrated by good woodcuts, and almost all of which are well chosen. Any intelligent advanced student can make the greater number of these experiments for himself, as relatively few require expensive apparatus. To teachers the work will be especially useful. It may, indeed, to a certain extent, check the use of the inventive faculty, upon which most teachers now depend for the illustration of their lectures; but it will save a great amount of labor to the occupant of a laborious chemical chair in a college or high school, and will perhaps serve as a stimulus to the invention of new experiments even better adapted to illustrate special parts of the ever-expanding subject.

The late Édouard Goumy left an unfinished work entitled 'Les Latins,' which is now published by Hachette & Co. The preface, in which he champions the Latin classics, shows that the question as to their value in education is the same in France as in America, and it will be read with interest by those concerned in the problem. The book is a collection of familiar essays on Plautus, Terence, Cicero, Lucretius, Catullus, Cæsar, Sallust, Virgil, and Horace. Cicero is merely a manufacturer of perfect prose, *vox et præterea nihil;* the dramatists are inferior "adapters"; Lucretius is insufferably dull, though a poet; Catullus and Horace, Goumy evidently thinks, are almost worthy to be Frenchmen. Cæsar he justly praises for his chaste style, while he regards Sallust as alone worthy to be compared with Thucydides. The author's views are novel and interesting; but he is too prejudiced and too much given to exaggeration to be a trustworthy guide.

The unending series, "Les Artistes Célèbres," published by the Librairie de *l'Art* in Paris (New York: Macmillan), has just been extended for the seventeenth century by A. Gazier's 'Philippe et Jean-Baptiste de Champaigne'—uncle and nephew, natives of Brussels. The elder Champaigne, thanks to the friendship of Poussin, was appointed painter to the Queen, Marie de Médicis, in 1627, and directed the decoration of the Luxembourg; afterwards painter to Louis XIII. and to Richelieu. In the Cardinal's service he took to portrait-painting, and thus secured an immortality which his more perishable work would have forfeited. The present Life gives copious examples of his admirable portraiture of great personages. Drawn by his morals and his religious convictions to the Port-Royalists, he has left most precious memorials of this company, Pascal being a notable exception. Uncle and nephew became associated together in the service of Louis XIV., as well as in relations with Port Royal, and the latter did not long survive the former. Some few examples of Jean Baptiste's portraits and sacred compositions are reproduced by M. Gazier, always from engravings, and always carelessly printed, but French "process" work seldom receives the pains bestowed upon cuts in general in this country.

A very important historical work has recently been completed by the appearance of the fourth volume of Frederik Barford's 'Danmarks Historie fra 1536–1670.' While addressing himself chiefly to popular readers, the author has made a distinct contribution to the treatment of this difficult period in Danish history. The undertaking, which extended over many years, was assisted by several grants both from the State and from private foundations.

The *American Meteorological Journal* completes its ninth volume with the April number; this being its first volume since its removal from Ann Arbor to Boston in consequence of the appointment of its former editor, Prof. M. W. Harrington, to be Chief of the Weather Bureau. The present editor, R. DeC. Ward, announces a promising future, based on an increase of subscriptions during the past year, correspondence with meteorologists in many parts of the world, and an assurance from a number of investigators of contributions for the next volume. Compared with former years, there is an encouraging increase in the number of contributions from members of the Weather Bureau. The small share taken by students in our Universities in supplying essays is regrettable. Indeed, with the exception of Harvard, which contributes a number of articles, the only ones from other universities in this country are by Prof. Todd, and by R. S. Tarr of Cornell.

A recent report of the Rhode Island Map Commission, giving an account of the completion of their duties, closes with several maps, among which is an interesting sheet of the State, on a scale of 1:250,000, with the forest areas colored green. With the exception of Aquidneck (Newport) Island, the neighborhood of Providence, and a two or three-mile strip along the seashore, decidedly the greater part of the State is tree-covered. The cleared spaces are only patchy interruptions in the green area. The occupied land lies for the greater part along the valleys, leaving the uplands wooded; and thus recalling the association of the German term, *Wald*, with what we should call upland, hill, or mountain.

California's liberality in regard to information on products, lands, and opportunities

makes a good showing in the Annual Report of the State Board of Horticulture for 1892. The purpose is not simply advertisement, but to furnish carefully weighed facts and advice on culture, productiveness, values, etc., under the very diverse conditions obtaining in the different parts of the State. The report is a solid volume of 463 pages; it contains a general report on "California Horticulturally," and on the products and capabilities of each county, by Secretary B. M. Lelong, and also particular reports on the counties, by Quarantine Officer Alexander Craw and others detailed as special agents.

The prints of Hokusai, the great Japanese artist of the past hundred years, are well known, but his paintings have only now been brought together for exhibition with the prints, affording an opportunity for serious study. This has been done at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, under the direction of Prof. E. F. Fenollosa, head of the Japanese Department, who furnishes the introduction and notes to the official catalogue of the exhibition of Hokusai and his school.

—The April *Atlantic* is distinguished by several fresh papers, of which Mr. Paul Ford's selection from the Pelham-Copley correspondence will, perhaps, be most attractive to its usual body of readers. These letters are part of the American documents which in some way came into the possession of the British Government and have remained unknown in its archives; they were written by Copley's half-brother, and describe the scenes of the opening days of the Revolution in Boston from the Tory point of view. The main incidents are the town-meeting in respect to "tea," the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and the siege of Boston. The lamentations of the writer over the misguided people and their strange enthusiasm in their folly render the spirit of the loyalists with refreshing sincerity and a blindness to future events so complete as to yield a humorous enjoyment; and, altogether, the series is a leaf of Boston history that will prove delightful to the picturesque historian. Another series of letters is contributed from the Hazlitt papers, not of much consequence in themselves, but vividly illustrative of Hazlitt's temper, and of conditions of literary advertisement and reputation in the England of Hunt, Lamb, and the great Reviewers. Mr. Henry Van Brunt writes of what the poets have failed to do in using architecture as a motive of verse or even as a decorative subsidiary; and by way of example he prints at the end a long poem of his own, describing a doorway, which is well written and is of curious interest as a piece of technical expression and of literary treatment of a theme. Mr. Andrews also contributes a noticeable discussion of the money situation from an international point of view.

—In *Harper's* the rare note of literature is struck in a posthumous poem of Lowell—"An April Birthday at Sea." The artistic life of this city gives occasion for a review of its history, by Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, beginning with the "Düsseldorf" moment, and following the successive strains of new interest and the arrival of new personalities, through "the New Path" and the epoch of 1874 down to the variety of style and subject, the vitality of the art-organizations, the large product and the multitude of names that should be "mentioned," of the present year. The final pages of Mr. Lathrop, with their three-line notices and careful discrimination between the hundred or more noticeable artists, make a conspectus such as has not been seen in our æsthetic literature since Mr. Stedman's "Twilight of the Poets" article, in which he performed a similar office of nomenclator; but in Mr. Lathrop's instance it is a throng of the morning hour. The progress he definitely shows is what every observer has noted, but he masses the evidence and groups the details of facts with a most optimistic and pleasing effect, which must make every one look forward to more exhibition with heightened interest. The main material of the number is made up of ex-Senator Ingalls's account of Kansas, Mr. Ralph's of Brooklyn, Mr. Nelson's of Washington Society, and Mr. Bigelow's of certain aspects of Russian military life.

—*Scribner's* publishes a bundle of Carlyle's interminable correspondence, which is interesting in very many ways, but only illustrates further what was known before, and sheds no new light on his career or character. These letters were addressed to Edward Irving and David Hope, a merchant of Glasgow, and the best of them are from the early period of Carlyle's manhood. In the number at large the artistic element is strongly emphasized, as if for a special occasion. Mr. Robert Blum gives his own rendering of the fascination of the East, under the title "An Artist in Japan"; Mr. Frank French illustrates his own paper on "A New England Farm," which becomes in consequence mainly "marginal" in interest; "The Restoration House" is well described and beautifully illustrated, and a similar architectural subject is treated in "Anne of Brittany's Châteaux in the Valley of the Loire." Finally, Octave Uzanne writes of the exhibition of the arts relating to women, in Paris—a careful paper, full of instruction and suggestion, which should be of much service to those interested in women's work, as a means of comparison with the exhibition at Chicago. An archæological article upon the pueblos of New Mexico completes the list.

—The *Century* is distinguished by a very long, and conscientiously minute, account of the trial of the Anarchists in Chicago, and a justification of their condemnation on legal grounds, written by the judge who presided. The story, he thinks, is not sufficiently understood by the people at large, nor the fundamental reason why the Anarchists were found guilty sufficiently appreciated. He has no difficulty in showing that the leaders preached revolutionary violence, and had entered into an organization with such violence in view as the ultimate means of bringing about their ends. His citations are voluminous to this effect; but the weight of his argument, so far as the sentence was concerned, rests on the phases of the law of conspiracy which rendered these men technically and morally guilty for the act of the unidentified bomb-thrower by which the death of the policeman was caused. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that Judge Gary does not unfold more lucidly the cumulative and narrowing trend of the facts fixing special responsibility on the defendants, instead of dwelling on the general responsibility of "the whole body of conspirators" to such an extent as to imply that Judge Gary holds that all the Anarchists were equally responsible under the law, independently of any question of their degree of nearness to the particular crime charged. But he has performed a public service by setting forth the facts and the law, as these lie in his mind, and submitting to the judgment of that "common sense" which he invoked the question in issue. At the outset he states his own point of interest in declaring that the question is not whether the Anarchists deserved death, but whether they were convicted in accordance with law, and, secondly, that they were convicted not as Anarchists but as murderers. The paper might well occasion further examination of the present justice of the law of conspiracy as affecting responsibility for death in a riot, and also of the nature of treason in our form of the State; for it is evident that what distrust of the verdict, on the legal side, exists in intelligent minds, proceeds from something obscure, something possibly antiquated, in these conceptions.

—It is curious to find a scheme, originally suggested by an American author, first carried out practically in France. The idea, we believe, had already occurred to Mr. S. S. McClure, who may now be ready to realize it in his own magazine; but it was Mr. Howells who first drew up the plans for *Every Other Week*: "We've cut loose from the old traditional quarto literary newspaper size, and we've cut loose from the old two-column big-page magazine size," says Fulkerson in the 'Hazard of New Fortunes'; "we're going to have a duodecimo page, clear, black print that'll make your mouth water; and we're going to have a fresh illustration for the cover of each number, and we ain't a-going to give the public any rest at all." This describes exactly the new French magazine called *Le Bambou*, of which I entu has published the first two numbers. Whether Dentu had read Mr. Howells, or whether it was the merest coincidence, strangely enough, he, like Fulkerson, has taken 'Tartarin sur les Alpes,' or the "Collection Guillaume" to which it belongs, as his model. *Le Bambou* has the size of one of the ordinary volumes of this series; on each cover of the two numbers issued there is a different illustration; the page is not divided into the regulation columns; and the printing and paper are alike admirable. It is true there has been in London an attempt to do very much the same thing in the *Idler*, but in the latter publication illustrations and printing have been, as a rule, so very bad that, from this point of view, it cannot be considered seriously. The letter-press in *Le Bambou* would seem meagre enough to readers accustomed to the *Century*, *Harper's*, and *Scribner's*, though the price is rather more: it costs two francs and a half a number. Each contains but three articles: a paper on "Les Petits Théâtres et Grandes Baraques," a story, "Eyrimah," by Rosny, and a monthly chronicle of no very marked interest.

—It is to the illustrations that chief attention is paid. It is worth noting that these point already to a reaction against "process," which the "Collection Guillaume" first made popular. Many are fine drawings by Marold and Gambard, but by far the larger number are nothing more nor less than photographs. All, however, are engraved, and most exquisitely and delightfully engraved, by Florian and one or two other French engravers. Now that we have had more than our fill of books and periodicals illustrated with crude "process" blocks after commonplace photographs, it is a pleasure to see how great are the artistic possibilities of a photograph in the hands of an artist like Florian. Several in the theatrical article of the second number are a trifle vulgar, but the engraving itself is always most refined and accomplished. It will be interesting to see whether Dentu can maintain the high standard he has set up. In France there is more chance perhaps than elsewhere, since the competition among publishers of periodical literature is not so close and almost ruinous in that country as in America, and, even more,

in England, where illustrated weeklies and monthlies are multiplying at a rate that promises a crash in the immediate future.

—The French are straining every nerve to make good the lack of athletics in their educational system, and, with the sports, are importing the appropriate vocabulary from England. Thus we read of the fourth "cross-country interscolaire," run on March 16 at Chaville, when the Janson-de-Sailly team won the "challenge" for the fourth successive time, by a number of points which the reports in the daily papers are careful to explain the manner of reckoning, for the benefit of the "non initiés." The close of the French football season at Easter moved M. Pierre de Coubertin to give an historical account in the *Journal des Débats* of "the conquering march of football through our country." He himself, ten years before, in the course of a tour in England "to study her civilization," had been struck with the "strangely powerful rôle" which football played in English education. The introduction of the game into France was attended by many difficulties. "To our *chauvins* it was an outrage, to teachers a disturbance, and to parents a source of anxiety." However, patriotic sensibilities were somewhat calmed by the suggestion that the foreign sport was, after all, only the French *soule* coming back from England to its native home; and, once a start was made, it was not long before many of the teachers were won over, not a few university professors even soon figuring among the converts, while here and there was found one filled with a truly apostolic zeal. As for the mothers, they still object to the blackened eyes and broken arms of their boys, but the fathers now fairly drive forth their sons to the mêlée. Already two championships are established, "le championnat inter-clubs" and "le championnat interscolaire." The season just closed has been one of "matchs exceptionnellement brillants." International contests are yet in the future. As M. de Coubertin says: "Les forces sont trop inégales pour nous autoriser à jouer ainsi l'honneur de la France. Mais cela viendra, et la France gagnera!"

—The world will be the loser if Prof. Anton Dohrn, the busy founder of the Zoölogical Station at Naples, never finds time for the personal memoirs hinted at in his report on the past and present of the station, in the Naples *Courier* of January 2, 1893. Nothing more charming in the line of narration, exposition, apology, and propitiation could be looked for from any pen. Prof. Dohrn's tact shines through it all as do his buoyant temperament, his indomitable perseverance, his foresight, and his energy. To the Minister Delbrück, who threw cold water on his appeal for a subvention from the Imperial Government, he effectively repeated the remark of an English scientist (it was in 1871) — "One consequence of the German victories will be the end of your scientific leadership. You will fall into militarism and science will lag." He dissuaded the Marine Minister from placing two naturalists on board the corvette *Garibaldi*, in its voyage round the world, and induced him rather to send to the station a promising naval officer to learn the arts of dredging and preserving. This example has been followed by other nations, and, wherever tried, has had the result of interesting all on board and of making a wholesome break in the monotony of life on distant stations. Prof. Dohrn hopes to see a floating laboratory (*laboratorio—stazione zoologica—galleggiante*) instituted in the shape of a steam cruiser. He is also convinced that the scientific world must unite in sustaining a common news summary. His experience with his own *Zoologischer Jahresbericht*, of which the burden is great, both in editing and in containing the ever-increasing bulk of matter, and his observation of the duplication going on even in the same country, lead him to insist on the evil of the present insufficiency and superabundance. With pride, but modestly, he enumerates thirty zoölogical stations all over the world of which his has been the parent since its foundation in 1874, while as he writes he sees flocking to his tables thirty-seven beneficiaries of the wise liberality of the German and Italian Governments, viz., 13 Germans, 8 Italians, 4 Spaniards, 3 Englishmen, 2 North Americans, 2 Russians, and single representatives from Norway, Belgium, Switzerland, Hungary, and Rumania.

—Signor Egisto Rossi's 'Del patronato degli emigranti in Italia e all' estero' (Rome: Società Geografica Italiana) is a report recently presented to the Italian Geographical Congress on the best means for protecting Italian emigrants against the unnecessary hardships, disillusionments, and dangers from deceit and fraud incident upon their arrival in a distant and foreign land. While Italian emigration has gone on increasing until it now surpasses that from all the other Latin countries combined, no active measures have yet been taken, as has been the case in England and in Germany, for providing intending emigrants with unprejudiced and adequate information as to the geography, climate, and social conditions of the country where they mean to settle, and as to the chances of their finding there a demand for the labor which they can furnish. Under the circumstances now prevailing, Italian emigrants, from their ignorance and poverty, are particularly liable to come to grief, either through their own simplicity or the greedy fraudulence of agents, ticket-brokers, and contractors. Against these dangers Italian immigrants have in this country no other protection than the recently founded Italian Home in New York, which has accomplished much, although on a scale small in comparison with that of the much older and larger organization which looks to the welfare of the corresponding class of Germans. The report narrates the history of the somewhat unsuccessful agitation of the subject in Italy, and states in detail the conditions under which emigration from England, Germany, and France takes place, as well as the conditions under which immigrants are received in the United States, Canada, Australia, and the South American States. Signor Rossi's scheme for the protection of emigration provides for a general association, a central office in Rome, and sub-offices in the principal cities of the kingdom, all based on the general plan of the English Emigrant's Information Office, and supported by Government aid and public and private contributions. These he hopes to see supplemented by local societies in the chief ports of entry.

VAN DYKE ON PAINTING.

Art for Art's Sake: Seven University Lectures on the Technical Beauties of Painting. By John C. Van Dyke, L.H.D., Professor of the History of Art in Rutgers College. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

Prof. Van Dyke has been a serious student of art and of criticism, and has shown a constant advance in breadth and justness of view. Every book that he has written has been an improvement on the last one, and his 'Art for Art's Sake' is both a praiseworthy and a daring effort. Critics who are not painters, as a rule, avoid all discussion of the "technical beauties of painting," and confine themselves to generalities about the "spirit of art" and the "ideal." When they do rashly touch upon matters of technic they are apt to blunder wofully and to expose themselves to the gleeful scorn of the painter. If more painters had the literary training, the life of the average art critic would be a burden to him. It is therefore no small achievement to have written, as Prof. Van Dyke has done, a series of lectures devoted to an exposition of the technical side of art in which, although there is matter for discussion as to proportion and incidence of stress, there are really no serious errors. There is an occasional vagueness and even confusion of thought and expression that betrays the lack of actual and practical knowledge of how the thing is done; but the degree of understanding of painting, as painters understand and love it, achieved by an outsider through the careful study of paintings, is both surprising and encouraging.

The lectures are seven in number and are entitled respectively "Art for Art's Sake," "Color," "Tone and Light and Shade," "Linear and Aerial Perspective," "Values," "Drawing and Composition," and "Textures, Surfaces, and Brush-work." The title of the initial lecture and of the volume is likely to provoke some antagonism, the phrase being a red rag to many, who think it conceals some dreadful immorality. Yet, if not for art's sake, for the sake of what else art should be pursued, it were difficult to say. The doctrine has, it is true, been used to cover a multitude of sins, yet it is the only true doctrine, and, as set forth by Prof. Van Dyke, is innocent enough. It is simply that the painter eternally deals with painting, and that subject and idea are indifferent to him except as they are pictorial subject and pictorial idea; that, consequently, the *motive* of a picture is often very different from the nominal subject of it, and that, if we are to have any real comprehension of painting, we must "take a lesson from the painter," and learn to enjoy his combinations of form and color in and for themselves and for the kind of pleasure that they alone can give, as we listen to music, and to consider any other ideas than purely pictorial ones as so much surplusage—tolerable and even enjoyable if they do not interfere with the pictorial ones, but never able to supply the place of the latter, or to make good art of anything that is not good in itself as form or color or light and shade. It does not follow from this, as it has sometimes been made to do, that well-painted still-life is as noble art as the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, but only that the frescoes of Michael Angelo are nobler than the pictures of Vollon, not primarily from their subjects, but because grandeur of style, severity of line, power and mastery of composition, are rarer *artistic* qualities than brilliant rendering of textures and clever handling, and reveal a higher type of mind in the artist. Prof. Van Dyke expressly excepts "historical painting" from the rule of the supremacy of purely artistic motive, but he would, perhaps, have done better to adopt the bolder and more logical course of maintaining that historical painting, as generally understood, is a *genre faux* and is rarely good art. In so far as it is, as he says, "designedly more illustrative than creative," it is bad art.

Having thus cleared the ground, Prof. Van Dyke comes to the consideration of his main subject, "the technical beauties of painting."

Color is, undoubtedly, of all the qualities of painting, that which most readily and immediately appeals to the untrained sense, and it was therefore, perhaps, judicious to neglect the logical order, which would begin with drawing, and to appeal first to his hearers' color-sense in the effort to interest them in the technic of art. There are not wanting, however, some indications that the lecturer's own progress has not yet extended to a full enjoyment of the beauties of form, and we might venture to prophesy that in some future work he will modify his present emphasis upon other qualities, and come to give more importance to line and mass. The colorist, he says, is, like the poet, "born and not made," and the saying is a common one, but is untrue, at least in its implication. A colorist must be born with an eye as a musician with an ear, but he can no more achieve mastery than can the musician without a lifetime of study and application; while the draughtsman is as much "born" as the colorist; and drawing, in any fine sense, is as absolutely unteachable to him who has not the innate sense of beauty in form and line as is color to the color-blind.

"Good drawing," says the Professor, "is not infrequently met with among all schools, but how difficult of achievement is color-harmony may be indicated by simply reciting the names of the colorists during the last four or five centuries. From the years one might think the number might be large, but in reality among the thousands of painters who have lived and produced and died, we may count the great colorists on our fingers. They are Titian, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese, Rubens, Velasquez, Delacroix, and perhaps some few others who had the color sense—the inclination rather than the consummation—like Rembrandt and Chardin."

This is grossly unfair. For one term of his comparison he takes that "good drawing" which "is not infrequently met with," *i. e.*, tolerable drawing, and for the other he selects the few supreme colorists and excludes all others—excludes even Correggio and Corot. The process might be reversed, with equal justice, as follows: Passable and even enjoyable coloring is not infrequent in either ancient or modern art, but we may count the masters of the line not only upon our fingers, but on the fingers of one hand and have the thumb over. They are Michael Angelo, Raphael, Lionardo, and perhaps Ingres or Baudry, though these last show "the inclination rather than the consummation." Such a judgment were partial, but not more so than the other. It is our own belief that really great draughtsmen have always been rather rarer than really great colorists, and that to be either is to be one of the bakers' dozen of inapproachable geniuses in the history of painting.

That Prof. Van Dyke does not succeed in giving any clear account of how color-harmony is produced is what was to be expected. He devotes a good deal more space than they are worth to various theories of color, only to conclude that they do not and cannot account for good coloring. The trouble with all theories of "complementaries" and the like is that they can deal only with those simple and unmixed hues which the painter never uses, and to reason about abstract red or green is a very different thing from producing and modulating those broken and constantly varied tints which in a picture are called by those names. Perhaps at some future date color harmony may be reduced to something like the system of musical harmony, but even then the artist will remain the creator, and work by natural and trained instinct. A contrapuntist is not a harmonist, even in music, but the painter works more like the melodist, and his work approaches inspiration. The color sense is aided and sharpened by practice and acquired habit, but no one has yet succeeded in accounting for its methods of production. As Prof. Van Dyke says: "For our practical use in trying to judge of harmonious coloring in pictures, perhaps we should pay less heed to theories than to our senses and our taste." If, then, he does not accomplish the impossible, he has given a good many hints that should be valuable to the audience for whom his work is intended, and his exposition of the theory of Fromentin (accepted by Corot and Stevens and many others), that color depends upon justness of value, is good and clear, though the theory in itself is insufficient.

The third lecture is on Tone and Light-and-Shade, and Prof. Van Dyke wrestles manfully and not unsuccessfully with the various meanings of that loosely used word "tone." We think a synthesis is possible, and that the various things called tone can be shown to be parts of tone only. Tone we take to be that quality of a painting which makes all objects in it appear to be seen under the same light and enveloped in the same atmosphere, yet each maintaining its own local color in light and in shadow. Now this is not merely a question of values, as some suppose, nor merely a question of color, as others suppose. It is values plus color that produces tone. In a black-and-white drawing, if the values are correct, the tone is good; the rendering of the exact amount of light received and reflected is sufficient. But in painting, not only must the *amount* of light be given, but its quality of warm or cold, or its *color*, and the exact way in which the color of the light affects the local color of objects in light and shadow. Add to this the effect of distance, or "aerial perspective," and if all these things are justly felt and rendered, the result is tone. In other words, tone is not one thing, but the resultant of many things. Leaving form aside, tone is simply *the whole art of painting;* and it was this that led Fromentin and Corot to speak of value as the essence of color. Beautiful color, as such, may coexist with false values, but tone cannot, and color without tone may make a rug or a stained-glass window, but not a picture.

Our author's treatment of light and shade is, on the whole, very satisfactory, though he considers it rather too much from the naturalistic point of view and not enough from the artistic. He mentions, without accepting, several rules for the proportion of light to shade in a picture, but does not clearly show how absurd they are from the lack of any method of deciding what is abstractly light or shade among the thousand varying gradations of value. Strictly speaking, there is, in good art, but a point of highest light and a point of deepest shadow, and everything else is in a middle tint of greater or less depth, so that a proportion of light to dark is nonsensical. Light-and-shade as a part of form, and as (by its definition of planes as they retreat from the light) the final essence of drawing, he does not consider.

Linear perspective is slightly treated, and it would have been better, even in so popular and unscientific a discussion of it, to have distinguished between the point of sight, which is one, and the vanishing points, which may be infinite in number. Parallel perspective is the only kind of linear perspective that Prof. Van Dyke seems to know, or at least to think it worth while to speak of. His treatment of aerial perspective is very good, and we have only to suggest that the theory of turbid media would help in the understanding of the effect of distance upon colors. This, however, is science and not art. From the point of view of art, the *reason* of the phenomena is immaterial. He is not quite right as to the order of disappearance of objects and their shadows. In broad sunlight the shadow is often much more important than the object that casts it, and will remain visible after the object has disappeared unless *linear* perspective intervenes.

The lecture on Values is excellent, and we have little criticism to make upon it beyond that implied in what we have said of the treatment of tone. The lecture on Drawing and Composition, as might be supposed from what we have said of that on color, is, perhaps, the least satisfactory in the book. The author's apparent lack of feeling for form, together with his tendency to derive his principles of art from a consideration of the facts of nature, leads him to consider drawing too much as a mere necessity of representation, and he shows little sympathy for or comprehension of beauty of line for its own sake. That harmony of arrangement in line is at least as rare and as lovely a quality as harmony of color, and that the modulation of line may be as subtle and as exquisite as the modulation of tint, he does not seem to feel or to understand. What he says is right, as far as it goes, but he does not say enough. He is better in what he has to say of composition, but does not escape a certain aridity which seems to attach to all discourses on that subject. In conclusion there is a discussion of Textures, Surfaces, and Brush-Work, which is as good as any one not a professional painter could be likely to make it. Texture is a very ticklish subject for the lay critic, and it is not surprising that while such a critic recognizes it when he sees it, he should be very vague as to how it is produced. In fact, texture is not, properly speaking, a separate quality at all. The differences between silk, velvet, and woollen, which are recognizable in a picture, are differences in form, in color, and in light and shade, and there is no way to produce texture but by study of these differences. If texture does not exist in the work of a man who can draw and paint, it is merely because, for some reason, he has not thought it worth while to study the specific forms, colors, or chiaroscuro of the particular objects he has introduced in his picture. The reason may be a deliberate choice of other and greater truths, or it may be laziness, but texture is drawing and painting and nothing else. As to brush-work, it is so inevitable that the critic who is not an artist should be unable to tell true from false mastery—not knowing what is to be represented well enough to judge of the economy of means in the representation—that this quality of painting may be said more than any other to be appreciable by the artist only. The rest of the world must be content to take his judgment on the matter. Prof. Van Dyke has made no blunders on this subject, but he does not give much help to the student.

We have necessarily devoted much of our space to a statement of those points on which we differ from Prof. Van Dyke, but it must not be supposed that we think ill of the book. On the contrary, we consider it the best treatise on the technic of painting, for general readers, that is at present obtainable, and the book most likely to aid the layman to some comprehension of the painter's view of painting—the view which is necessarily the right one, and which yet is the view that the literary

critics of art have constantly obscured rather than elucidated. Prof. Van Dyke's comprehension of this view we consider, as we have said, remarkable, and no painter of competent ability and literary training has ever tried systematically to cover the whole ground as he has done. The absolutely best writing on art has been done by painters, but it is fragmentary. Their golden words must be chosen and strung together on the thread of the reader's already acquired knowledge. It is doubtful if any painter will ever take the trouble to write a complete treatise on painting; "deeds not words" being the painter's motto. Hence we should be thankful for so good a book as this, which comes so near the truth. The illustrations, "half-tones" from well-known paintings, are twenty-four in number, well chosen and well executed, and add materially to the usefulness of the volume.

RECENT NOVELS.

The Children of the King. By F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan & Co.

Jean de Kerdren. By the author of 'Colette.' Translated by Mrs. Waugh. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Catherine. By Frances M. Peard. Harper & Bros.

Keith Deramore. By the author of 'Miss Molly.' Longmans, Green & Co.

In the Bundle of Time. By Arlo Bates. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Katharine North. By Maria Louise Pool. Harper & Bros. 1893.

It is a delicious picture of Calabria and Sorrento and Capri that Mr. Crawford gives us in the new book with the charming name. "The Children of the King" are not a brotherhood of philanthropists, but the descendants of a king or count or knight who settled in Calabria or conquered a bit of it—no one knows—and bequeathed to his posterity, even to the present time, his yellow hair and blue eyes and the only surname they know, "dei Figli del Rè." Two hardy sons of the tribe are brought by Fate into the extremely modern world of an extremely modern young woman, her mamma, and her jack-dandy, fortune-hunting lover. Mr. Crawford can do most things, but to our thinking he has not made one of his most notable successes in engrafting his romance upon a latest-day civilization. Murder does not sit easily upon shallow pates, particularly such chivalrous, high-minded murder as is dealt by one of the Children of the King. His single-ideaed passion for his beautiful employer is real enough to have manifested itself in some more probable way than drowning a fortune-hunter and himself merely to rid his beloved of an unwelcome husband. Of course, there is nothing too marvellous to happen; but the burden if not of probability, then of a temporarily illusive improbability, rests with the artist. Mr. Crawford's young girl is a pungent compound of sugar and spice with much that is nice, tempered with snaps and snails; her mercenary suitor is well drawn; the indolent, selfish mamma is a clever portrait. Ruggiero of the Children of the King and his brother Bastianello are fine types of the popular lifted out of commonplace by a legacy of the heroic; each is good in his own way, and yet they do not quite harmonize into illusion. Nor more do the two distinct styles of the book—the swift give-and-take of the conversation, and the reflections delivered in short sentences beginning with "And" which inevitably, yet inadequately, recall the Book of Acts. Yet for its virtues and attractions we commend the story to the reading public, which is not likely to wait upon commendation before reading anything from Mr. Crawford's pen.

'Jean de Kerdren' belongs to the class of pretty novels, nor is there any adjective to add to that one. If we remember aright, there was a touch of humor in its predecessor, 'Colette.' There is absolutely none in 'Jean de Kerdren.' Everything is pretty—the hero's behavior, the heroine's behavior, the landscape, the figures, the morals. The plot is quite simple. A man marries a woman out of chivalry. After marriage they fall in love with one another. She dies of consumption, and he becomes a priest—perhaps as the surest way of keeping him a widower; but this is only conjecture.

In any other connection 'Catherine' would seem a particularly bland work of fiction, but after 'Jean de Kerdren' it is almost animated. Catherine is a pretty and naughty, but not fatally naughty, little maid. Her lot is cast in Devonshire in the days of the Peninsular War and later, and her lover is fighting Bonaparte at Waterloo while she is forgetting him at home. The bitter lesson she learns, and the undeserved but expected happiness which follows the lesson, may be read in the story. The period is a becoming one for costuming and accessories, and there are graceful glimpses into both country life and the gayeties of Plymouth, with a suitably contrasting roar from the cannon of Wellington and Bony. Miss Peard is always a skilled writer, with a high-bred vocabulary, and her humor, if somewhat faded, is delicate.

'Keith Deramore' is a novel of considerable interest. It would have even more if there were less of the book and if the writing were winnowed in spots; if the hero had taken rather fewer journeys, and gone to rather fewer dinners, and stood a little less persistently with his back to the fire on the hearth-rug, that throne whence the modern hero bullies his womankind. Keith Deramore is a Prince Charming among bullies; every woman in the book is in love with him, and, of course, makes herself his footstool. When at last he marries and goes to Egypt, one is sure that the Sphinx will make eyes at him, and one trembles for Mrs. Keith. His charm is felt, however, as well as described, and extends to men as well as to women. The various other characters stand out well defined and lighted by originality, and there are frequent gleams of humor, insight, and wisdom, which, added to the fluency of the narrative, make an interesting story. It is not to be supposed that the hero is held up as an example, else one might criticise the standard of honor which permitted him to make love to his friend's betrothed while he indignantly broke his engagement with the girl who told a lie. He belongs to the type, "fascinating dog," who has made more than one novel readable, but he is less commonplace than many of his brothers, and the book is above the average in which they flourish.

Mr. Arlo Bates, in 'The Bundle of Time,' ranges over a very wide field of topics, giving us ten tales and nine interludes (a species of astral body of a play). There is child-teaching and love-making, and match-breaking and witch-burying, and tiger-killing and man-eating. Both tales and interludes are richly touched with wit and observation, and some of them are ingenious in construction and in invention. Some are delightfully true to nature, and all are deftly written, not only with a style from which mannerism is happily absent, but in trained and expressive English. We must in candor add that some of them are so frothy that it is difficult to see how they got themselves even so far solidified as to become ink; that around a few hangs an unpleasant taint; while some so closely border on silliness, and others which are good are so near to being better, that one is tempted to rechristen the contents of 'Time's Bundle' under the name of 'Narrow Escapes.'

It is as unfortunate for a heroine in fiction as it is for an actual participant in the human comedy, when she is put in situations that make demands too serious for her capabilities. In either case disappointment is inevitably the portion of those who are concerned in the results of her conduct. This is eminently true in regard to the young lady on whom Miss Pool has bestowed the somewhat stately cognomen of Katharine North. Nor is it she alone who, in the volume that bears her name, gives rise to expectations that events do not justify. Young Owen Llandaff, whose eyebrows are so exceptional as to promise for their owner something different in quality from the "rest of the lawn-tennis young men," performs nothing more remarkable than to break his engagement (in a scene of exceeding flatness) to one young woman, soon after the eyes under the conspicuous brows have become infatuated by the attractions of another. The "great public speaker," Mrs. Llandaff, lapses into the most desultory of European wanderers under the impulse of a lively sentiment for the niece discovered in the guise of a working-girl at Nantasket, where she herself thrills an audience with the working-girl theme. After much forecasting of her destiny to suffer, the heroine, who owes her birth to Roxy and Colburn North at Feeding Hills, and her complex psychology to some more inexplicable derivation, arrives merely at the anti-climax of waiving her scruples, upon the insistence of the aforesaid Owen, as to marriage after a divorce. The marriage, however, in her chrysalis period at the "Hills," to the elderly Deacon Marcellus Grove, has been no more than a forced ceremony, at the termination of which she has run away—to arrive eventually at Nantasket and mental illumination. Further absence of fulfilment awaits the hopes of humor or pathos held out by the introductions to the various whimsically dwarfed natures that people the quiet corner of the world in which the scene begins. A convincing story always strikes one as having grown, not been made. The comparisons that Miss Pool's latest venture suggests to the imagination are unfortunately with the mechanical arts rather than with nature.

SOME WASHINGTON BOOKS.

Itinerary of General Washington, from June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783. By William S. Baker. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1892.

The Story of Mary Washington. By Marion Harland. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1892.

Barons of the Potomac and the Rappahannock. By Moncure Daniel Conway. New York: The Grolier Club. 1892.

WHILE Mr. Baker's 'Itinerary of General Washington' was running through the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, we had occasion to study it carefully, and the high opinion then formed is confirmed upon its issue in a separate and much extended volume. It is exactly the work that the student requires, and it is so well done that a thorough examination has discovered

very few errors. It is because it is so good that a few improvements may be suggested. Mr. Baker has consulted printed authorities, but he seems to have paid little attention to manuscript material. Had he gone through the drafts of Washington's letters, he could have made his record even more full than it is, and it could hardly be too full for historical purposes. He could then have distinguished between headquarters, the central point of an army's activity, and the actual situation of the General—a matter that becomes of great importance at times. Thus, take the entries for October, 1777, when the letters are dated from Whitemarsh, beginning with the 21st of that month. Mr. Baker gives Whitpain from October 21 to November 1. Whitemarsh agrees with the location of Whitpain—that is, on the Skippack Road, fifteen miles from Philadelphia; but in no instance did Washington date from Whitpain, where Pickering located the army but not the General. Some confusion might occur by this use of Whitpain. It might also be wished that Mr. Baker had inserted a map of the territory covered by the General's movements. Any criticism, however, applies not to what has been done so much as to what might be done. As it is, the work is an extremely useful guide to Revolutionary history.

Of a very different quality is Marion Harland's essay on the mother of Washington. Written for the purpose of encouraging the erection of a monument to Mary Washington, it might disarm criticism did it not rest upon a tradition long since exploded. The mother shines in the light of her son. It is known that her character was a strong one; it is known that in features Washington was a Ball and not a Washington; and it is known that the mother's influence was potent in developing the remarkable balance shown by the son in whatever situation he was placed. The very few letters of Mary Washington preserved—not more than three or four—are in themselves an index to her character better than the hundred posthumous recollections of persons who began to tell of her a generation after she had passed away. Such recollections, bad as they are, are cast into shadow by the tale of Mrs. Terhune. Her research, ostentatiously heralded in the preface, has been confined, in the main, to the stupid forgeries of Walter, which were exposed as soon as published. The imaginative touches added present a picture of a matron so remarkable that we cannot but wonder that the admiration of the nation has not been turned to the mother instead of the son. Such indiscriminate praise is mischievous, and the more freely it is admitted that Washington came of very humble origin, the higher the estimation due to him for his remarkable qualities and career.

Mary Washington, as drawn in this book, never lived in Virginia. The one or two extant letters relating to her married life throw little light upon her position or training. She is best known in the last years of her life, when her son had returned from the war and found it difficult to raise money enough to meet the demands made upon him. It is not necessary to be squeamish in this matter, for the facts are accessible and are unfavorable to neither parent nor child. As early as 1756 Mary Washington borrowed money of the young soldier; and while the entries are very few before 1772, when she repaid the greater part of the sums charged against her, the borrowing becomes frequent after 1772 and continued till 1789—the year of her death. The frequent and heavy calls made upon him produced a little irritation in Washington, which was not soothed by the conduct of the mother. In 1772 he had taken her plantation at a rental, and purchased a house for her in Fredericksburg that she might be near her daughter, Betty Lewis. He was surprised, after supporting her for nine years in that condition, to learn that the Assembly of Virginia proposed to pension her because of her distresses! This reflection upon his supposed want of duty drew out a letter from him to Benjamin Harrison, asking that no such measure be even considered:

"Confident I am that she has not a child that would not divide the last six-pence to relieve her from *real* distress. This she has been repeatedly assured of by me; and all of us, I am sure, would feel much hurt at having our mother a pensioner while we had the means to support her; but, in fact, she has an ample income of her own."

Here was the index of her situation, and for two years after reports came to Washington of his mother's complaints. She wrote to his brother, John Augustine, in 1783: "I never lived soe poore in my life. Was it not for Mr. French and your sister Lewis, I should be almost starved, but I am like an old almanack quite out of date." And "upon all occasions and in all companies" she complained of the hardness of the times and of her wants and difficulties—talk which reflected not a little upon her children. Her real wants, the General thought, were fully supplied; but imaginary wants were boundless, and he intimated to his brother to "represent to her in delicate terms the impropriety of her complaints and *acceptance* of favors, even when they are voluntarily offered, from any but relations." The representations were of little effect, for, in 1787, Washington again recurs to the unreasonable demands made upon him. "I am viewed as a delinquent, and considered perhaps by the world as an unjust and undutiful son." And when she proposed to come and live with him at Mount Vernon, he frankly told her that while his house was at her service, and he would press her to accept it, it "will never answer your purposes in any shape whatsoever." For his house was like a "well-resorted tavern," and she could not be retired in any of its rooms. She remained in Fredericksburg, and, her ailment increasing, she died in 1789. The inventory of her estate would be a text for many an essay. There is no evidence that Washington was guilty of an unfilial act; but there is evidence that Mrs. Washington was not the ideal character that writers of the "sympathetic" school would have us believe. The portrait used in the book is fictitious.

Of a similar nature is Mr. Conway's 'Barons of the Potomac and the Rappahannock.' Great beauty of typography (the Grolier Club is responsible for the volume), choice illustrations, and a picturesque style cannot atone for poverty of matter. The leading contributions are some letters from Lawrence Washington, but they are buried in so many pages of rambling discourse as to be almost inaccessible, especially as the book lacks an index. With patience the reader can find some interesting and new letters; but he will be discouraged by much futile heraldic exposition and by some curious conjectures. Not content with having made the General a poet, Mr. Conway now accuses the father of the same amiable weakness. The labor and time spent upon this work are to be regretted as pretty much wasted.

Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life. By George Jacob Holyoake. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Scribners. 2 vols. 1892.

THE great Liberal movement in England which filled the third and fourth decades of this century, and of which the chief fruits were Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Bill, naturally gave birth to a number of agitators, chiefly of a very unaristocratic class, who went beyond the orthodox programme of the aristocratic Whigs. The names of these men, once famous and hateful to Conservative minds, are now little remembered even in their own country. Among them were Francis Place, the Radical tailor of Charing Cross, who it seems was the author of the renowned placard, "To stop the Duke, run for gold"; Carlile the publisher, the political opposite of Carlyle the philosopher; Thomas Cooper, who still lives in literature as the author of 'The Purgatory of Suicides'; Ernest Jones, Henry Vincent, Feargus O'Connor, and, not least, Mr. George Jacob Holyoake himself. The individuals of this group, of course, varied much in ability, purity of aim, and the sanity of their character and objects. Some of them were mere agitators, or even worse; others were real though humble precursors of more extended reforms to come. In the whole group there is not a more respectable figure than that of our autobiographer. He is notable especially for his freedom from bitterness, social or industrial, and for the good humor with which he speaks even of those at whose hands he suffered oppression. Peace with justice evidently is, and appears always to have been, his aim. In this respect he presents an agreeable contrast to many labor journalists and other industrial agitators of the present day, whose object it seems to be to instil venom into the heart of the artisan, to lead him to fix his hopes not on self-help or self-improvement, but on confiscation, and to bring about a war of classes.

Mr. Holyoake gives us a dismal picture of artisan life and of the relations between employer and employed as they were in England half a century ago, but he does not deny that there has been a great change for the better, and he lets us see that even in those days intelligence and probity in the artisan had their reward. He was himself, however, better known as a preacher of secularism than as an industrial reformer. It was in lecturing on secularism at Cheltenham, which was a highly religious city and under the dominion of Close, a great Evangelical leader, that he committed the offence against the blasphemy laws which entailed on him some months of imprisonment. He does not tell us exactly what he said in his lecture, but it is clear that his offence did not go beyond heresy, whereas the offences of others mentioned by him as sufferers under the blasphemy laws did go beyond heresy, and amounted to positive outrage on the feelings of a religious community. It was so in the case of Pooley, the Cornish heretic, who was sentenced by the late Judge Coleridge, and about whom there was a fierce controversy between Buckle and the late Lord Chief Justice. Good sense and toleration had advanced so far that blasphemy was treated by the more enlightened judges at least as an offence not against the majesty of God, but against the King's peace, it being assumed that an attack upon the religious sentiments of the community would lead to a riot. Mr. Justice Erskine, in sentencing Mr. Holyoake, was careful to state that "the arm of the law was not stretched out to protect the character of the Almighty," and "the law did not assume to be a protector of God." The real fact was that the arm of the law was stretched out to protect the clergy and the privileges of a State church. About the last of religious prosecutions has now been heard, even in the Old World.

Mr. Holyoake came across a number of men of the highest eminence, English, French, and Italian, but he has naturally less to tell us about them than about those of his own circle. He, however, gives us some curious details concerning Italian and French conspirators and spies. It is rather strange to find in the autobiography of a social and philosophical reformer a prize-fight which the writer reported for a paper, narrated not only with full detail, but with evident gusto. This regenerator of the species had evidently not doffed the John Bull. There is also a rather equivocal passage in which Mr. Holyoake, with no less delight, recounts the part he played in the construction and testing of dynamite bombs, such as afterwards were used by Orsini. He seems, nevertheless, to have been persuaded that these were to be used in legitimate warfare and in the cause of Italian independence. At all events, he told his friends that "he had not made up his mind that murder was a mode of progress." The tyrannicides probably replied that when murder proved a mode of progress, it was not called murder.

A Japanese Bride. By Naomi Tamura. Harper & Bros.

THIS booklet of ninety-two pages, in Harpers' Black and White Series, has a value wholly out of proportion to its modest dimensions. It is probably the first revelation of the social life of Japan made by a native, frankly and without hesitation or fear. Indeed, even though it is written in English, one acquainted with the state of things in Japan wonders at the author's boldness. He does not spare criticism of the Government, which ordains and maintains the social laws. It is notorious that the Mikado, who still officially and ostentatiously claims descent from the heavenly gods, and is the legal and executive representative of deity, is a polygamist. He has, besides his legal wife, the Empress, in theory a dozen concubines, practically as many as he chooses. While Japan is outwardly adopting selected features of Western civilization, the practice of the Court is that of the average Asiatic or African despot. One of the curious anomalies of the time is, that while the question of the abolition of licensed prostitution has been won in general by the reformers, to be dealt with through local option, and by actual vote gained in five or six prefectures, the ultimate sanction must be given by a ruler who clings to the old traditions and practice. Fortunately, however, a law has been passed which, among the nobles, prevents any but the offspring of the true wife from inheriting a title. Whether this law will be cordially accepted and carried out in practice is one of the vital questions in Japan.

The author of this remarkable book is Mr. Naomi Tamura, who has a pure Japanese name, despite the nominal coincidence with one of the characters in the Book of Ruth. He is a member of a prominent family in Japan and came to America some years ago to be educated, spending at least four years, chiefly in the schools of theology at Princeton and Auburn. Evidently he has been stirred up by some of the glowing descriptions of Japan, in which the Oriental Islands appear as a paradise in which no serpent has trailed its slime. He is a genuine realist, and gives the facts as they are, without regard to mere sentiment. In his preface he pictures the age of danger and the age of confusion in the Japan of our day. Old men, he says, are content to marry in accordance with the old customs; but young men wish to marry in the foreign way, yet without any moral restraint. In a word, just as our young men go to Japan and wish to enjoy all that feasts the eyes without regard to moral sanctions, Occidental or Oriental, so in Japan the danger comes from the men of the new generation borrowing our social freedom without our restraints. Having both the native and the foreign vision, Mr. Tamura pictures the age of transition without admiration, yet without cynicism. In his treatment of the theme he shows that, despite the iron law of Confucianism, the poetry and sentiment based on the mythology of Shintō and the preaching and dogma of Buddhism, human nature in Japan is pretty much the same as everywhere under the sun. Without ridicule or bitterness, but faithfully acknowledging the facts, he declares that nine out of ten ladies in Japan obey their husbands, not joyfully, but unwillingly; that "the Japanese wedding solemnity does not indicate the purity of our hearts or the sacredness of the marriage institution." In his treatment of the subject, he discusses "why we marry," showing that it is not for the love of the individual, but for the maintenance of the family, and is largely an impersonal matter, in which the individual withers and the institution lives on. He describes the Japanese courting, showing what a formal and refrigerated thing it is compared with what the Irish call "sparking." The go-between and his or her work are described, the preparation for the wedding outlined, and the marriage ceremony pictured, not as it is caricatured or hopelessly jumbled in American church fairs or young ladies' money-raising tea-parties, but as it is in fact, with its artistic symbols and its social ceremonies. He tells of the honeymoon, which in reality does not exist in Japan; but he discusses the subject in order to show the difference between Western and Eastern customs, which, indeed, he does in detail throughout the book. The life of the bride and bridegroom at home is also described, and there are four or five passable illustrations to assist the imagination of the Western reader. The last chapter treats of the mother and grandmother, and shows beautifully that filial loyalty which is the strong base of Japanese civilization. The wife and mother in the far Oriental household looks forward to the time of her retirement from the active duties of her position as to the happiest period of her life, when she will receive the reverence and tender treatment of her sons and daughters.

Throughout the work the author shows that thorough acquaintance with the details of Japanese life which one would naturally expect, and he gives in condensed form the rules or commandments for the bride, wife, and daughter-in-law, specifies the grounds of divorce, and, with a very sparing use of native words, makes the subjects remarkably clear. Had Mr. Tamura quoted the official statistics, the divorces and marriages—one divorce to every three marriages—his statement would have received powerful reinforcement. In addition to the abundant information furnished and the light cast upon Japanese social life, there is evidence on every page that when in America Mr. Tamura must have made, by close observation and long experience, a careful study of our own social conditions. Furthermore, there is upon many pages a pleasing lambency of wit. Our Japanese, apparently, enjoys a joke, and does not object to telling one at his own expense or that of his country, while not sparing the hurried American. It may be that the author goes too far in his unconcealed admiration of social life in Christendom; and it is more than probable that while in America he saw in the homes he visited a condition of things above the average. But, apart from all criticism, this little book is a noteworthy addition to the knowledge we possess of the interior of homes in Japan. What Prof. Morse's book is for the outside, this monograph of Mr. Tamura's is for the inside, of 'Japanese Homes.'

The Private Life of the Great Composers. By J. F. Rowbotham. Thomas Whittaker. Pp. 340.

THE reader of this book, if he knows anything about its author, will be tempted to follow the example of many young ladies when they take up a novel—read the last chapter first. Five years ago Mr. Rowbotham wrote a remarkable magazine article entitled "The Wagner Bubble Burst." Now, if Wagner is merely a bubble, and burst at that, how does he happen to get into a list of fifteen "great composers" whose private life is to be commented on? Has Saul turned Paul? A glance at Mr. Rowbotham's pages acquits him of this suspicion; although he places Wagner among the "great composers," he still thinks very little of him. He has a perfect right to his opinion, but why does he make statements so utterly at variance with facts as this, for example, in speaking of the building of the Bayreuth Theatre—that Wagner pesters the architect "with all sorts of suggestions, which are courteously put aside by that functionary as totally impractical and undesirable"? He not only tells us that Wagner's poetry is "very poor stuff," but intimates rather strongly that Mr. Corder's translation is perhaps an improvement on it! One who has written a history of music should not make such an elementary mistake as to state (329) that "change of time" affects "tone-color." Mr. Rowbotham tries to give an account of the Tetralogy, but, "for the sake of brevity," omits mention of "Siegfried," which is very much like writing about Homer and omitting mention of the 'Iliad' for lack of space. But the funniest thing is a reference (327) to "the period of his [Wagner's] life which will commend itself most strongly to the sympathies of the world at large." What period? Why, the period when he was arranging popular operatic airs for the cornet-à-piston!

It would not be fair, however, to judge Mr. Rowbotham's book entirely by his puerile remarks on Wagner. The other composers included in his list—Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Bach, Handel, Gluck, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schubert, Liszt, Rossini, Schumann, Donizetti, Meyerbeer—are much more sensibly dealt with. In the chapter on Liszt our author makes the startling assertion that "in the Symphonic Poem he has achieved the legitimate development of the symphony, and, we may add, the only form in which the symphony, if it is to last, can endure." This is quite true, but it is the rankest heresy to say so, for the Symphonic Poem is simply Wagnerism applied to the symphony. Evidently Mr. Rowbotham's critical equilibrium is somewhat unstable. His essays, on the whole, are readable, although they are simple compilations. They appear to have been written for some juvenile magazine. A useful feature is a concise list of important compositions appended to each chapter. There is no occasion, however, for a long disquisition on Beethoven's nine symphonies in a chapter purporting to be on his "private life."

The Land of Home Rule. An Essay on the History and Constitution of the Isle of Man. By Spencer Walpole. Longmans, Green & Co.

THE Isle of Man is a museum of constitutional antiquities. Usages which we associate with the political history of England in the seventeenth, the fifteenth, and even the thirteenth century are there to be found side by side with the most modern experiments. As in the great neighboring island in the early years of William III., there is still no Cabinet, and the Governor has a real power of veto; as there under Elizabeth, political parties still have no existence; as was largely the case in England in the later middle ages, the revenue is derived from permanent customs duties, and the Legislature "cannot stop the machinery of government by withholding supplies." The House of Keys has not yet, what the House of Commons acquired under Henry IV., the exclusive right of originating money bills; and it may cast some light on the still uncertain question whether the two English houses were ever united to learn that "when the Tynwald," the Manx Legislature, "meets for financial purposes, the two branches sit together." We may go even behind the period when Parliament was forming itself to the period when royal courts of justice were first making their appearance; for, in Man, the Governor still dispenses justice in person, and presides, like Henry the Second, over the courts of law. And, finally, the open-air meeting of the Tynwald on St. John's Day for the promulgation of the statutes passed during the year has an aspect so archaic that even courts of law seem modern in comparison.

The annals of the island, in like manner, read like an epitome of British history, though with the sequence of movements strangely distorted. The struggle between the saintly Bishop Wilson and the governors in the early years of the eighteenth century over ecclesiastical discipline involved the same principles and even touched some of the precise questions that had been at issue in the contest between Becket and Henry II.; and the words of Gov. Horne maintaining that "the Right Honourable the Lord of this Isle"—the Earl of Derby—was "Chief of the Holy Church of this Island," sound like an echo of Henry VIII.'s great Act of Supremacy. The Manx "Act of Settlement" in 1703, "converting a whole nation of leaseholders into perpetual tenants at a low quit-rent," presents an obvious parallel to recent Irish legislation. The refusal of the English Government in 1838 to allow the establishment of an elected Chamber, and its subsequent change of attitude, may almost be regarded as a mere reflection of the course of contemporary British colonial policy. To the statesmen of Downing Street the case of Canada and the case of Man presented features of similarity.

A country like this had an obvious claim upon a Governor who was also an historian of repute, and the present volume shows that Mr. Spencer Walpole has not been deaf to its appeal. It could be wished that he had not yielded to the temptation to give his book an attractive title. It is, of course, a striking thing that here, almost in the geographical centre of the British Isles, an island not so large as an average English county should have retained its own Legislature, while Scotland and Ireland, incomparably more powerful, should have lost theirs. It is interesting to know that the tendency during the last fifty years has been towards greater autonomy; that when the House of Keys was reformed in 1869, Tynwald was intrusted with larger financial powers, and that "there is an increasing indisposition on the part of the Tynwald to allow the English Parliament to legislate" for them. The feeling of nationality, even when it asserts itself in a very small field, is the same feeling at bottom as that which we admire in the case of Germany or Italy, and always needs to be taken into account. But there are two considerations which prevent even those who sympathize with the demand for Irish home rule, like the present writer, from drawing any lessons from the constitution of Man. The first is the character of that constitution itself. The House of Keys, though it has been allowed a voice in the disposition of a certain part of the public revenue, is very far indeed from controlling the purse-strings; the upper house, or Council, possesses coördinate authority with it, and seven out of the eight members of the Council are nominated by the Crown; while the Governor, a nominee of the English Ministry, possesses a right of veto which he would not hesitate to use. And, in the second place, the population numbers only some 54,000. In spite, therefore, of its separate history and curious constitution, its political interests cannot help being on very much the same scale as those which find expression in an English municipal or county council. It may be added that Mr. Spencer Walpole fails altogether in the attempt to present anything like a consistent theory of the constitutional relations of Man and England. Its constitutional history during the last two or three centuries is, in truth, made up of sheer forgetfulness on the part of the English Parliament, varied by acts of power for which a theoretic justification is hard to find; of insular independence and of insular adroitness in so quickly following in the train of English legislation as to prevent friction.

Mr. Walpole's book is a creditable piece of work, the result of a good deal of reading and careful thought. It belongs to the class of popular local histories, and it is a dignified and useful specimen of its class. Mr. Walpole does not succeed in rendering the centuries of Norse, of Scotch, and of Stanley rule interesting; to do that would require more knowledge of events than is as yet accessible, an eye for character and episode, and a moving style. He has, at any rate, tried to disentangle the threads already in our hands, and to present a tolerably continuous and intelligible story. What we are perhaps more justified in regretting is that Mr. Walpole has not perceived the peculiar interest of the social and economic history of his territory. Here was a Celtic population, subjected alternately to Norse, to Scotch, and to English influences. How did its social life shape itself? We are told of "manors"; were they like the English or like the Welsh? When did the term first appear? What were the classes of tenants, the extent of their holdings, and their relative numbers? All these are questions the answers to which would have more than an insular bearing. They would help us to solve the larger difficulties presented by the social development of the surrounding countries. Manx history, it is evident already, would present us with many suggestive parallels. Thus, the conversion by Lord Derby, in 1645, of his customary tenants into leaseholders was exactly what Queen Elizabeth did with some of her Welsh tenants in 1562, and what Fitzherbert recommended to English landlords generally in 1539. The main difference was that the tenants in Man, aided by the influence of Bishop Wilson, were able afterwards to reverse the process, and obtain security of tenure at a quit-rent.

Still, we will be content with what we have if only in the second edition—which is sure to come, if a reasonable proportion of the hundreds of thousands of Lancashire tourists do their duty—Mr. Walpole will provide an index. When will authors, especially authors who do not belong to the professional writer or scholar class, feel the exceeding sinfulness of this little sin of omission?

How to Know the Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Starr Dana. Illustrated by Marion Satterlee. Charles Scribner's Sons.

EVERY flower-lover who has spent weary and sometimes fruitless hours puzzling over a botanical key in the effort to name unknown plants, will welcome this modest but satisfactory book, which stands ready to lead him to the desired knowledge by a royal road. The excellent pictures alone, of which there are 104, nearly all original drawings from nature, are generally sufficient to identify the flowers they represent, and the butterfly weed, the touch-me-not, some orchids, and some of the compositæ and umbelliferæ, any of which it might baffle the inexpert to analyze, are thus recognized at a glance. The arrangement is by colors (a plan suggested by a chance paragraph of John Burroughs's); and the happy device of printing in capitals at the upper corner of each page the color of the flowers described below makes it possible to let the leaves fly like a windmill while you search for a particular flower, without risk of passing the place. A secondary principle of arrangement is by seasons. In each section the flowers are described as nearly as possible in the order of their blossoming.

The descriptions are not too coldly scientific to be interesting. A thousand little peculiarities of habit are mentioned, besides medicinal or magical virtues real or supposed. Occasional bits of poetry and curious information about various plants are sprinkled over the pages. It has not escaped notice, for instance, that the violet sometimes carries her proverbial modesty so far as to attend to the fertilization of her flowers in the bud, and actually under ground at that, finally pushing up a pod of seeds where we expected a flower. Altogether the book is well fitted to the need of many who have no botanical knowledge and yet are interested in wild flowers; and it will both help them to name the plants which naturally attract their attention, and point out the rarer ones which may be searched for with hopes of success at any given time and place. The region whose flowers are described is not very exactly defined, but seems to include the Northern and Middle States as far west as Chicago.

The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence. Translated by J. G. Rosengarten from Max von Elling's 'Die Deutschen Hilfstruppen in Nordamerikanischen Freiheitskrieg.' [Munsell's Historical Series, No. 12.] Albany. 1892.

ELLING'S work, originally published in 1863, is a standard one, and most of its material has been used by later writers, but this paraphrase, though not so valuable as it would have been before the appearance of Mr. Lowell's book on the Hessian troops, forms a useful pendant to Stone's 'Letters of Brunswick and Hessian Officers' in the same series. It will afford some who would not consult the original a chance for nearer acquaintance with those once dreaded Hessians, whose evil repute still shadowed the school-books of our boyhood. Thus approached, they turn out a commonplace Ger-

man soldiery, whose adventures are not very striking, and whose lives would seem to have been no bad risk for the underwriters of their day. They fought, and fought well, in a good many battles, and if not many were killed, a goodly number were captured, particularly at Saratoga. The history of these troops and their detention at Cambridge is famous through the memoirs of the Riedesels. It is to be regretted that the troops were ill-housed and ill-treated; that the officers could find no fit society among generals and colonels who came from the shop and the hayfield and had never "followed the wars abroad"; but much must be pardoned the colonial militiamen, who, not being versed in European codes of military honor, looked upon the strangers as hirelings and intruders in a family quarrel. After all, many of the Germans remained here as settlers at the close of the war.

The translation is accurate, but the book, of course, has suffered greatly in the process of condensation. The original, like most German histories, had little to lose in style, but that little is here lost. The roster of German officers has been considerably enlarged, and the addition of indexes of places and of names is much to be commended.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adams, W. I. L. Amateur Photography. Baker & Taylor Co. 50 cents.
Appleton, Prof. W. H. Greek Poets in English Verse. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. 2d ed. for 1893. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Assollant, Alfred. Une Aventure du Célèbre Pierrot. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
Atkinson, Edward. The Science of Nutrition. Boston: Damrell & Upham. 75 cents.
Balfour, Henry. The Evolution of Decorative Art. Macmillan. $1.25.
Barker, E. H. Wanderings by Southern Waters: Eastern Aquitaine. Appletons.
Benton, Joel. Greeley on Lincoln. With Mr. Greeley's Letters to C. A. Dana and a Lady Friend. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.
Billings, Dr. J. S. Ventilation and Heating. The *Engineering Record.*
Blackburn, Henry. Artistic Travel in Normandy, Brittany, the Pyrenees, Spain and Algeria. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.; New York: Scribners. $3.75.
Black, W. Shandon Bells. New and revised ed. Harpers.
Bourget, Paul. Un Scrupule. Paris: Alphonse Lemerre; New York: Amblard & Meyer Frères.
Brewer, R. F. Orthometry: A Treatise on the Art of Versification. With a new and complete Rhyming Dictionary. Putnams. $2.
Bridge, Horatio. Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Harpers.
Bright, Prof. J. W. The Gospel of St. Luke in Anglo-Saxon. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. $1.30.
Burney, Frances. Evelina; or, The History of a Young Lady's Entrance into the World. 2 vols. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $2.
Candlish, Prof. J. S. The Biblical Doctrine of Sin. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; New York: Scribners. 60 cents.
Cauvain, Henri. A Village Priest. F. Warne & Co. 35 cents.
Chamberlain, Prof. B. H., and Mason, W. B. A Handbook for Travellers in Japan. 3d ed. London: Murray: New York: Scribners. $5.
Cowles, M. L. Redbank: Life on a Southern Plantation. Boston: *Arena* Publishing Co. 50 cents.
Crawford, F. M. To Leeward. Macmillan. $1.
Crockett, S. R. The Stickit Minister, and Some Common Men. Macmillan. $1.75.
Doumic, René. De Scribe à Ibsen: Causeries sur le Théâtre Contemporain. Paris: Paul Delaplane.
Dufayard, Prof. Ch. Le Connétable de Lesdiguières. Paris: Hachette.
Ebner-Eschenbach, Marie von. The Child of the Parish. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
Farjeon, B. L. The Last Tenant. Cassell. $1.
Fenn, G. M. Witness to the Deed. Cassell. $1.
Ganot's Physics. 14th ed., revised and enlarged. William Wood & Co.
Gazier, A. Philippe et Jean-Baptiste de Champaigne. [Les Artistes Célèbres.] Paris: *L'Art;* New York: Macmillan.
Gerson, F. N. Some Verses. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co.
Gervais, Paul. Un Cas de Conscience. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
Gissing, George. The Odd Women. Macmillan. $1.
Glazebrook, R. T. Laws and Properties of Matter. [Modern Science Series.] Appletons.
Gordon, Sir Arthur. The Earl of Aberdeen. [The Queen's Prime Ministers.] Harpers.
Harrison, Frederic. Annals of an Old Manor-House, Sutton Place, Guilford. Illustrated. Macmillan.
Hobbes, J. O. A Study in Temptations. Cassell. 50 cents.
Jarchow, H. N. Forest Planting. Illustrated. Orange Judd Co. $1.50.
Knowlton, J. A. Txleama: A Tale of Ancient Mexico. Boston: J. G. Cupples Co. $1.25.
Lecky, W. E. H. A History of England in the Eighteenth Century. 7 vols. New ed. Appletons.
Lecky, W. E. H. A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century. 5 vols. New ed. Appletons.
Lee, Sidney. Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. XXXIV. Llwyd—Maccartney. Macmillan. $3.75.
León, N. P. de. The Columbus Gallery. N. Ponce de León.
Littell's Living Age. Jan.—March, 1893. Boston: Littell & Co.
Lods, Adolphe. L'Evangile et l'Apocalypse de Pierre. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
Low, D. A., and Bevis, A. W. A Manual of Machine Drawing and Designing. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Memoirs of Baron de Marbot. 4th ed., slightly abridged. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Mivart, St. George. American Types of Animal Life. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.
Morse, J. T., Jr. Abraham Lincoln. [American Statesmen.] 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Müller, W. Max. Asien und Europa nach Altägyptischen Denkmälern. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann.
Pitman, Isaac. Complete Phonographic Instructor. Isaac Pitman & Sons. $1.50.
Reid, T. W. Gladys Fane: A Story of Two Lives. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
Rhoades, James. The Æneid of Virgil Translated into English Verse. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.
Rogers, Mrs. C. K. The Philosophy of Singing. Harpers.
Rutherford, Mark. The Revolution in Tanner's Lane. Cassell. $1.
Sanderson, Edgar. Epitome of the World's History. Part II., Modern. Boston: Boston School Supply Co.
Sargent, J. O. Horatian Echoes: Translation of the Odes of Horace. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Scott, Prof. F. N. De Quincey's Essays on Style, Rhetoric and Language. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. 60 cents.
Shoemaker, M. M. Eastward to the Land of the Morning. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.
Thanet, Octave. Stories of a Western Town. Scribners. $1.25.
The Letters of Charles Dickens. 1833—1870. Macmillan. $1.
Tucker, B. R. Instead of a Book: A Fragmentary Exposition of Philosophical Anarchism. The Author.
Vannah, Kate. From Heart to Heart. Boston: J. G. Cupples Co. $1.25.
Watson, W. Excursions in Criticism. London: Elkin Mathews & John Lane; New York: Macmillan. $2.
Wharton, Annie H. Through Colonial Doorways. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.
Winter, William. George William Curtis: A Eulogy. Macmillan. 75 cents.
Wolff, H. W. People's Banks: A Record of Social and Economic Success. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Wood, Rev. C. J. Survivals in Christianity. Macmillan. $1.50.

IMPORTANT SCIENCE BOOKS

A Revised and Enlarged Edition of

Remsen's Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

NEW FEATURES: (1) Chapters on Organic Chemistry, (2) Expanded Treatment of Metals, (3) Rearrangement of Theoretic Matter. *Printed from entirely new plates.* To teachers, $1.12; by mail, $1.28. (Ready in June.)

Allen's Laboratory Physics.

A manual to supplement the regular text-book with quantitative experiments for pupils to perform individually and simple enough for schools. *Pupils' edition.* To teachers, 80c.; by mail, 89c. Teachers' edition, $1, $1.10.

Bessey's Essentials of Botany.

Pays particular attention to the life of flowerless as well as of flowering plants. To teachers, $1.08; by mail, $1.19.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

A GRAND COMBINATION.

YALE MIXTURE

FOR THE PIPE.

A Delightful Blend of St James Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

Marburg Bros.

New. THE REALM OF NATURE. An Outline of Physiography. By H. R. Mill of Edinburgh. Maps and Illustrations. $1.50 net.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the *F. Crosby Co.,*
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature. *56 West 25th St., New York.*

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Wagner and His Works.

The Story of his Life, with Critical Comments. By HENRY T. FINCK. With Portraits. 2 vols., crown 8vo, $4.00.

Mr. Finck's familiarity with the vast volume of Wagner literature, his ardent and uncompromising admiration for Wagner's genius, and his aggressive, racy style, give to his book both a lasting value and a piquant flavor which every music lover will appreciate. The book is both a full review of Wagner's life, and a summary and critical analysis of the musical and poetic contents of his writings, rich in anecdote and apposite quotation.

Homes in City and Country

By RUSSELL STURGIS, JOHN W. ROOT, BRUCE PRICE, DONALD G. MITCHELL, SAMUEL PARSONS, JR., and W. A. LINN. With 100 illustrations. 8vo, $2.00.

This book relates to home winning and to the characteristic features of city, suburban, and country-houses, with suggestions by acknowledged authorities as to the most desirable features of each class. Coöperative house-building is fully explained. The illustrations represent American architecture from Colonial times to the present.

Art Out of Doors.

Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER. 12mo, $1.50.

Landscape gardening as an art, in its practical application to the beautifying of country-places, is the subject of this book. Mrs. Van Rensselaer discusses the treatment of the grounds, roads, and paths, plazzas, pattern beds, trees and shrubs, etc., with a fine artistic taste and a very genuine love of nature.

How to Know the Wild Flowers.

A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. WILLIAM STARR DANA. With over 100 illustrations by MARION SATTERLEE. Square 12mo, $1.50 *net*.

"With this compact and intelligible guide the least learned lover of floral beauty may acquire with ease and pleasure a store of information of lasting benefit. Over 400 flowers are described. The book is got up in excellent style, and the illustrations are real works of art."—*Boston Beacon.*

Social Strugglers.

By Prof. H. H. BOYESEN. 12mo, $1.25.

Prof. Boyesen's story is an account of the struggles of a Western family transplanted to New York to attain social distinction. The book is both entertaining as a picture of life, involving a delightful love story, and valuable as a study of contemporary social tendencies.

Stories of a Western Town.

By OCTAVE THANET. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. 12mo, $1.25.

"It is a genuine pleasure to have the opportunity of calling attention to a volume of tales so good, so wholesome, and so fresh as these. The book should become a general favorite."—*Boston Courier.*

Island Nights' Entertainments.

The Beach of Falesá, The Bottle Imp, and Isle of Voices. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.25.

"Some of the most characteristic and best work of Robert Louis Stevenson is found in the volume. It is most delightful."—*Boston Traveller.*

Life of Michel Angelo.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. With 50 illustrations. New and cheaper edition. 2 vols., 8vo, $7.50.

"Mr. Symonds's knowledge of Renaissance history and literature is vast, and his competence as critic and investigator is undoubted. His 'Life' is an admirable and solid work."—*The Nation.*

*** *Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

NEW BOOKS.

A PATHFINDER IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

For the use of Teachers and Normal Schools. By W. F. GORDY and W. I. TWITCHELL. Complete in one volume, $1.20 net.

The authors tell when and where and how to begin the study of history, how to use pictures, group topics, describe manners and customs, collect facts, use supplementary reading, etc., and lay out a complete course of reading in United States History, etc.

"It is the completest handbook of United States History we have ever seen, and it should be in the hands of every teacher in schools where history is taught."—*Teachers' World.*

CARPENTRY FOR BOYS.

ELEMENTARY WOODWORK FOR MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES.

Designed to give fundamental instruction in the use of the principal tools needed in Carpentry and Joinery. By GEORGE B. KILBON, Principal of Manual Training, Springfield, Mass. Cloth, 75 cents net; by mail, 85 cents.

This work, which consists of a series of sixteen lessons, is the result of several years experience in Manual Training. The arrangement is from the easy to the difficult by successive steps, and it is designed to give boys of twelve years and upwards a command of the use of the principal woodworking tools. The work is very fully illustrated.

FOR PARENTS AND KINDERGARTENERS

FROEBEL LETTERS.

With Explanatory Notes and Additional Matter, by A. H. HEINEMANN. Portraits and illustrations. Cloth, $1.25.

The universal interest in the system of Kindergartens leads teachers and parents to study the ideas of the Founder, and to welcome any elucidation of the subject. The letters, never before published, with the copious explanatory notes of the editor, will be invaluable to all who are interested in the training of children.

PRICE REDUCED.

METHODS AND AIDS IN GEOGRAPHY

For the use of Teachers. By CHARLES F. KING, author of "Picturesque Geographical Readers," etc. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.20 net. A revised edition containing much new matter.

"This is a practical book for the use of practical teachers. It is evidently a working book in geography. It is prepared to help teachers 'to help pupils to help themselves,' according to the true spirit of the new education. Mr. King tells what illustrations to use, what selections to read from other books, what topics to treat in detail, and what to pass over hastily. A well-arranged course of study is given, with all necessary adjuncts for carrying it out."—*Education.*

LET HIM FIRST BE A MAN!

Essays chiefly relating to education and culture, by W. H. VENABLE, LL.D. Price, $1.25.

"It would be difficult to name a modern book upon the subject of education which is more charming, useful, and original. It takes a broad view of the subject, and gathers all into the thought which is expressed by the title—'Let Him First Be a Man!'"—*Boston Times.*

THE SPIRIT OF THE NEW EDUCATION.

By LOUISA PARSONS HOPKINS, Supervisor of Boston Public Schools. Price, $1.50.

"A series of thoughtful essays are presented by Louisa Parsons Hopkins in book form under the title given above. Some of the subjects are 'Manual Training,' 'The Moral Problem in the Public Schools,' 'Woman's Work in Education,' 'Secret of the Kindergarten.' The position of the writer as a supervisor of public schools in Boston and as the author of a series of valuable educational works gives an authority and importance to this little volume that cannot be questioned."—*Boston Transcript.*

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION AND ORGANIZATION IN THE SCHOOLS OF GERMANY.

By JOHN T. PRINCE, Mass. State Board of Education. A new edition revised. Cloth, $1.00 net. By mail, $1.15.

"Mr. Prince has peculiar fitness for writing such a book as this. The book is plainly written, and is suited to the requirements of those who wish to know what the German teacher does and how he does it. In his final chapter he institutes some comparisons between their schools and ours, and gives some hints that will be exceedingly valuable to every intelligent reader. This is one of the books every teacher should read."—*Educational Courant.*

OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

Copies of any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price. For prices and terms of introduction on our school text-books, write

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers,

BOSTON.

Our New Books.

JUST OUT:

Completion of Pierce's Life of Sumner.

Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner.

Volumes III. (1845 1860) and IV. (1860 1874). By EDWARD L. PIERCE. 8vo. Cloth. Uniform with Volumes I. and II. With two portraits. $6.00.

The entire manuscript of the work was read by George William Curtis some months before he died. Mr. Curtis took a deep interest in the book, and in criticism of it wrote to Mr. Pierce the following appreciative words: "In commenting upon your work I have spoken plainly of any suggestions that occurred to me, but I am afraid that I have not taken care to express my admiration of it as the most thorough and conscientious biography of a public man that we have. Your patient diligence and complete research are without example in uch work, and I think often of your remark to me that it had taken your life to write Sumner's."

Mr. Pierce, as is well known, was designated in Mr. Sumner's will as one of his literary executors, but he desired having Motley or Curtis or Dana prepare the biography. They turned the request, however, back to Mr. Pierce, and so in 1877 he began that work which he has now completed. As Mr. Pierce is an extremely conscientious writer and an ardent admirer of Mr. Sumner, he spared no pains in preparing the book, and read nearly all the 40,000 letters which Mr. Sumner left in his library—the sum total of nearly all that statesman's correspondence.

Complete sets of the MEMOIR AND LETTERS OF CHARLES SUMNER, 4 vols., cloth, in box. $12.00.

A Great Man of the Provinces in Paris.

By HONORÉ DE BALZAC. Being the second part of "Lost Illusions." Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, half Russia, $1.50.

Destiny.

By SUSAN EDMONSTONE FERRIER. 2 vols. 16mo. Half Russia. With photogravures from designs by Merrill. Uniform with our edition of "Jane Austen." $2.50.

Complete sets of Miss Ferrier's Novels, containing "Marriage," "The Inheritance," and "Destiny," 6 vols., half Russia, in box. $7.50.

Patriotism and Science.

Some Studies in Historic Psychology. By WILLIAM MORTON FULLERTON. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

TWO RECENT BOOKS.

Some Passages in the Practice of Dr. Martha Scarborough.

By HELEN CAMPBELL. 16mo, cloth, $1.

"I can hardly imagine a more helpful book."—*L. C. Moulton.*

Lost Illusions: The Two Poets and Eve and David.

By HONORÉ DE BALZAC. Translated by Miss K. P. Wormeley. 12mo, half Russia, $1.50.

"One of the master's great books."—*Tribune.*

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,

Publishers, Boston.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Episodes from Modern French Authors.

Edited by W. E. RUSSELL, M.A., Assistant Master at Haileybury.

Volumes Now Ready.

Malot's Sans Famille.

Edited by W. E. RUSSELL, M.A., Editor of the Series. 16mo. 40 cents.

Prosper Mérimée's Mateo Falcone, Tamango, and l'Enlevement de la Redoute.

Edited by W. E. RUSSELL, M.A. 16mo. 40 cents.

Dumas' La Bouillie de la Comtesse Berthe.

Edited by CORMELL PRICE, M.A., B.C.L. 12mo. 40 cents.

Dumas' Aventures de Lyderic.

Edited by A. K. COOK, M.A. 16mo. 40 cents.

Dumas' Pépin et Charlemagne.

Edited by J. D. WHYTE, M.A. 16mo. 40 cents.

Dumas' Monte Cristo. I. Le Chateau D'If.

Edited by D. B. KITCHIN, M.A. 16mo. 40 cents.

Dumas' Monte Cristo. II The Hidden Treasure.

Edited by D. B. KITCHIN, M.A. 16mo. 40 cents.

Dumas' Le Capitaine Pamphile.

Edited by EDWARD E. MORRIS, M.A. 16mo. 40 cents.

Souvenirs des Cent Jours.

By M. VILLEMAIN. Edited, with Notes, by GRANVILLE SHARP, M.A., Assistant Master at Marlborough College. 12mo. 75 cents.

Swiss Travel.

Being chapters from Dumas' "Impressions de Voyage." Edited, with Notes, by C. H. PARRY, M.A. 12mo. 80 cents.

French Passages for 'At Sight' Translation.

Elementary Course. Selected and arranged by C. H. PARRY, M.A., Assistant Master at Charterhouse. 12mo. 80 cents.

Longmans' French Grammar.

By T. H. BERTENSHAW, B.A., Assistant Master in the City of London School. Crown 8vo. 60 cents.

Petit Théâtre des Enfants.

By Mrs. HUGH BELL. Twelve Tiny French Plays for Children. Second Edition. 16mo. 50 cents.

Théâtre de la Jeunesse.

By Mrs. HUGH BELL. Twelve Little French Plays for School-room and Drawing-room. 16mo. 90 cents.

Episodes from Modern German Authors.

Edited by H. S. BERESFORD-WEBB, Author of "A Practical German Grammar," etc.

Volumes now Ready.

Feodor Dose of the VII. Brigade.

Episodes from Hackländer's Wachtstuben-Abenteuer, Edited by H. S. BERESFORD-WEBB, Editor of the Series. 16mo. 45 cents.

Episodes from Felicitas.

By FELIX DAHN. Edited by the Rev. G. A. BIENEMANN, M.A. 16mo. 60 cents.

Tales of the Black Forest.

Selected from AUERBACH. Edited by A. H. FOX-STRANGWAYS, M.A. 16mo. 45 cents.

For King and Fatherland—1870.

Being Episodes from Captain KARL TANERA'S Erinnerungen eines Ordonnanz-Officiziers, im Jahre, 1870–71. Edited, with Notes, by E. P. ASH, M.A. 16mo. 50 cents.

German Poetry for Repetition.

A Graduated Collection of Popular and Classical Pieces and Extracts. With Copious English Notes for Learners. Edited by C. A. BUCHHEIM, Ph.D., F.C.P., Professor of the German Language and Literature in King's College, London; Examiner to the University of London. Fourth Edition, revised. 18mo, 45 cents.

Easy Stories and Exercises in German.

By A. A. DAVID, B.A., Assistant Master at Bradfield College. Crown 8vo. 35 cents.

A Practical Dictionary of the German and English Languages.

German-English and English-German. By the Rev. WILLIAM LEWERY BLACKLEY, M.A., and CARL MARTIN FRIEDLANDER, M.D., Ph.D. 12mo. $1.25.

Longmans, Green, & Co. will send their Classified Catalogue of School and College Text-Books to any address on application.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers, 15 East 16th Street, New York.

PROFESSOR TOTTEN'S WRITINGS

have been grossly misrepresented by the Public Press. You have probably never seen a good word said for him! *Must there not be another side to such a matter?* He believes in the Bible as written; in the Public School as established; and in Anglo-Saxon principles as inherited! His enemies are the **Three Great Perils** which threaten our land! Will you not, for very fairness' sake, examine his words of warning for yourself? We are his sole publishers. Send stamp for circulars, or 50 cts. for a sample volume. We conjure all those who hold American traditions sacred to give this fearless author a preliminary hearing without the medium of any third party.

OUR RACE PUBLISHING CO.,
37 Benedict Building, New Haven, Conn.

New. THE RISE OF THE BRITISH DOMINION IN INDIA. By Sir Alfred Lyall. $1.50 net.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.

New. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By C. E. Mallet of Oxford. $1.00 net.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.

INSTEAD OF A BOOK.

BY A MAN TOO BUSY TO WRITE ONE.

A Fragmentary Exposition of

PHILOSOPHICAL ANARCHISM

CULLED FROM THE WRITINGS OF

BENJ. R. TUCKER,

Editor of LIBERTY.

With a full-page, half-tone Portrait of the author.

Over 600 cloth-bound copies were subscribed for in this country and in Europe two months before publication.

"Instead of a Book" is the taking title of admirable selections from the writings of Benj. R. Tucker.—*Boston Traveller.*

Mr. Tucker's positiveness that he is advocating the only genuine plan of salvation gives its contents a life and spirit which few books of its character possess.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Philosophical anarchy in the most favorable light.—*New York Recorder.*

Cloth, Red Edges, 524 Pages, $1.00.
Pamphlet Edition, Cheap Paper, 50 cents.

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publisher,

BENJ. R. TUCKER, 120 Liberty St., New York.

Cassell Publishing Co.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

By G. MANVILLE FENN.

WITNESS TO THE DEED.

A Novel. By GEORGE MANVILLE FENN, author of "Nurse Elisia," "Commodore Junk," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"Mr. Fenn is a strong, virile, captivating writer."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"When Mr. Fenn turns his pen to fiction for mature people, he makes a success of it."—*Review of Reviews.*

THE FATE OF FENELLA.

By JUSTIN H. MCCARTHY M.P., A. CONAN DOYLE, ARTHUR A' BECKETT, CLEMENT SCOTT, G. MANVILLE FENN, F. ANSTEY, and other well-known authors. With 28 full-page illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo, *Cassell's Sunshine Series*, paper, 50 cents: cloth, $1.00. *Holiday Edition*, extra cloth, unique, $1.50.

"Will be widely read."—*Review of Reviews.*

"Well done."—*New York Recorder.*

"Of constant interest and decided strength."—*Boston Times.*

By Mrs. ALEXANDER.

THE SNARE OF THE FOWLER.

By Mrs. ALEXANDER, author of "The Wooing O't," "Which Shall it Be?" etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo' *Cassell's Sunshine Series*; paper, 50 cents; extra cloth, $1.00.

"The different characters are outlined with that art of brilliant contrasts which the author employs with unfailing felicity."—*Boston Beacon.*

"Healthy, pure, and moral . . . and of unflagging interest."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

London's Latest Success.

"I FORBID THE BANNS."

The story of a comedy which was played seriously. By FRANK FRANKFORT MOORE. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Three editions of 3 vols., at 31s., sold in six weeks in London.

Read what is said of it:

The London Athenæum says: "So racy and brilliant a novel. . . . At times there are positive flashes of wit. Most of the people interest one. . . . The women are, perhaps, more cleverly done than the male characters."

The London Literary World says: "There is no question at all that 'I Forbid the Banns' is an uncommonly clever book. The subject chosen is an audacious one, but it is treated in a masterly manner."

The London World says: "Mr. Moore is to be congratulated upon the originality of his novel, and also the skill with which he depicts a young woman so thoroughly emancipated, . . . who is yet charming."

The London Daily Telegraph says: "It is daring in conception, brilliant in execution, and altogether fascinating in treatment; told with infinite delicacy and masterful skill. The dialogue is apt and often brilliant; there can be but one verdict, and that is distinct success."

The London Daily Chronicle says: "This book has given us so much genuine pleasure and amusement. . . . A book which abounds in good things."

Illustrated Catalogue.

Containing 44 Full-page Portraits of Prominent American and European Authors, is now ready, and will be forwarded to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.

THIS PORTRAIT CATALOGUE comprises New and Forthcoming Books, and a selection from our complete descriptive catalogue of publications; is elegantly printed on a paper made specially for the purpose, and is a valuable guide to some of the best literature of the day. Send for a copy.

Cassell Publishing Company,

104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

DAINTY GIFT BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

JOSEPH KNIGHT COMPANY,

BOSTON.

All in white cloth binding, with fancy paper sides, gilt edges or gilt tops.

OUT OF THE HEART. Poems for Lovers, Young and Old. Selected by John White Chadwick and Annie Hathaway Chadwick. $1.25.

FROM QUEENS' GARDENS, Selected Poems of Mrs. Browning, Jean Ingelow, Adelaide Proctor, and others. Edited by Rose Porter. $1.25.

ROBERT BROWNING, Selected Poems made with his sanction and approval. With eight exquisite photogravure illustrations. $1.50.

MRS. BROWNING. Selected Poems made by her husband, Robert Browning. With eight exquisite photogravure illustrations. $1.50.

SESAME AND LILIES. Three Lectures by John Ruskin, with four photogravure portraits. $1.50.

THE TWO VOICES. Poems of the Mountains and the Sea. Edited by John White Chadwick. $1.25.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.

Choice and Rare Books.

C. J. PRICE, 1004 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, has now ready his complete and priced catalogue of recent importations of Americana; First Editions of Dickens and Thackeray, Books illustrated by Cruikshank and Leech; Dramatic Biography and the Drama, including a superbly extra Illustrated Life of Garrick; Rare Collections of Portraits; Best Editions of Standard Authors; Facetiæ; Choicely Illustrated French and English Works, etc., etc.

Sent free on application.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
and
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.
Send for Price-Lists.
WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,
United Charities Building,
4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICANA.

A very rare History of the Indian Wars has just been reprinted for GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, Dealer in Old Books, 25 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y. Circular and Catalogue on application.

New. THE STUDY OF ANIMAL LIFE. By J. A. Thomson of Edinburgh. Illustrated. $1.50 net.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.

$1.00 each. —*'Apocryphal New Testament,'* Voltaire's 'Romances,' Adam Smith's, Montaigne's, and Hume's 'Essays,' Burke's 'Works.' $1.50, 'Josephus.' (Mailed promptly.) PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Nuggets for Bibliophiles

Is the title of a Catalogue of Rare Books, which will be sent you for stamp by WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 22 East 16th St., New York.

BOOKS WANTED.—EXECUTORS and others having libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser by addressing FRANCIS P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., New York.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just issued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

FINE BOOKS

At Half Price.

One of the Opportunities of a Lifetime.

WORTHINGTON COMPANY'S IMMENSE STOCK, including many English and American choice standard works. Among these are:

CHARLES READE'S NOVELS. 16 vols., half calf. Regular price. $48.00; now, $24.00.

SPANISH ROMANCES. 12 vols., half calf. Regular price, $48.00; now, $24.00.

GEORGE ELIOT'S NOVELS. 12 vols., half levant. Regular price, $36.00; now, $21.00.

THACKERAY, STERLING EDITION. 20 vols., half levant. Regular price, $65.00; now, $39.00.

WHITE'S SHAKESPEARE. 12 vols., half calf. Regular price, $24.00; now. $12.00.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD. 8 vols., 2,000 illustrations. Regular price, $24.00; now, $12.00.

WORTHINGTON COMPANY, 747 Broadway.
JOSEPH J. LITTLE, Receiver.

RHOMAIDES PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

Views and Sculpture of Greece.

Our direct importation.

See our Catalogue of FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHS of the

VIEWS AND PAINTINGS OF EUROPE.

Mailed for 10 cents.

Braun's Carbon Prints always in stock.

C. H. Dunton and Co., 136 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

Charles T. Dillingham & Co.,

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,

766 Broadway, New York,

Make a Specialty of Supplying Public, Private, and School Libraries.

Correspondence with book purchasers solicited. Any book published in United States sent postpaid on receipt of price. Liberal discount to parties ordering quantities. Send trial order.
Lists of books for Libraries priced gratis.

Confessions of a Convict.

Edited by Julian Hawthorne.

40 Illustrations from Life.

Ask your bookseller or newsdealer.
RUFUS C. HARTRANFT, Publisher, Phila.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York, Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.—American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. Brentano's Sample Book of Fine Stationery sent free upon request.
BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net*.

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net*. [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net*.]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligations to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South 9th Street,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution, April, 1775, to December, 1783.

By F. B. Heitman. This is a new book of the greatest historical interest, as it gives the name, rank, regiment, date of service, and promotion of every officer who served the United States during the Revolutionary War—so far as shown by the rolls. Descendants can find the official status of their ancestors. Price $5.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,
The City of Washington, Publishers and Booksellers.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

New. THE ELEMENTS OF ETHICS. An Introduction to Moral Philosophy. By J. H. Muirhead. $1.00 net.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.

RARE BOOKS. **AUTOGRAPHS AND PORTRAITS**

Our Bargain Lists are published monthly in our illustrated family magazine SUCCESS, 50c. a year; 10c. a number. AMERICAN PRESS CO., Baltimore, Md.

FRENCH.

'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools. One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

MANY NEW PICTURES
FOR
Bridal Gifts and Home Decoration.

"HALCYON DAYS," by J. O. Davidson.
"EVENING," by Julian Rix.
"THE UPPER PASSAIC," Rix.
"SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN NEW ENGLAND," Brownscombe.
"UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE," Yeend King.
And many others. The best

Etchings, Engravings, Etc.
Paintings, Water Colors.
Tasteful Picture Frames. Fine French Plate Mirrors.

☞We will soon place on exhibition Water Colors by F. Hopkinson Smith.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 Chestnut Street, Phila.

THE
SCIENCE OF NUTRITION.
By EDWARD ATKINSON, LL.D., Ph.D.,
and
The Art of Cooking in the Aladdin Oven,
With Directions and many Recipes. Cloth, 75 cents; leatherette, 50 cents.
DAMRELL & UPHAM, BOSTON, PUBLISHERS.

New. THE FINE ARTS. By G. B. Brown of Edinburgh. Illustrated. $1.00 net.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.

MATTHEW ARNOLD IN THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

"The New York NATION—a newspaper which I read regularly and with profit, a newspaper which is the best, so far as my experience goes, of all American newspapers, and one of the best newspapers anywhere."

THE NATION,

an independent weekly journal, was established in 1865. Its contributors include the most prominent names in literature, science, and art, both in this country and abroad. It is emphatically found in the homes of people of culture and refinement. No intelligent American, desirous of keeping abreast of the best political and literary thought of the day, can afford to be without it. Subscription price, $3.00 a year, postpaid.

Address
PUBLISHER OF THE NATION,
208 Broadway, New York City.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

NAPOLEON,
Warrior and Ruler, and the Military Supremacy of Revolutionary France.
By W. O'CONNOR MORRIS. (Heroes of the Nations Series, No. VIII.) One volume, with maps and illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1 50. Half leather, gilt top, $1 75.

"It is no easy task to present to the reader an accurate and lifelike image of this extraordinary man, and to disengage his personality from the masses of details and of exaggerated fictions which have gathered round it."—*Extract from Author's Preface.*

THE STORY OF POLAND.
By W. R. MORFILL, author of "The Story of Russia," etc., etc. (No. 36 in the Story of the Nations Series.) 12mo, illustrated, with maps and plans. Cloth, $1.50; half leather, gilt top, $1 75.

"The plan of the work is to give a readable history of the country by bringing into prominence the more stirring episodes and salient characteristics and putting in the background the details, which must prove less interesting."—*From Author's Preface.*

THE CHURCH IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE, A.D. 64-170.
With Chapters of Later Christian History in Asia Minor. By Prof. W. H RAMSAY, of the University of Aberdeen and Mansfield College, Oxford. 8vo, with maps, $2.50.

PARTIAL CONTENTS: St. Paul's Journeys in Asia Minor—St. Paul at Ephesus—The Action of Nero towards the Christians—The Policy of the Flavian Emperors towards the Church—The Policy of Hadrian, Pius, and Marcus—The Acts of Paul and Thekla—The State Religion of the Empire—The Jews in Asia Minor in the First Two Centuries—Inscriptions of the Catholic Church—The Miracle at Colossæ, etc.

A LITERARY COURTSHIP,
Under the Auspices of Pike's Peak.
By ANNA FULLER, author of "Pratt Portraits." 12mo, illustrated, $1.00.

*** *Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Knickerbocker Nuggets, Heroes, and Story of the Nations Series sent on application.*

G.P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
NEW YORK: 27 and 29 W. 23d St.
LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand.

THE MONIST.
Vol. III., No. 3. *April, 1893.*
A Quarterly Magazine of Science, Philosophy, and Religion.

CONTENTS.
RELIGION AND MODERN SCIENCE. Prof. F. JODL.
THE RELIGION OF SCIENCE. EDITOR.
THE SUPERSTITION OF NECESSITY. Prof. JOHN DEWEY.
THE ISSUES OF "SYNECHISM." G. M. McCRIE.
THE FOURTH DIMENSION. Mathematical and Spiritualistic. Prof. HERMANN SCHUBERT.
THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK IN FRANCE. THEODORE STANTON.
NEW FRENCH BOOKS. LUCIEN ARRÉAT.

CHICAGO:
THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.
London: WATTS & CO., 17 Johnson's Court, Fleet St., E. C
Price, 50 cents; Yearly, $2.00. In England and U. P. U., 2s. 6d.; Yearly, 9s. 6d.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

Abraham Lincoln.
In the Series of American Statesmen. By JOHN T. MORSE, Jr. With portrait and map. 2 vols. 16mo, $2.50. The same in Library style, bound in smooth red cloth, $2.50.

Tools and the Man.
A book of great importance and interest, discussing Property and Industry under the Christian Law—including Labor, Competition, Coöperation, and Socialism, by Rev. Dr. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Third Edition. $1.25.

The Story of Malta.
A graphic account of this famous island by MATURIN M. BALLOU, author of "Equatorial America," "Due West," etc. $1.50.

The Dawn of Italian Independence.
Italy from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the Fall of Venice, 1849. By WILLIAM R. THAYER. With Maps. 2 vols. Crown octavo, $4.00.

The Interpretation of Nature.
An important book, treating with full knowledge and admirable candor several important questions related to both natural history and theology. By Prof. SHALER. *Second Edition.* $1.25.

Dr. Latimer.
A Story of Casco Bay, told with characteristic vivacity and freshness. By CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM, author of "Miss Bagg's Secretary," "Next Door," etc. $1.25.

Horatian Echoes.
Excellent translations of eighty-seven of the Odes of Horace. By JOHN O. SARGENT. With a biographical Sketch of Mr. Sargent, and an introduction by Dr. HOLMES. 12mo, $1.50.

Greek Poets in English Verse.
An admirable collection of the best Greek poems in the best translations. Edited by WILLIAM H. APPLETON, Professor in Swarthmore College. 12mo, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

Foreign Books at Foreign Prices.

For the accommodation of Book-buyers who prefer to receive Foreign Books by direct mail from abroad, we have established a MAIL-ORDER DEPARTMENT, under the style of

LEMCKE & BUECHNER,
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

through which English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, or any other Foreign Books can be supplied by direct mail, in the shortest possible time, and at the foreign prices.
A multiplicity of accounts, foreign correspondence, and remittances will be saved, and all the benefits of buying through English, French, or German houses will be secured by sending orders to

LEMCKE & BUECHNER,
Foreign Mail-Order Department of
B. WESTERMANN & COMPANY,
Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers
[Established 1848],
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Correspondence invited.

New. THE LITERATURE OF FRANCE. By H. G. Keene of Oxford. $1.00 net.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Spring Novelties.

Cotton Fabrics.

"D. & J. ANDERSON'S"

Celebrated Scotch Zephyrs,

Plain, Plaid, Stripe, and Check.

New and Artistic Colorings, Quality Unequalled for

Ladies' and Children's Dresses,

FANCY CREPES.

Striped Linons and Batistes.

"FRERES KOECHLIN'S"

Well-known Fabrics,

RICH PRINTED ORGANDIES,

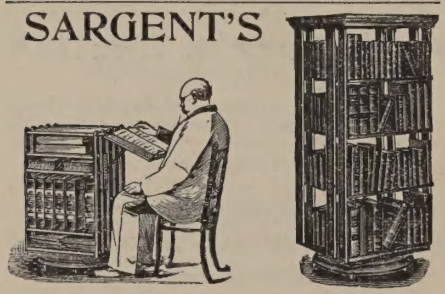
Polka Dotted Swiss,

PRINTED MULLS AND CAMBRICS.

Broadway & 19th st.

NEW YORK.

SARGENT'S



BALL BEARING ROTARY BOOKCASES.

The above are two of many styles. We cover every demand for home or office use. Special styles for the CENTURY DICTIONARY and Encyclopædias. Illustrated catalogues free. Address SARGENT MFG. CO., either 814 Broadway, New York, or factory, Muskegon, Mich. Quote the *Nation*.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St Washington, 817 Market Space.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

Said the Owl

to himself, "If the moon I could get, whenever I'm dry my throat I could wet; The moon is a quarter—with a quarter I hear; you can purchase five gallons of

Hires' Root Beer."

A Delicious, Temperance, Thirst-quenching, Health-Giving Drink. Good for any time of year.

A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Be sure and get HIRES'.

A. O. Series of SCHOOL PENS

Made

by

PERRY & CO., LONDON. Est. 1824.

Largest and Oldest Pen Makers in the World.

Samples to Teachers on application.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,

Sole Agents, 810 Broadway, NEW YORK.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,

174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans

Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST* Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NUMbers, Vols., and sets of the *Nation*. Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

Your Reputation as a Person of Taste may Depend upon

the *exterior* of your house. Comparatively few people ever see the *interior*.

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains

add more to the beauty of a house than any other article of exterior use or adornment.

Send 6c. postage for Samples on Wood, Sketches, and Color Studies.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer

71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

If YOU *are a* PIPE *Smoker*

We want YOU to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of 10c. a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

Back Numbers of "The Nation."

In response to frequent inquiries from subscribers:

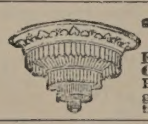
An incomplete set of THE NATION has little or no market value. Partial sets, bound and unbound, are always obtainable (usually lacking the earliest volumes), and do not command high rates. The bindings generally count for nothing, owing to great diversity of styles. Volume I. has readily brought $10 and upward when complete, bound or unbound, but will bring very little in proportion if a single number is missing. Volumes II. and III. are also scarce, but not so high-priced as the first.

Complete sets, both bound and unbound, have sold for $100, with tolerably quick bidders, and have an increasing value year by year.

Single numbers not more than a year old can usually be supplied by the publishers at 10 cents each. For numbers more than a year old purchasers are referred to Mr. J. W. Christopher, 47 Dey St., Mr. A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, or H. Williams, 195 West Tenth Street, New York.

The publishers no longer undertake to buy or sell numbers or volumes more than a year old, and can only recommend sellers or purchasers to negotiate with a dealer or to advertise in THE NATION.

[Publication was begun July 1, 1865, Vol. I. comprising the last half year. Two volumes per year have since been issued, Vol. LVI. comprising the first half-year of 1893.]



The Great Church LIGHT.

FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl Street, N. Y.

WATER CLOSETS

Cholera has but little chance if your sanitary arrangements are perfect. Your water-closet, if defective, is dangerous. Write us.

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SULLIVAN CO. CLUB.

"Capital is like water. If you do no violence to it, and attempt to grasp a handful of it, it will escape through your fingers. But take it gently, dig a canal, and it will go wherever you wish to lead it, docilely and without resistance."
—*Baron Rothschild.*

I have been drawn into real-estate development in the most natural way, by a process of evolution. I took up sanitary engineering eleven years ago, because I wanted to get out doors, away from desk-work. I found plenty to do; was sent for from Beverly Farms to the heart of Georgia, and found myself recognized as an expert—that is, "experienced."

I was paid $500 to revise the plans of one building, and received like fees for certifying to the healthfulness of hotels, apartment-houses, summer settlements, and public institutions. The thought then came, if my name and indorsement are worth anything to others, they are worth still more to myself. So I determined to develop property on my own account.

This led to the founding of Twilight Park in the Catskills, which has proved a valuable training-school, and now that it is a success, I have taken an interest in the Sullivan County Club, which owns free and clear a tract of nearly 5,000 acres, on high ground. with numerous lakes, only eighty-eight miles from New York, in the healthiest section of the Empire State, with fishing and hunting privileges. One hundred and twenty-five dollars will pay for an original, full-paid, non-assessable membership share, with a half-acre building site and an interest in the entire tract as well.

One of the best known business-men in New York ascribes his success to having early adopted this practical principle: "ALWAYS GIVE THE OTHER FELLOW A GOOD BARGAIN," and this is the principle which I have always tried to follow.

Hitherto women have objected to Park and Club schemes because they were "stag" affairs which fostered dissipation. But now that they are started on the Family plan, as in the case of the Sullivan County Club, their success is assured.

Stock in well-managed Clubs pays good dividends, and is an excellent investment.

Robbins Island was bought for $25,000, and within a year $100,000 was offered for it. The Adirondack League has an income of $35,000 from timber privileges alone. Land at Twilight Park has advanced from $10 to $2,000 an acre in four years.

The property of the Sullivan County Club will increase proportionately in value.

The plan is similar to Twilight Park, where meals and social entertainment are furnished in a central Inn at moderate rates. One can thus enjoy all the freedom and privacy of family life without the cares of housekeeping, and yet secure the advantages of a community where roads, drainage, water-supply, and other sanitary essentials are provided. This is the most rational, inexpensive, and wholesome way of summering, especially for children.

We shall build a clubhouse on Masten Lake Hill, 1,750 feet high, with a view of the entire surrounding country, including Liberty Mountain and the Walnut Hill House, the Mamakating Valley, and the Shawangunk Mountains. Masten Lake, about 4,000 feet in length, lies almost entirely within the club tract.

Lots will be assigned in the order of subscriptions, but preference will be given to members *who will build immediately.*

Over Three Hundred Shares have been taken in twelve weeks, and on April 15 the price was raised to $125.

No Mortgage. No Malaria. No Personal Liability.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CHAS. F. WINGATE,
Consulting Sanitary Engineer,
119 Pearl St. (Hanover Sq.),
New York.

On Saturday a party of 40, including 8 ladies, braved the rain and hail and selected SEVENTEEN *sites on which to build at once.* ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN *shares have been sold the past week, and when another hundred are taken the price will be advanced to $150. Better remit at once.*

SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SULLIVAN COUNTY CLUB.

Lawrence W. Ahrens,
Robert C. Alexander,
Eugene Kelly Austin,
Mrs. Mary F. Barney,
Dr. Alfred C. Benedict,
Louis Berg,
Jas. Wilton Brooks,
J. Romaine Brown,
Wm. Delavan Baldwin,
Wm. Henry Baldwin,
Thomas W. Bickerton,
Mary Baker,
Jane C. Baker,
Wm. A. Boyd.
James A. Blanchard, M.D.,
Andrew D. Bloodgood,
Frank C. Bishop,
Wm. Allen Butler,
Chas. Henry Butler,
Mrs. Marcia F. Butler,
Gen. Lewis T. Barney,
Edward N. Bunce.
Prof. Charles B. Brush,
Ernest Benger,
Henry R. Beekman,
J. N. S. Brewster,
Edward Burr, U. S. A.,
Lucius E. Clark,
Rev. Alex B. Carver,
Dr. Arch. M. Campbell,
G. Howard Chamberlin,
Montgomery H. Clarkson,
Howard Clarkson,
George M. Coit,
Edwin W. Coggeshall,
Henry D. Cooke,
Frederick S. Cook,
Warren Conover,
Frank E. Conover,
Geo. W. Corliss,
Wm. Coverly,
Francis D. Carley,
Mrs. Anna B. Crane,
Israel Crane,
Thomas H. Cuthell,
Albert M. Curry, M.D.,
Joseph E. Clark, M.D.,
John H. Dey,
C. R. Dimond,
John F. Doyle,
E. Manning De Frece,
A. B. De Frece,
B. Franklin De Frece,
Mrs. Sophia De Frece,
R. Clarence Dorsett,
Otto A. Draudt,
Edmund Dwight, Jr.,
Charles L. Edey,
Adam Engel,
Wm. W. Ellsworth,
Rev. Henry M. Field,
S. J. Freeman,
Willard Forshew,
Peter U. Fowler,
Isaac V. Fowler,
James S. Fitch,
Dr. Robert N. Flagg,
Mrs. Julia B. Flagg,
Miss Janet W. Flagg,
Robert M. Gallaway,
Theodore Goldsmith,
F. E. Grant,
Mrs. F. E. Grant,
Samuel Green,
Mrs. Emma Louise Harden,
Job E. Hedges,
Wm. H. Helm, M.D.,
Frederick W. Holls,
Henry Hildbergh,
John A. Hilton,
Henry Hosford,
William B. Howland,
George C. Holt,
Wm. H. Higbee,
William Hallock,
Miss Harriet Hall,
Joseph Hallock,
Albert E. Hamilton,
Chester Huntington,
Edgar F. Haviland,
J. Albert Hagy, M.D.,
Frank D. Hurtt,
John Jardine,
Alfred Jones,
Mrs. Alexena M. Johnson.
Frank S. Jones,
John H. Keeler,
Boudinot Keith,
Alex. P. W. Kinnan,
Mrs. C. O. M. Kinnan,
A. O. Kittredge,
James V. Lawrence,
Wm. Fred. Lawrence,
Mrs. F. E. Lawrence,
Walter W. Law,
Theo. H. Lee.
Francis E. Leupp,
J. Fred. Lockwood,
Jos. S. Lockwood,
Mrs. Isabella S. Loveland,
Col. Frank C. Loveland,
Wm. H. Mackey,
W. R. H. Martin.
Albert E. Marshland,
Joseph J. MacKeown,
Frank B. Martin,
Payson Merrill,
Col. Edwin A. McAlpin,
P. F. McBreen,
Wm. McCarroll,
Jas. R. T. McCarroll.
Samuel Marsh,
M. H. Mallory,
Israel Minor, Jr.,
Miss Gertrude Moore,
Joseph Norden,
Isaac E. Noxon,
John H. C. Nevins,
Chas. A. Osmun,
John E. O'Brien,
John F. K. O'Connor,
R. M. Offord, D. D.,
John A. Offord,
Thomas L. Ogden,
Thos. S. Ormiston,
Franklin M. Olds,
George W. Pancoast,
Dr. Safford G. Perry,
Rev. Madison C. Peters,
Clayton Platt,
J. Tredwell Richards,
Dr. Henry N. Read,
Isaac Read,
H. Reesing,
A. A. Redfield,
Charles Reed,
Elizabeth Alice Rae,
Geo. W. Richardson, M.D.,
Fred'k A. Rumpf,
Merwin Rushmore,
James E. Ryan,
Wm. E. Rockwood,
Henry L. Rogers,
Luis F. Sass, M.D.,
Mrs. J. M. Scribner,
Frank Seaman,
Henry B. Slaven,
John Stanton,
C. A. Stoddard, D.D.,
Wallis Smith,
Edward B. Sherwood,
Martin Schrenkeisen,
Charles B. Thurston,
Stephen H. Thayer,
Hamilton B. Tompkins,
Loren W. Tuller,
John C. Valentine,
Anthony von Kilch,
Joseph F. Vogelius,
George W. Wallace,
W. W. Wall,
W. F. Walworth,
John T. Waring,
Charles R. Wight,
Charles F. Wingate,
J. Phelps Wingate,
H. B. Wilson,
William H. Weston, M.D.,
Francis M. Weeks,
Wm. I. Walker,
Marshall P. Wilder,
Miss Anna B. Williams,
Miss Agnes Willmann,
Louis DeV. Wilder, M.D.,
Henry R. Wilson,
William Wilson, Jr.,
Miss Caroline Wilson,
Joseph S. Wood,
Frank Yoran,

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

The cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries. The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by MR. HALFORD L. MILLS WITH HIS AMERICAN ANNEX,
Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

FOR SALE.

CHETOLA (Place of Peaceful Rest).

On north end of Isleboro, Penobscot Bay, Maine. Thirty miles beautiful s[illegible]re visible; steamers stop twice each way daily. [illegible]oom cottage; twelve-foot piazza on three si[illegible] one acre ground, mostly lawn; surrounded, [illegible] by grove of spruce and birches, commandin[illegible]eet above water. $2,500. Photographs on ap[illegible]
Address 87 Adelbert Ave., Cleveland, Ohi[illegible]

*EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUM*mer Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

EUROPE. A lady, well connected, and of extended experience in travel abroad, desires position as travelling companion or chaperone. Address COMPANION, care A. DE POTTER, 1122 Broadway, N. Y.

Germany, Hanover.

For a family abroad to study. Modern American house, furnished, for rent in the most refined city of Germany. Apply
A. MILINOWSKI, 1298 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SEASIDE.—FOR SALE OR rent at Pigeon Cove, Mass.—Charmingly situated house of 11 rooms; stable; furnished; superb view of ocean. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 West 23d St., New York.

Where for Your Vacation? The Travelers' Bureaus of The News Series (Herkimer, N. Y., Office) may help you decide. Inquiries should be accompanied by 10c. in stamps.

MAINE COAST.

LANDS at and around CAPE ROSIER and Castine, Me., on this boldest and most beautiful section of Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Mt. Desert—southwesterly exposures, fine harbor fronts, bold rocks, beaches, and fine trees, broad views of mountains and islands, extended drives along the shore and among the hills, new wharves, and good daily connection by boat and rail. These lands are offered at low prices to persons intending to build and occupy. A very few hundred dollars will buy a fine high shore lot of several acres. Several tracts of from 20 to 50 acres are offered at low prices. Send for descriptive pamphlet and further details to
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

PENINSULA.

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful peninsulas on the Maine Coast, situated on Penobscot Bay. This property is nearly a mile in length, and comprises 100 acres of land. Controls on its inner side a land-locked harbor with deep water for its whole length, has fine views of the mountains, and the land is wonderfully diversified comprising fine cliffs, ravines, hills, beaches, green slopes, woods, and uninterrupted view across the open sea.

It is within an hour's sail by steamboats plying several times daily from the railroad terminus to Rockland, where there is excellent day and night Pullman car service from Boston.

Price, $8,500.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

FOX ISLANDS.

TO LET—for the summer—Two very charmingly situated cottages, directly upon the water; grounds occupying exclusively a peninsula of 50 acres on Fox Island Thoroughfare, Maine, in the large island township of Vinal Haven. Each house is fully furnished-has a boat harbor, barn, etc., and boat houses, half-a-mile from village and steamboat landing; houses contain 7 and 10 rooms; rents $175 and $225; exceptional chance for two families wishing to be near together; will be let together or separately.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

TO LET—Furnished, the new cottage of the late Mrs. Harrison O. Apthorp; contains nine rooms, is fully and tastefully furnished and beautifully situated on high land, with broad view of the Connecticut Valley and Mts. Tom and Holyoke; has all modern conveniences and is within a short distance of railroad station; rent low to a careful tenant for two or three years. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ISLESBORO, ME.

TO LET—for the summer—A cottage of 10 rooms fully furnished; stable, boat-house, and ample grounds; most beautiful views of bays, islands, and mountains; within a short distance of Islesboro Inn and Steamboat Landing; rent $375.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ASHFIELD, MASS.

TO LET—Furnished, for the summer, a very attractive old-fashioned house in the beautiful hill township of Ashfield, Mass., near the summer home of the late George William Curtis. House contains 12 rooms; ample land, stable, etc.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

BEVERLY SHORE, MASS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—An estate of 20 acres of very high land, directly on the water. Large house, fully furnished, stable, gardener's cottage, gardens, and beautiful trees. Will be sold at a low price to settle an estate. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ADIRONDACKS.

TO LET, furnished, at Lake Placid, a most beautifully situated cottage of 8 rooms, commanding an extended view of mountains and lakes, with grounds running to the water. Rent low.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

New California

$50 a share.

The best California product, so far, is oranges, lemons, prunes, figs, olives, grapes, almonds, etc. The fruit-growing center is in the southern part, at Riverside. Unimproved land there is worth $200 to $600 an acre. An acre of orchard yields $100 to $2,500 a year.

A still better place for these fruits and nuts is about to be opened 150 miles southeast, along the Southern Pacific R.R. The first thing to do is to water the land by canal from the Colorado River, a quick and easy job, involving great profit. Unlimited fruit land; nothing but water lacking, ready to plant as soon as the water is there; and car-loads of vegetables will grow between trees in three to six months.

The most precious thing in the world is water, and that is our merchandise. It enriches all that buy or sell it. With water, within five years, the land will bring $500 an acre, some of it. Water creates incredible values.

We want a share of our stock in good hands at every post-office. In a year we shall want the people to know we are ready for settlers.

Send for pamphlet and map. We want you to know what wealth and health await our partners and customers there.

THE COLORADO RIVER IRRIGATION CO.
66 Broad Street, New York.

To Travellers Visiting Japan.

To rent, for four or six months from August 15, 1893, the finest portion of the year in Japan, one of the best houses in Yokohama, completely furnished and equipped. Address "TRUSTA," P. O. Box 259, Yokohama. Information, ROBERT BLUM, 80 East Washington Square, New York City.

WORLD'S FAIR.

First-class accommodations for individuals and large parties. House in perfect sanitary condition. For further particulars, address
P. C. HAY,
2535 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CONCORD, MASS.

TO LET, furnished—"The Old Manse." This well-known and charming old-fashioned mansion, with gardens and grounds running to the river, will be let for a low rental. Can be seen only by special arrangement with
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

Public Library F

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1452. THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE

Popular Science Monthly

FOR MAY.

Japanese Home Life. By Dr. W. DELANO EASTLAKE. A charming picture of life in the garden land, with many characteristic illustrations.

The Inadequacy of Natural Selection. II. By HERBERT SPENCER. A continuation of an able argument.

The Oswego State Normal School. By Prof WILLIAM M. ABER. Describes the career of this prominent institution, and gives many views and portraits.

Decay in the Apple Barrel. By Prof. B D. HALSTED. Novel and practical information, fully illustrated.

Other Articles on

DISCOVERY OF ALCOHOL AND DISTILLATION; TRIBUTE OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY TO AMERICAN GEOLOGY; HOW SCIENCE IS HELPING THE FARMER; DIETARY FOR THE SICK; SKETCH OF SAMUEL WILLIAM JOHNSON (with Portrait).

50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

NEW YORK.

RECENT IMPORTANT BOOKS.

A New Volume in Herbert Spencer's System of Synthetic Philosophy.

The Principles of Ethics,

VOL. II.

By HERBERT SPENCER. 12mo. Cloth, 2.00.

This volume consists of three parts, the first of which, "Justice," has been previously published separately. The parts which the author has now completed are entitled respectively "Negative Beneficence" and "Positive Beneficence."

For convenience of those who have already purchased the first part, the two others are bound together in a separate volume; price, $1.25.

Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography.

By EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, D.C.L., Principal Librarian of the British Museum. No. 70, International Scientific Series. 12mo. Cloth, $2.00.

This interesting volume outlines a history of the Greek and Latin alphabets, and describes various writing instruments, materials used to receive writing, forms of books, abbreviations and contractions, numerals, etc., related to the study of Roman and Grecian documents. A valuable index is appended.

Laws and Properties of Matter.

By R. T. GLAZEBROOK, F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. A new volume in the Modern Science Series, edited by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

This book, while not pretending to be a complete treatise, aims at making clear to one who wishes to understand something of physics the meaning of the terms applied to matter, and the principal properties it possesses.

Wanderings by Southern Waters.

By EDWARD HARRISON BARKER, author of 'Wayfaring in France.' Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth, $4.50.

"Emphatically the book of the romantic traveller. . . . Altogether, Mr. Barker's journal of wanderings by French waters is a charming book."—*London Saturday Review.*

"The name of the book conveys no idea of the freshness, the originality, and the romance of its pages. The region in which the author has lived, sharing the existence of the peasants, and tramping over its byways, is a district rarely traversed by English people even on the railway. Visitors to the Puy de Dôme stop short a hundred kilometres north of it. Travellers to eastern Spain by way of Toulouse cross the Dordogne at a most picturesque point, but never alight there."—*London Athenæum.*

Columbian Edition.

Appleton's Dictionary of New York and its Vicinity.

An Alphabetically Arranged Index to all Places, Societies, Institutions, Amusements, etc. With Maps and Illustrations. Revised annually. 16mo. Paper, 30 cents; flexible cloth, 60 cents.

An Atlas of Astronomy.

By Sir ROBERT S. BALL, F.R.S., Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at the University of Cambridge, author of 'Starland,' 'The Cause of an Ice Age,' etc. With 72 Plates, Explanatory Text, and Complete Index. Small 4to. Cloth, $4.00.

"To be commended as a most trustworthy guide to the study of the heavens."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Will prove simply invaluable to the earnest student of astronomy."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"The scope of this atlas is such as to render it widely serviceable; the set of charts forms a repertory of exact astronomical representation."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

GREAT COMMANDERS SERIES.

Edited by Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON.

Admiral Farragut.

By Captain A. T. MAHAN, U. S. N., author of 'The Gulf and Inland Waters,' etc. With Portrait and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

"A careful and conscientious biography of one of the most distinguished as well as picturesque figures of the late war."—*Detroit Free Press.*

General Taylor.

By Major-General O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A. With Portrait and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

"The career of 'Old Rough and Ready' is extremely interesting. General Howard takes equal pride and pleasure in offering his salute of honor to the hero of Monterey and Buena Vista. This is good reading for American youth."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

General Jackson.

By JAMES PARTON. With Portrait and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

"Mr. Parton's Life of Jackson has been prepared with great care and with an evident desire on the part of the author to be historically exact in his statement of facts."—*Charleston News and Courier.*

IN PRESS:

The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib.

By SARA JEANETTE DUNCAN, author of 'A Social Departure,' 'An American Girl in London,' etc.

Many Inventions.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Send for Appletons' List of Latest Publications, containing descriptions of numerous important books of the past three months. Mailed free on request.

D. APPLETON & CO., 1, 3, and 5 Bond St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 303

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Government's Credit 306
Newspaper Pictures 306
Corporation Stock-Watering 307
Paderewski and Liszt 308

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Virginian Voting in the Colonial Period (1744-1774) 309
Tocqueville's Souvenirs.—II 310

CORRESPONDENCE:

The Chicago Mayoralty 311
Dante at Oxford 311
The Cleft Infinitive 312

NOTES 312

REVIEWS:

The Duke's Invisible Foundations 315
Phrygian Art 316
The Life and Times of C. G. Memminger 318
Scientific Correspondence of Joseph Priestley 318
The Columbus Gallery 319
Les Temps Difficiles.—Album de Forain 319

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 320

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

Discounts on application.

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 12,000 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

The Chicago Tribune.

(Founded June 10, 1847.)

The recognized medium in the West for all high-grade advertising, such as

Schools, New Books, Real Estate, and Summer and Winter Resorts.

EASTERN OFFICE,
40 TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms: $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore. 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 252 Marlboro' St.

MISS CLAGETT'S HOME AND DAY School for Girls reopens October 3. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. Donald, Trinity Church; President Walker, Institute Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMnastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—Prepares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business. Individual teaching. Laboratories. The 50 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

*WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARD*ing and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., } Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

*ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATO*ry and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

*WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC IN*STITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Manlius.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR, by St. John's Military School, via the Great Lakes. Organized as Cadets of a ship-of-war. Limited number may join. June 27 to July 27. Apply for terms.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL Boarding and Day School for Girls. Courses include all studies required at American and English University entrance examinations.
30th year begins October 3, 1893.

Educational.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.
References:
The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha;
The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City;
The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College:
The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 119th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON.—French and English School. Resident pupils.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

*RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR*atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE—A COLLEGE for Women.—Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, Hebrew, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $525) in Greek, Latin, English, German, and Teutonic Philology, Romance Languages, Mathematics, History, Chemistry, and Biology. A fourth Hall of Residence will, it is hoped, be opened in the autumn, and will accommodate all applicants for admission.
For Program address as above.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

*MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD*ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

FRANCE, Paris.

PARIS.—HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES to be opened October 1, 1893, under the direction of Mademoiselle Alys Barrault, assisted by Madame Barrault and Miss Anna T. O'Connor. Mlle. Barrault, who has been for the past five years teacher of French in Miss Porter and Mrs. Dow's School, Farmington, Conn., will leave for Paris in June, and will take with her any young ladies desiring to depart at that time. Applications must be accompanied by references. For terms and further information address, until June 15, 1893, Miss Anna T. O'Connor, 39 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.; after that date, Mlle. Alys Barrault, care of Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, Paris, France. *References* by permission: Miss Porter and Mrs. Dow, Farmington, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. James Barr Ames, Harvard University.

GERMANY, Detmold.

GERMANY.—FINISHING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, founded in 1871. Cheerful and comfortable villa in a town surrounded by woods and mountains, with reputation for healthfulness. Address Fräulein PAULINE BECKMANN, Detmold. References: Herr Consistorialrath Engel, in Detmold; Rev. G. M. Capell, Passenham Rectory, Stony Stratford, Bucks, England; Russell Sturgis, Esq., 307 East 17th St., New York.

Teachers, etc.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, now engaged in the vicinity of Boston, would like a position as governess or companion, for the summer months. Would prefer to travel. Speaks French and German and has some knowledge of Italian. Address "Y.," in care of the *Nation.*

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher of German and French, now holding a position in one of the best colleges in the West, wishes a position as teacher or companion for the months of June, July, and August. The same is also a good pianist. Excellent references. Address W. S. A., care the *Nation.*

A PARISIAN LADY, LUTHERAN, educated in Germany, good musician, desires an engagement for the summer months. Would teach (12 years' experience), travel, chaperone, or act as secretary. References exchanged. Address
Mlle. M., A. F. Seminary, Staunton, Va.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED instructor and linguist, desires engagement in family for three months from June 15. Prepares also for college in German and French. Fond of outdoor exercise and travelling. Address A. B., the *Nation.*

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND A teacher of wide experience would like to correspond with parents wishing to establish a first-class day school in their town. Best of references given. Address J. E. A., the *Nation.*

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF a New England Academy, and at present a student, wishes employment as a governess in a private family during the summer season. Address Miss EDITH, care of the *Nation.*

Teachers, etc.

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher and holder of an advanced degree, wishes for a mathematical professorship where her rank and salary will be based upon ability instead of sex. Address K. L., care of the *Nation*.

COACHING IN MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS—A young English lady (graduate student and Fellow-elect in Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College) offers the above for the summer. Address I. MADDISON, Bryn Mawr College, Pa.

FITTING FOR COLLEGE.—A TEACHer of five years' experience in preparatory and high schools will give fitting or reviews for college. Good references. Address INSTRUCTOR, the *Nation*, 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHIlosophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

A LADY HAVING TRAVELLED and lived abroad, would like to chaperon a few young ladies to Europe for the summer holidays. Has some knowledge of French. References exchanged. Address E. A. C., care of the *Nation*.

A CHANGE DESIRED BY A COLLEGE Professor of Latin. Experienced, and not afraid of the work incident to building up and maintaining the department. Address X. P. R., care of *Nation*.

ADIRONDACKS.—COACHING FOR Fall Examinations by College Professor at Lake Placid after June 20. Address R. A., Columbia College.

CHARLES W. STONE, *Tutor for Harvard*, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—*Teacher* of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to

Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN *Professors*, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.

The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893. Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

LANGUAGES.

Summer Course in Languages.

Best Advantages for Learning Conversation, Normal Course for Teachers. The Berlitz School of Languages,

Fifth Avenue, ASBURY PARK, N. J. Charming seaside place. Pleasure and study combined.	Auditorium, CHICAGO, ILL. Cool and pleasant. Convenient to the Exposition.

Educational.

THE SAUVEUR Summer College of Languages

The EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the School will be held at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., to begin July 3. This location has been selected because of its PROXIMITY TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

For board and rooms, address the Manager, Miss E. L. HERRICK, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

For programmes and circulars of his educational works, address

Dr. L. SAUVEUR,
6 Copley Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students, July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.

Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.

For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Summer Session of The Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago

extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.

CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

Schools Will Find it Both Convenient and Economical

to place their newspaper and magazine advertising in the hands of an experienced and reliable advertisement agency. We have been established in this business for nearly thirty years, during which we have certainly acquired the necessary experience, in looking after the advertising of many prominent schools, to whom we can refer as to our reliability and carefulness. We have also sufficient capital (see any commercial agency rating) to enable us to meet the wants of our customers as to time of payment, and to carry their accounts when desired.

Full particulars and estimates furnished on request.

DAUCHY & CO.,
Newspaper Advertisement Agents,
27 Park Place and 24-26 Murray St., New York.

DE *pluribus unum*. It is a curious paradox that the more candidates an Agency has, the fewer it will recommend for a particular place. The Irish steward apologized for writing so long a letter because he had not time to write a shorter one. So some Agencies have to send notices to every Tom, Dick, and Harry on their list, because they have not a large enough registration to pick out just *the* man. Here are a few places filled by us in 1892, where (1) application was made to us, (2) we recommended a candidate as *the one*, and (3) he was elected. MEN.—(1) Ass't Sup't, Cleveland, O., $2,700; Principals of Academies, (2) Factoryville, Pa., $1,800; (3) Hiawatha, Ks., $1,300. Principals of High Schools, (4) N. Y., $1,300; (6) Onondaga Valley, N. Y., Pueblo, Col., $1,800; (5) Suspension Bridge, $1,100; (7) Granville, N. Y., $1,100. Assistant Teachers, (8) Winona Normal, $1,500; (9) Omaha, Neb., $1,500; (10) Pueblo, Col., $1,200. WOMEN.—Teachers of Methods, (11) Davenport, Ia., $1,200; (12) Utica, N. Y., $1,000; (13) Cedar Falls, Ia., $1,000; (14) Grand Forks, No. Dak., $1,000; (15) Winona, Minn., $900; (16) Emporia, Ks., $900. Other Assistant Teachers, Baton Rouge, La., $900; (17) St. Cloud, Minn., $750; (18) Salt Lake City, Utah, $600. In many places where salary was not fixed we named three candidates at different salaries, and one was selected, usually at the highest. We seldom name more than three candidates, and if sufficient details are given can usually fix on just one. PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE SCHOOL BULLETIN AGENCY, C. W. BARDEEN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

☞For additional information concerning the Academy and its work see the corresponding column of the "Nation" of April 6th, 13th, and 20th.

The object of the Academy is the promotion of the Political and Social Sciences, and all who are interested in this work are invited to coöperate with it.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

SEPARATE EDITIONS.

☞This list was begun in the "Nation" of April 6th.

No.		Price.
65.	Sir Wm. Temple on the Origin and Nature of Government. Mr. F. I. Herriott	25c
66.	Influence on Business of the Independent Treasury. Mr. David Kinley	25c
67.	Sidgwick's Elements of Politics. Dr. James Harvey Robinson	15c
68.	Preventive Legislation in Relation to Crime. Hon. C. H. Reeve	15c
69.	Effects of Consumption of Wealth on Distribution. Prof. Wm. Smart	35c
70.	Standard of Deferred Payments. Prof. E. A. Ross	15c
71.	Parliamentary Procedure. Prof. Jesse Macy	25c
72.	Social Work at the Krupp Foundries. Dr. S. M. Lindsay	35c
73.	Local Government of Country Communities in Prussia. Prof. Conrad Bornhak	15c
74.	Cost and Utility. Prof. S. N. Patten	25c
75.	Alcohol Question in Switzerland. Hon. W. Milliet	15
76.	Seligman's Shifting and Incidence of Taxation. Prof. E. A. Ross	25c
77.	Psychologic Basis of Social Economics, Prof. L. F. Ward	25c
78.	Theory of Final Utility in Relation to Standard of Deferred Payments. Mr. L. S. Merriam	25c
79.	Constitution of Colombia, Translation with an Historical Introduction. Prof. Bernard Moses	50c
80.	National and State Banks. Hon. Horace White	25c
81.	American Banking and the Money Supply of the Future. Hon. Michael D. Harter	15c
82.	State and National Bank Circulation. Hon. A. B. Hepburn	15c
83.	Banking System—Old and New. Hon. J. H. Walker	15c
84.	Basis of Security for National Bank Notes. Hon. Henry Bacon	15c
85.	The Surplus Gains of Labor. Prof J. B. Clark	15c
86.	Constitutional and Organic Laws of France. Translation with an Historical Introduction. Dr. C. F. A. Currier	50c

Among the preceding 86 papers are many treating of various topics on

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Including MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, BALLOT REFORM, PARTY GOVERNMENT, PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, CABINET GOVERNMENT, COMPULSORY VOTING, PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, etc., etc.

The following authors have contributed papers on the above or similar subjects:

		No.
Professor RITCHIE,	*Oxford*,	13
Professor MOREY,	*Rochester*,	19
Professor TAYLOR,	*Michigan*,	20
Mr. HOLLS,	*New York*,	22
Professor HUFFCUTT,	*Northwestern*,	30
Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD,	*Boston*,	37
Professor MORSE,	*Amherst*,	38
Dr. WM. DRAPER LEWIS,	*Haverford*,	44
Professor COMMONS,	*Indiana*,	54
Professor MACY,	*Iowa*,	71
Professor BORNHAK,	*Berlin*,	73

The regular publications of the Academy are sent to all members free of charge.

The Annual Membership fee is $5.00; the Life Membership $100.00.

Applications for membership and all other communications should be sent to the address below.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,
STATION B, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOME BOOKS.

Works of Honore de Balzac

Translated by KATHARINE PRESCOTT WORMELEY. Uniform. 12mo volumes. Half Russia. $1.50 each.

PÈRE GORIOT.
DUCHESSE DE LANGEAIS.
RISE AND FALL OF CESAR BIROTTEAU.
EUGÉNIE GRANDET.
COUSIN PONS.
THE COUNTRY DOCTOR.
THE TWO BROTHERS.
FAME AND SORROW.
THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.
THE ALKAHEST.
THE MAGIC SKIN.
MODESTE MIGNON.
COUSIN BETTE.
LOUIS LAMBERT.
BUREAUCRACY.
SERAPHITA.
SONS OF THE SOIL.
URSULA.
AN HISTORICAL MYSTERY.
PIERRETTE.
ALBERT SAVARUR.
THE CHOUANS.
LOST ILLUSIONS.
A GREAT MAN OF THE PROVINCES.

"An author whose marvellous knowledge of human nature, subtle analytic power, encyclopædic learning, and brilliant descriptive talent justify the daring comparison of his productive force with that of Shakespeare."—*New York Tribune.*

George Meredith's Novels.

A complete Uniform Edition.

THE ORDEAL OF RICHARD FEVEREL.
EVAN HARRINGTON.
HARRY RICHMOND.
SANDRA BELLONI.
VITTORIA.
ONE OF OUR CONQUERORS.
RHODA FLEMING.
BEAUCHAMP'S CAREER.
THE EGOIST.
DIANA OF THE CROSSWAYS.
THE SHAVING OF SHAGPAT, AND FARINA.
THE TRAGIC COMEDIANS.

12 volumes. 12mo. Cloth. $2 each.
16mo. Popular Edition. $1.50 each.

"He is probably the greatest novelist of our time. He is a man of genius, a literary artist, and truly a great writer."—*The Beacon.*

Jane Austen's Novels.

With a frontispiece by Garrett for each volume.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY. 2 volumes.
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE. 2 volumes.
MANSFIELD PARK. 2 volumes.
EMMA. 2 volumes.
NORTHANGER ABBEY. 1 volume.
PERSUASION. 1 volume.
LADY SUSAN. With a Memoir. 1 volume.
LETTERS OF JANE AUSTEN. 1 volume.

12 vols. Half Russia, gilt top. $1.25 per volume.

The Ferrier Novels.

Marriage. **The Inheritance.** **Destiny.**

By SUSAN EDMONSTONE FERRIER.

With Photogravures by Merrill. Half Russia. Each novel in two volumes, $2.50.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Publishers, Boston.

Charles L. Webster & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Elizabeth: Christian Scientist.

By MATT CRIM, author of "Adventures of a Fair Rebel," "In Beaver Cove," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

The story deals with the career of a refined and deeply religious girl, who leaves her home in the Georgia mountains with the object of converting the world to Christian Science. The true aims and spirit of Christian Science are set forth by Miss Crim in a manner calculated to do away with many false impressions.

Stories from the Rabbis.

By ABRAM S. ISAACS, Ph.D., professor of German and Hebrew in the University of the City of New York. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Dr. Isaacs has gathered from the Talmud and Midrash a most entertaining collection of non-sectarian stories, and has retold them in genial prose. This book is a capital companion for an hour's relaxation, and is also suited for reading purposes in schools and colleges.

The Art of Sketching.

By G. FRAIPONT, with fifty illustrations from drawings by the author. Translated from the French by Clara Bell. With preface by Edwin Bale, R. I. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

This little book will be found invaluable to amateurs in Black and White, and of great service and interest to artists and those desiring a text-book on this branch of art.

The £1,000,000 Bank-Note

And Other New Sketches.

By MARK TWAIN. With frontispiece. Small 8vo, cloth, $1.00; stamped leather, $1.50.

This volume contains Mark Twain's new story of 'The £1,000,000 Bank-Note,' together with several other stories by the same author, which have never before appeared in book form. They include: 'Mental Telegraphy,' 'Playing Courier,' 'A Letter to Queen Victoria,' 'About Ships,' 'The German Chicago,' and 'A Majestic Literary Fossil.'

Tenting on the Plains.

By ELIZABETH B. CUSTER, author of 'Boots and Saddles.' New cheap edition. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The edition is printed from new plates, with the original illustrations, and bound in a handsome and appropriate cover. It is one of Mrs. Custer's best books, and can be very favorably compared with her 'Boots and Saddles.'

The Legends and Myths of Hawaii:

The Fables and Folk-Lore of a Strange People.

Edited, with an Introduction, by the Hon. R. M. DAGGETT, late U. S. Minister to the Hawaiian Islands. Two steel portraits, and twenty-five other illustrations. Cloth, 8vo, 530 pages, $3.00.

The present interest felt in Hawaiian matters makes this a very timely volume. Scholars will read this book with interest, and the general reader will find in these weird legends a charm lacking in modern romances.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

*** *Our publications are for sale by all booksellers, or are mailed postpaid on receipt of price.*

Charles L. Webster & Co.,
67 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

The Life and Work of John Ruskin.

By W. G. COLLINGWOOD. With Portraits and other Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo, $5.00. A biography of this illustrious man by one who was for many years Mr. Ruskin's private secretary. It contains letters by Ruskin, Carlyle, Browning, with much other new matter, and will be most welcome to all who appreciate Ruskin's unique greatness.
Large-Paper Edition. Limited to 200 copies. Beautifully printed, with Portraits and other Illustrations not included in the Library Edition. 2 vols., octavo, $15.00, *net.*

Donald Marcy.

A story largely of college life, full of energy and enthusiasm, deepening in character as responsibilities arise; a story of much power and interest. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. 16mo, $1.25.

A Cathedral Courtship,

and Penelope's English Experiences. Two very bright and entertaining stories, by KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, author of "The Birds' Christmas Carol," "Timothy's Quest," etc. With illustrations. 16mo, $1.00.

Sally Dows and Other Stories.

By BRET HARTE. 16mo, $1.25. The first story is of Georgia, in the period following the war; the three others relate to California, and are in the style in which Mr. Harte is unrivalled, both in the stories and in the art with which they are told.

From Chattanooga to Petersburg,

under Generals Grant and Butler. An important Contribution to the History of the War, and a Personal Vindication. By WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH, Brevet Major-General U.S.A., and late Major-General of Volunteers. With four Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo, $1.25.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

WAGNER AND HIS WORKS.

The Story of His Life, with Critical Comments.

By HENRY T. FINCK.

With Portraits. 2 vols., cr. 8vo, $4.00.

Mr. Finck's familiarity with the vast volume of Wagner literature, his ardent and uncompromising admiration for Wagner's genius, and his aggressive, racy style, give to his book both a lasting value and a piquant flavor which every music lover will appreciate. The book is both a full review of Wagner's life and a summary and critical analysis of the musical and poetic contents of his writings, rich in anecdote and apposite quotation.

*** *Sold by all booksellers, or sent postpaid by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

Cassell Publishing Co.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

By ANNIE THOMAS.

UTTERLY MISTAKEN.

A Novel. By ANNIE THOMAS (Mrs. Pender Cudlep), author of "Playing for High Stakes," "That Other Woman," "He Cometh Not, She Said," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, extra cloth, $1.00.

In this, her latest novel, we find Annie Thomas at her best. The unique features of the plot, and the thoroughly original style of treatment, would be sure to enlist favorable attention, even though the author were not already a popular favorite.

By MRS. PARR.

THE SQUIRE.

A Novel. By Mrs. PARR, author of "Dorothy Fox," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, paper, *Cassell's Sunshine Series*, 50 cents; 12mo, extra cloth, $1.00.

"Intensely interesting."—*Boston Home Journal*

"Mrs. Parr's is a practiced hand."—*Springfield Republican.*

"At once touching and ennobling."—*The Congregationalist.*

By JUHANI AHO.

SQUIRE HELLMAN,

And Other Stories. By JUHANI AHO. 1 vol., 16mo, cloth, unique, 50 cents. *Cassell's "Unknown" Library.*

Deserves, and is sure to awaken, far more than ordinary interest, not only by its intrinsic literary charms, but because it presents the *first* English translation of a Finnish novel.

By B. L. FARJEON.

THE LAST TENANT.

A Novel. By B. L. FARJEON, author of "Bread-and-Cheese and Kisses," "Great Porter Square," "Griff," "Blade-o'-Grass," "The Sacred Nugget," etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

This is the best thing Mr. Farjeon has written in many a day—the story of a haunted house, told with such matter-of-fact detail that, once begun, it must be read to the end.

By MRS. ALEXANDER.

THE SNARE OF THE FOWLER.

By MRS. ALEXANDER, author of "The Wooing O't," "Which Shall it Be?" etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo. *Cassell's Sunshine Series*; paper, 50 cents; extra cloth, $1.00.

"The different characters are outlined with that art of brilliant contrasts which the author employs with unfailing felicity."—*Boston Beacon.*

By MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

A WILD PROXY.

A Tragic Comedy of To-Day. By Mrs. W. K. CLIFFORD, author of "Mrs. Keith's Crime," "Aunt Anne," etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Mrs. W. K. Clifford is one of the most popular novelists of the day, possessing a style of her own, which is at once bright and entertaining.

By E. W. HORNUNG.

TINY LUTTRELL.

A Novel. By E. W. HORNUNG. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

A Story of Australian life, with a turn at England to give it contrast. The book promises to be a favorite.

London's Latest Success.

"I FORBID THE BANNS."

The story of a comedy which was played seriously. By FRANK FRANKFORT MOORE. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Three editions of 3 vols., at 31s., sold in six weeks in London.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Cassell Publishing Company,

104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

The **Exhibition Number of Scribner's** will contain in addition to the original manuscript by George Washington, on the Braddock campaign, contributions from the following authors and artists:

W. D. Howells,
Boutet de Monvel,
Howard Pyle,
Bret Harte,
George H. Boughton,
Thomas Bailey Aldrich,
A. B. Frost,
F. S. Church,
Thomas Hardy,
William Hatherell,
Albert Lynch,
Henry James,
E. H. Blashfield,
Walter Besant,
L. Marchetti,
Alfred Parsons,
Robert Blum,
Robert Louis Stevenson,
Francisque Sarcey,
W. T. Smedley,
W. L. Metcalf,
Sarah Orne Jewett,
C. D. Gibson,
C. S. Reinhart,
Frances Hodgson Burnett,
R. B. Birch,
Irving R. Wiles,
H. S. Mowbray.
H. C. Bunner,
J. Alden Weir,
George W. Cable,
W. B. Closson,
Elbridge Kingsley.

This number will be enlarged nearly one-third. Price as usual 25 cents.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

The Law of Psychic Phenomena.

A Working Hypothesis for the Systematic Study of Hypnotism, Spiritism, Mental Therapeutics, etc. By THOMSON JAY HUDSON. 12mo. $1.50.

The aim of this work is to show that the whole range of hypnotic, mesmeric, and so-called spiritual manifestations, together with the phenomena commonly associated with the subject of mental therapeutics, are referable to two or three fundamental principles, which constitute a working hypothesis, and in accordance with which they can be satisfactorily explained. The author's calm, unprejudiced attitude of mind and strictly scientific method of investigation remove his work far from the regions of irresponsible speculation and vagary. The book has a significant and profound bearing upon subjects which are just now of rapidly increasing importance, and is withal thoroughly reverent in spirit. The perusal of this work in the manuscript by several specialists of national reputation in their several departments of science and philosophy drew from them the strongest expressions of interest and approbation.

Echoes from the Sabine Farm.

Being certain Horatian Lyrics done into English by EUGENE and ROSWELL M. FIELD. With illustrations by Edmund H. Garrett. Large paper edition, limited to 500 numbered copies. 8vo, gilt top, *net*, $5.00.

It is perhaps needless to say that these translations are quite free from pedantry and mere literalness, and that while some of the lyrics are singularly perfect reproductions of the originals, others are free adaptations to the spirit, the forms, and the speech of to-day. In them the poet boldly interprets the poet.

Bernardin de St. Pierre.

From the French of ARVEDE BARINE. With an introduction by AUGUSTIN BIRRELL. 12mo. *The Great French Writers.* $1.00.

The life of the author of 'Paul and Virginia' is so unusual, so interesting, so suggestive and amusing, that it is sure to meet with a cordial reception. The introduction, by the author of 'Obiter Dicta,' is a careful and discriminating estimate of St. Pierre and his work.

Counterparts.

By ELIZABETH SHEPPARD. With an Introduction and Notes by GEORGE P. UPTON. With Portraits 2 vols. $2.50.

This edition of 'Counterparts' is issued in the same beautiful style as 'Charles Auchester,' published last year. Though music plays an important part in 'Counterparts,' it is still, as its title indicates, a romance of temperaments, an ideal study of contrasting characters, embellished with all those charms of imagination and picturesque descriptions for which this young and gifted idealist and romancer was so famous.

The Best Letters of Wm. Cowper.

Edited with an Introduction by ANNA B. M'MAHAN. "Laurel-Crowned Letters." 12mo, gilt top. $1 00.

Cowper might be called, with little exaggeration, the prince of letter-writers, so elegant and classic are his epistles. These letters show him, as a rule, to be a gentle, lovable nature, guided by a cheerful philosophy, and possessing a sound good sense. Apart from their literary charm they give a more satisfactory picture of the man than any "Life" of him that has yet been written.

For sale by Booksellers generally, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.,

CHICAGO.

EIGHT GREAT DICTIONARIES

FOR SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE LEARNERS.

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

Revised and Enlarged. A Greek-English Lexicon. Compiled by HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D., and ROBERT SCOTT, D.D. With Co-operation of HENRY DRISLER, Jay Professor of Greek in Columbia College, New York. pp. xiv., 1776. Seventh Edition, Revised and Augmented throughout. 4to, Sheep, $10 00.

Liddell and Scott's Intermediate Greek Lexicon.

An Intermediate Greek-English Lexicon, founded upon the Seventh Edition of Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon. pp. iv., 910. Small 4to, Cloth, $3 50; Linen, $3 75; Sheep, $4 00.

"I have seen so much evil from the use of the little abridged lexicon by college students, and have had so much difficulty in persuading all to use the large lexicon, that I shall be glad to exert my influence in favor of the 'Intermediate Greek Lexicon' for ordinary college students."—T. D. SEYMOUR, *Professor of Greek, Yale College.*

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon.

Abridged. A Lexicon Abridged from Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon. The *Twentieth Edition*, carefully Revised throughout. With an Appendix of Proper and Geographical Names, prepared by the Rev. JAMES M. WHITON, Ph.D. pp. 832. Small 4to, half leather, $1 25.

Harper's Latin Dictionary.

Founded on the translation of "Freund's Latin-German Lexicon." Edited by E. A. ANDREWS, LL.D. Revised, Enlarged, and in great part Rewritten, by CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Ph.D., and CHARLES SHORT, LL.D. pp. xiv., 2020. Royal 8vo, Sheep, $6 50; Full Russia, $10 00.

Lewis's Latin Dictionary.

A Latin Dictionary for Schools. By CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Ph.D. pp. 1192. Large 8vo, Cloth, $5 50; Sheep, $6 00.

"This dictionary is not an abridgment, but an entirely new and independent work, designed to explain every word or phrase in the Latin literature commonly read in schools, viz., the complete works of Cæsar, Terence, Cicero, Livy, Nepos, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Phædrus, and Curtius, the Catiline and Jugurtha of Sallust, the Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, and a few words found in some extracts of Florus, Eutropius, and Justinus. The original meaning of every word is first given, and then the modifications which it underwent in usage."—*From Preface.*

Lewis's Elementary Latin Dictionary.

An Elementary Latin Dictionary. By CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Ph.D. pp. 952. Small 4to, half leather, $2 00.

"I have put it to the test of constant use over the range of authors now read by my classes, Cicero, Horace, Tacitus, Plautus, Terence, and Juvenal, and have found it ample. The definitions are clear, and the interpretation of passages often very happy."—J. HOWARD STOUGH, *Professor of Latin, Midland College.*

Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon.

Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament; being Grimm's Wilke's Clavis Novi Testamenti, Translated, Revised, and Enlarged by JOSEPH HENRY THAYER, D.D., Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in the Divinity School of Harvard University. pp. 746. 4to, Cloth, $5 00; Half Roan, $6 00; Sheep, $6 50.

"Altogether the volume is one of great value, and the eminent scholars who have been concerned in its production should have the thanks of all who love the study of the New Testament in the Greek tongue."—*Presbyterian, Philadelphia.*

Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon.

An English-Greek Lexicon. By C. D. YONGE. With Many New Articles, an Appendix of Proper Names, and Pillon's Greek Synonymes. To which is prefixed an Essay on the Order of Words in Attic-Greek Prose, by CHARLES SHORT, LL.D. Edited by HENRY DRISLER, LL.D. pp. 894. Royal 8vo, Sheep, $4 50.

"This work is not a mere collection of Greek words which may be equivalents of certain English words, thrown carelessly together without system, but a carefully arranged lexicon, in which a scholar can see the *nature* of the word he is employing, whether it is poetic or specially Homeric, or philosophic, or peculiar to comedy, or colloquial. The work is certainly a great accession to our apparatus of classical instruction."—W. W. GOODWIN, Ph.D., *Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard College.*

☞ *The above books may be had of all booksellers, or will be sent by the publishers, on receipt of price. If ordered sent by mail, 10 per cent should be added to the price to pay postage.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Square, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

The Week.

THE doorkeeper of the British House of Commons retired the other day after a service of thirty-seven years, and was succeeded by his first assistant. The place is a valuable one, both because of its salary, its permanence, and its dignity. Now, suppose Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Balfour, and all the other leaders on both sides of the House had, on hearing that the doorkeepership was vacant, laid aside the home-rule question, and the liquor question, and the parish councils, and the Uganda question, and engaged in a general "fight" over the appointment, and obstructed, and combined, and dickered, and intrigued week after week as to who should have the place, and tried to bargain that if A got it, D should be first assistant and C should be second, and that if Gladstone were allowed to "name" the head, Balfour should get the second place for his "man," and that Chamberlain and the Liberal Unionists should have at least two sweepers and dusters, and that the towel-washer should be the perquisite of the Nationalists, what should we here think of it? About the feelings of the British public we shall say nothing. But is there an intelligent man or woman in the United States who would not feel sorry and ashamed over the spectacle, and would not think that England was going, or rather had gone, to the dogs? If so, how is it that we have a standard of conduct for foreign legislators so much higher than we have for our own? How is it that we recently witnessed a display of childish neglect of public interests on the part of our own Senate, precisely similar to that we have pictured above on the part of British legislators, without more indignation? How is it we allow the attention of the President and Cabinet to be absorbed for months after an important election in settling the trumpery claims of a lot of shiftless people to a lot of small places, without more indignant remonstrance? What traveller from Mars, who saw nothing but the Executive of the United States Government during the month or two following a Presidential election, would suppose that there stood behind him a nation of particularly grave and serious business men, who allowed no playing or loafing in their offices, or factories, or farms in working hours, and always sought to pay their notes at maturity?

We are glad to learn that the State Department has on foot an investigation into the working of the various reciprocity agreements, and we can well believe the report that Secretary Gresham has already found that there is a good deal in reciprocity that is not reciprocal. It has long been known to houses doing business with Cuba and Porto Rico that the new tariff for those colonies was expressly designed to nullify certain advantages which American exporters thought they were to enjoy under the treaty. This was done by the very simple plan of putting such enormous duties on some articles that they remained practically prohibitory, and left the monopoly of the trade with Spain even after the agreed reduction of 25 or 50 per cent. had been made on American importations. Similar methods are said to have been followed, though to a less extent, in Brazil. But it is clear that the treaty with the latter country has been a disastrous failure, judged by the reasons given for negotiating it and the results which it was asserted the treaty would bring about. The great evil of our Brazilian trade, according to the Republican oracles of 1890, was that it left such a fearful balance against us—from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 yearly. This was intolerable. Brazil must be made to buy more goods of us and redress this adverse balance. Under the treaty this was all to be changed. As a matter of fact, however, in the first full year of the operation of the treaty, Brazil bought of us exactly $171,627 more goods than she had in the foregoing year, while she cruelly unloaded upon us $35,403,009 more of her own products. Instead of the adverse balance of $69,110,349 in 1891, we had one of $104,341,731 in 1892. If the Republicans were telling the truth in 1890, they must admit that their treaty with Brazil ought to be repealed at once, on the ground that it has made matters worse instead of better.

But the Administration has far better ground for reversing the action of President Harrison under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley Bill in imposing a tax upon the hides and coffee of Colombia and Venezuela and Hayti. That tax may slightly graze the heads of the people it was aimed at, but there is no doubt that it hits the American consumer full in the face. What damage it inflicts upon the other fellows is highly problematical, but it is certain that it is costing us $5,000,000 a year. More than that, the tax is not persuading the Colombians and the rest to change their minds in the least. Those naughty boys go on just as if their teacher was not rapping himself over the knuckles to bring them to their senses. They seem able to stand no end of that kind of vicarious suffering. We hope that the Administration will speedily see its way to repealing a tax which is not only burdensome, but utterly fruitless and absurd, as far as accomplishing what it was intended to is concerned.

The "Papers relating to the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands" contain much curious reading. Probably the most remarkable thing in them is the confession of the Provisional Government that it was not a *de facto* government when the protectorate flag was raised by Mr. Stevens. Mr. Foster, writing to Mr. Stevens on the 28th of January in reply to the announcement of the revolution, said:

> "Your course in recognizing an unopposed *de-facto* government appears to have been discreet and in accordance with the facts. The rule of this Government has uniformly been to recognize and enter into relation with any actual government in full possession of effective power, with the assent of the people. You will continue to recognize the new Government under such conditions."

Mr. Foster need not have added the qualification "with the assent of the people." It is always proper to recognize a *de-facto* government, whether it has the assent of the people or not, provided it be "in full possession of actual power"; that is, power to maintain order, protect life and property, and make itself obeyed. On the 1st of February, however, two days after Mr. Foster's despatch was written, Mr. Stevens wrote to Capt. Wiltse of the *Boston* that he had heard from the Provisional Government that it was "unable to protect life and property and to prevent civil disorder" in Honolulu, and therefore it requested that "the flag of the United States might be raised for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands," and Mr. Stevens directed Capt. Wiltse to comply with this request. He enclosed the letter of the Provisional Government, which says: "Believing that we are unable to satisfactorily protect life and property and prevent civil disorders in Honolulu and throughout the Hawaiian Islands, we pray, etc., etc." So that the Government which Mr. Stevens recognized was not a *de-facto* government at all, or any other kind of government, and had, a few days after the recognition, to ask for armed protection from its enemies, at the hands of the United States Navy. This reminds one somewhat of the Irishman who said that "if it wasn't for the police, the Irish would rise and sweep the British garrison into the sea." A *de facto* government protected by foreign troops is a fraud on the Powers which recognize it, for the first essential of a *de-facto* government is ability to enforce its authority, at least in the city in which it sits.

The true inwardness of republican institutions in Hawaii is becoming every day more apparent. The newspaper correspondents think that Commissioner Blount's policy is deeply mysterious, but it is really simplicity itself. He is merely standing off and letting the experiment work itself out. If the Hawaiians are ever to come into the American Union, they must come in as a self-governing community. We have no

provisions for ruling a State or Territory by brute force. The very first thing to be done, therefore, in finding out whether the Hawaiians are capable of self-government, is to remove every kind and show of outside compulsion. This has now been done, and the result is, according to the desponding correspondent of the *Tribune*, that "President Dole has lost standing," and, worse still, "many whom he has alienated by refusing to give them office, have gone over to the Queen's party." Alienation on account of not getting office does, it is true, look as if republican institutions were in good working order, but to "go over to the Queen's party" is the work of a tyro in republicanism. What these disappointed Hawaiian patriots should have done was to prepare for vigorous "knifing," and take to gloomy prediction, and speak of President Dole's "ingratitude," and hint at perfect knowledge of those who had "poisoned" his mind. Such unsophisticated fellows as they have shown themselves to be would never be at home with our politicians.

The *Hawaiian Gazette* of April 4 puts the best face possible on the hauling down of the American flag on the preceding Saturday, but shows how little it believes its own assertion that the event "need alarm no one" by advising the Provisional Government to swear in the 2,000 members of the Annexation Club "as a military reserve." This would seem to confirm President Dole's admission that his Government was not able to protect life and property without the aid of the United States, and also that he is getting ready to set up that "republic" which he has frankly said would "necessarily be a government of force." The *Gazette* also shows its desperation by bringing out again the spectre of "English intrigues." In this it resembles the *Sun*, which is suffering fearfully nowadays from suppressed patriotism, and asks, "What will English possession of Hawaii mean to the United States?" But the question is, How is England going to get the Islands? As far as the latter are concerned, they are tied up by treaty with the United States never to cede a foot of territory to any other foreign Power, or to seek a protectorate; and as for England, she has bound herself by a solemn treaty with France, "never to take possession, either directly or under the title of a protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they [the Sandwich Islands] are composed." The English scarecrow is too obviously a thing of rags and sticks to frighten anybody but a professional patriot.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court a few days ago in the case of a Texas liquor-dealer who had challenged the validity of a law of that commonwealth, is of interest for its bearing upon the State-rights question. Liquor-dealers in Texas are not only taxed higher than other people, but are also required to pay their taxes sooner, while there are other discriminations against them. A dealer set up the claim that this legislation against his class was in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which declares that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person the equal protection of the laws. The Court made short work of this claim. It pointed out that the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States spoken of in this amendment are privileges and immunities arising out of the nature and essential character of the National Government, and granted or secured by the Constitution; and declared that the right to sell intoxicants is not one of the rights growing out of such citizenship. While admitting that the fourteenth amendment forbids any arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property, it held that it was not designed to interfere with the power of the State to protect the lives and property of its citizens and to promote their health and morals. Nor was the provision in regard to the equal protection of the laws intended to compel a State to adopt an iron rule of equality in regard to taxation, or to prevent the classification of property at different rates, so long as there is no discrimination in favor of one as against another person of the same class. As the statute in question affects all liquor-dealers in Texas alike, it is within the prerogative of the State.

The Musical Mutual Protective Union played its usual farce on Friday in trying to prevent the Imperial German infantry and cavalry bands from entering this country as artists, on the ground that they are not artists, but contract laborers. Their Secretary, Mr. Hunt, delivered himself of the extraordinary opinion that there were only three artists, as far as he knew—Paderewski, Patti, and Nikisch! It will be an astounding bit of news to the Germans to read of the examination as to their ability to play their instruments to which their imperial musicians were subjected on our immigrant island before they were permitted to enter this city. Can we wonder that the opinion is still widely prevalent in Germany that to hunt the buffalo one need only go to the suburbs of New York, and that Indian scalping raids are still frequent in Broadway? Dr. Senner, of course, decided that Emperor William's musicians are artists, and admitted them.

Every reputable citizen of New York must experience a feeling of humiliation as he reads the "reasons" which Gov. Flower gave to the citizens of Buffalo who asked him for a hearing in opposition to Mr. Sheehan's second bill depriving their Mayor of appointing powers which they had elected him to exercise. That such an announcement could be put forth publicly by the Governor of the first State in the Union, apparently without any consciousness of its undignified and disgraceful character, shows the level to which the Hill Machine has brought our public affairs. From one point of view we are glad that the Governor has taken this position. He is now stripped of all pretence of being any more decent than the Machine leaders who put him in nomination for office. No one can henceforth make any plausible claim that there are possibilities of useful or honorable public service in him. He has taken his stand squarely with Sheehan and the others of the Hill band of political pirates, and he will be judged hereafter on his merits. In all probability he has by his recent performances made certain his renomination next year, and we have hopes, somewhat uncertain, we must confess, that when he comes before the people for reëlection, the Democratic journals that are now denouncing him will not be "brought into line" again in his support.

Mr. Sulzer, the Tammany Speaker of the late Assembly, is a very silly young man, but it seems scarcely credible that he should have declared publicly on Monday night, as the *Tribune* reports him to have done, that "all legislation of the last session came from Tammany Hall and was dictated by that great statesman Richard Croker." That Mr. Sulzer says this privately, and that it is strictly true, we do not question for a moment; but great as the ex-Speaker's capacity for foolishness is, we find it difficult to believe that he could have given public utterance to such a confession of his own slavery and that of his fellow-members in the Legislature. From the time that Sulzer met Croker in the café of the Hoffman House, immediately after his election to the Speakership, and there arranged the committees of the Assembly, there was no serious question as to who was "running" the Assembly. The subsequent legislation confirmed the impression produced by that meeting. Croker did dictate everything. If any one had doubts about the matter, the fate of bills before the Legislature during the session would have removed it. Nothing that Croker desired to pass failed of passage, and nothing that he objected to was able to get even a hearing.

There was one notable peculiarity about the bills presented to the last Legislature which must have struck everybody who examined a file of them. We do not believe there has been a previous session of the Legislature for many years at which so few bills affecting railway and insurance companies were presented. The familiar "strikes" against such companies and corporations generally were scarcely seen at all. What was the reason for this? At Albany the

members themselves declared that the reason was to be found in the fact that the bosses were controlling everything this year, and that there was nothing in the business for the members themselves. How was this control established and what were the terms? We believe it is a fact also that the railway, insurance, and other companies kept no agents at Albany during the late session, and that they did not, as during previous sessions, find themselves obliged to send up counsel to oppose in committee the progress of legislation hostile to themselves. Had this unusual situation anything to do with the alleged claim of Mr. Sulzer that "all legislation of the last session came from Tammany Hall, and was dictated by that great statesman Richard Croker"? If so, what was the compensation, or inducement, which Mr. Croker received for his great services? We ask for information, and shall be glad to receive light from any quarter.

At the recent election in Michigan an amendment to the Constitution was submitted which proposed a new method of securing highway improvement. It seems to have been carried by a small majority, although the vote of the whole State must be known before the result can be definitely stated. The extraordinary feature of the division is the fact that the affirmative majorities came from the counties which contain Detroit and the other chief cities, while the negative majorities appear almost wholly in the most prosperous and intelligent farming communities, one such county giving a negative majority of 1,014. If the new system for securing good roads throughout the rural districts is adopted, therefore, it will be only by the votes of city people, a very small percentage of whom ever use such roads. In other words, the farmers, who are most interested in the improvement, are the last to appreciate its importance.

The new system of a qualified suffrage in Mississippi is producing some results which were not anticipated when the new Constitution was adopted. The change was made primarily to prevent a minority of intelligent whites from being subject to the political rule of a majority of ignorant blacks; but as the system appears to be applied with reasonable fairness, it is relieving the community from the dominance of the worst elements among the whites as well. The ignorant and shiftless elements in both races fail to qualify themselves as voters, and thereby lose their former power to settle various questions of local administration. The change is most marked in the treatment of the liquor question. Mississippi has long had a local-option system, but under the old Constitution the saloon party was apt to get a majority in a county where the respectable people of both races were against license, through its control of the ignorant and irresponsible voters. Now these men are not qualified to exercise the suffrage, and seven counties which had formerly been "wet" have gone "dry" during the last twelve months, because the majority of those who now possess the ballot are opposed to saloons. The change is felt in the cities as well as in the rural districts, and Meridian and Columbus, the two largest and most prosperous cities in the eastern portion of the State, have lately gone "dry" because the saloon men could not secure the signatures of a majority of the registered voters to their petitions for renewal, as the law requires.

The recent commencement exercises of the Law Department of Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., merit attention for the evidence which they furnished of the better feeling between the two races. The University is an institution for the education of colored youth, but many of the most prominent whites in the capital were among the audience on this occasion. The annual address was delivered by James C. MacRae, a Democratic lawyer who was elected a judge of the Supreme Court last fall; and George H. Snow, another leading lawyer and an ex-member of the State Senate, was on the programme for an address. In the latter's absence, Maj. E. G. Harrell, who is on the staff of the Democratic Governor, was called upon, and responded by saying that, "if there was any school in North Carolina that was doing more good than any other, it was Shaw University; that he met its graduates in various parts of the State, and they were doing a great and grand work which was reflecting high honor upon the University and its friends." This is a very different attitude from that occupied by the representative whites of Raleigh and North Carolina when the University was established, which was that of suspicion, if not open hostility, and the change is a notable sign of progress.

Gen. Weaver has never made a more statesmanlike proposition than the one he put forward on Monday, for the establishment of an "independent school of political science." As he justly observes, those who now "control the colleges and universities of the country" are "adversaries of human liberty," and hence it becomes necessary to have a place where political science can be taught in a way that is not only free, but free and easy. Seven professors could do the work, he believes, and he marks out the different departments in which they would disport themselves. One of them is to be "applied Christianity," which all will admit is excellent if we only know who is going to apply it. The department of "constitutional legislation" is significant of much, from the Populist point of view, and we should expect to see the occupant of this chair imitate the French judge who said it was necessary to twist the law so that he could have a proper respect for it. We think the General should have given a separate department to "patriotism," which is one of the most important divisions of political science, and urgently calls for exposition in these days when it is so important to know which precious metal and what kind of paper money are truly patriotic, how much better terms at a note-broker's a firm patriot can get than one who is a little shaky, and so on. But Gen. Weaver's plan as it is is most praiseworthy. It would be hard to name a public want more imperative than that of getting men into professors' chairs to give a rational account of Populist ideas. Gen. Weaver's seven men that can render a reason, with himself as director of them all, which he offers to be "without salary," would speedily depopulate the lecture-rooms of Vienna and Berlin.

It is said that a Dundee whaling vessel has returned from the Antarctic Ocean with sixty thousand sealskins, and that the captain refuses to tell where he obtained them. This accounts for the scarcity of seals in Bering Sea lately. They left the islands of St. Paul and St. George *animo revertendi*, but they were driven out of those waters by poachers and continued their march to the south, where they were slaughtered by this Dundee whaler. Now, ought not this matter to be brought before the Paris Court of Arbitration? The fact that the Dundee skipper refuses to tell where he found these seals is a suspicious circumstance anyhow. *Prima facie*, all seals found without an owner belong to Uncle Sam. He is the great keeper of the seal.

The great interest taken a few years ago in Père Hyacinthe by the Protestants of this country and England, as well as by those of France, has mostly expired with the lapse of time. It long ago became evident that he was not going to lead any considerable defection from the Catholic Church, and that his somewhat fantastic attempt to restore the "Gallican liberties" in France was doomed to settle down into an isolated and dwindling congregation held together for a time by his personality. Now comes the announcement that he has cast in his lot with the Old Catholics. On Palm Sunday he informed his audience that "the Bishops of the Catholic Church of the Low Countries have decided to take this work under their jurisdiction." Father Hyacinthe expressed great satisfaction at thus being incorporated with an ecclesiastical body in which the episcopal succession has been maintained, and through which he would be brought into relation with the Old Catholics of Germany and Switzerland. He thought the result would be to give a new impulse as well as durability to his work in Paris. However that may be, the end of his experiment in independence comes to show afresh that the age of sect-making has gone.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CREDIT.

THE statement given to the press by President Cleveland, saying that there never was any intention on the part of the Government to refuse gold in the redemption of Treasury notes, and that the public credit will be maintained at all hazards, is all that could be desired, and is the only thing needed, so far as the Executive is concerned, to assure business stability and prosperity. That priceless legacy, the Government's credit, which has come down to us unimpaired, will be passed on to the next generation without spot or blemish.

Let us take a glance at the Government's credit in the past. During the war, and after the suspension of specie payments, certain old loans fell due, among them one known as the Oregon war debt, and the question was raised whether they were not payable in greenbacks. These bits of paper were legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and *interest* on the public debt. Interest is not principal, said some people, therefore the principal of these debts is payable in greenbacks. Not so, said Secretary Chase. The greenback itself is a debt. To pay greenbacks for maturing bonds without the consent of the holder is to offer him one form of Government debt for another. That would be repudiation to the extent of the difference in value between greenbacks and gold. Moreover, continued Mr. Chase in closing the debate, I am Secretary of the Treasury and you are not; all maturing loans will be paid in gold. And so they were paid.

Nothing did more to support the Government's credit during that trying period than Secretary Chase's decision to pay the Oregon war debt in gold. There were not wanting, even then, demagogues to cry out against the injustice of paying better money to bondholders than to soldiers, but their cries were unheeded. The Secretary, perhaps, made some mistakes in his financial policy, but upon this fundamental point he was both clear in judgment and firm in principle. He was establishing a precedent. He was protecting the country's credit. He was laying a foundation for such loans as he and his successors in office might need in time to come, down to the latest hour of the republic. We all owe Mr. Chase a debt for that.

We need not recount the greenback controversies that supervened after the close of the war. Although during a considerable period the Government suspended payment on its notes, it did eventually redeem them in gold, and so it continues to do. All of its maturing bonds and all the interest on its bonds have been paid in gold. Its greenbacks, its Treasury notes, its silver certificates, and every other obligation have been and are to-day redeemable in gold. There is not now a blemish on the national credit. Foolishness there is in the financial legislation of the country, but not a blot on its 'scutcheon. How proud we all ought to be that we can say this with truth.

There were a few hours last Friday when it seemed possible that this untarnished record might be soiled. It was reported from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury doubted his legal power to apply any portion of the $100,000,000 gold reserve to the redemption of Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890. When the test came, however, it was found that he did redeem out of that reserve every Treasury note presented for redemption. So all doubts were solved by an experiment. The precedent established by Secretary Chase, that all maturing Government obligations are payable in gold, is unbroken and will remain so.

Under any circumstances the credit of individuals is much tied up with the Government's credit, but under present circumstances the two are so involved that they must stand or fall together. In one way and another, most unwisely as we think, the Treasury has become the United States Bank, with far greater powers and responsibilities than either of the old banks of the United States ever had. The Treasury issues all the money we use except a mere bagatelle ($130,000,000) of national-bank notes. It holds the ultimate coin reserve of the nation. It maintains the standard of value. What is done in this behalf by the Bank of England and the Bank of France in those countries respectively is done here by the Treasury Department. This is unfortunate. It is most unfortunate that such responsibilities should rest with the political power when they have no political character whatever. Such responsibilities are of a business sort only, and they should rest with business men solely. By this we mean not that the Secretary of the Treasury should be a business man necessarily, but that the entire function of regulating and maintaining the standard of value should be lodged in the business world and not in the political world. The only proper function of the Treasury Department is to collect the taxes and pay the dues of the Government. Some incidental duties, such as the light-house and life-saving service and the care of public buildings, may properly enough be put upon it for want of a better place, but to charge it with the functions of legal-tender and currency and an overshadowing bank is unscientific in the last degree.

But since things are as they are, since the Treasury is so interwoven with private business that every tremor in its framework is projected along the nerves of the whole community, it is all the more necessary that the Government's credit should continue to be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. President Cleveland's statement of intentions gives assurance that it will so continue. The assurance is absolute because the means in his hands are ample. With the Government's credit unimpaired, he can draw gold from every chest in Europe, but if that credit had been stabbed by a refusal to redeem Treasury notes in gold, the money markets of both America and Europe would have been closed against us. It follows from what Mr. Cleveland has said that he will issue bonds whenever it becomes necessary in order to replenish his stock of gold. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

NEWSPAPER PICTURES.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, a highly respectable authority on matters of periodical art, lately gave its approval to "cuts in the columns of the daily newspapers," and added:

> "There is no more reason why the reader should not receive accurate information or pleasing or satisfying impressions through the fruits of the engraver's art than there is why he should not be given in legible type the printed matter that is suited to his needs and tastes."

If the readers of our morning contemporaries which have gone into the "cut" business really "receive accurate information or pleasing or satisfying impressions" through the fruits of the engraver's art now furnished us every morning, it shows that the "printed matter" has done the work which many observers have long feared it was doing among the newspaper readers of this city. The "printed matter" of some of them has for a good while been doing all that printed matter can do to reduce the popular intelligence to that early stage which makes the life of nursery governesses and mistresses of kindergartens so hard, in which all the resources of pedagogy have to be exhausted to keep the child's attention fixed on anything. In the first attempts to get him to read, as every teacher of infants knows, pictures are a powerful help in explaining the combinations of letters which make up words. Who among us has not been indebted greatly to "cuts" in making his first intelligent acquaintance with "printed matter"? What a light, for instance, was thrown on the uses of the letter A by the little picture reproducing the Ass that Eat the Hay; on B by the Bull that Tossed the Man; on C by the Cat that Killed the Mouse; on D by the Dog that Barked at the Goose.

Children of an older growth are in like manner immensely aided in grasping the leading facts of such an incident as the Craven wedding, for example, by appropriate illustrations. One paper devoted a column or two to the question whether the bride's wedding dress had paid duty, and maintained that if it had not paid duty because already worn, it showed that she was to be married in a "soiled gown." But this contention—long and ably argued—was necessarily confused by the cross issue, whether the bridegroom was really tattooed, as was represented by some rival sheets. The refusal of the bridegroom to answer categorically on this point led to the consultation of all the local ex-

perts touching the attitude of the British nobility towards the practice of tattooing, but their opinions were conflicting. The perusal of the pros and cons of these matters naturally confused even the brightest minds among our newspaper readers. The printed matter having done what it could for them, the pictures were brought into play and lighted up the whole subject. The great question of cabmen's beards also might have been discussed indefinitely in the text without the thorough elucidation given by a picture of a cabman with a beard, of a shaven cabman, and of two or three cabmen prominent in the agitation. In like manner, how could any of us who were not there have ever got a clear idea of what the reception at the Hotel Waldorf was like without a picture of six or seven women three-quarters' length, three men full-length, and eight or ten blurred heads, male and female—all done nicely in bad printer's ink by a Hoe press?

The solemn truth is, that the printed matter of some of our metropolitan dailies has now for a dozen years been making it impossible for the people of this city to read anything very long on any subject, or read anything, long or short, on any serious subject. The young people who leave the public schools with reading and little else, make the newspaper their only literature. After they have been stuffed for a few years with the comic view of every institution, from Christianity down, and with burlesque reports of meetings, with bogus interviews with all public men, in which they are made to appear either knaves or fools, with accounts columns long of how one man hit another in the stomach, and how the other man objected, and how the names of the Park animals were changed, and how Johnny Malone jilted the widow Jones, and how the hackmen feel about beards, and how a red-faced man pursued a small man with a knife, the children get tired, and have to have their jaded attention roused by something which will not need to be followed with the eye like printed lines.

No one who has observed New York journalism for the last few years could fail to perceive that pictures had to come sooner or later. The childish view of the world is, so to speak, "on top." The youth does not want to read about Bering Sea, and is satisfied with a picture of Mr. Carter. He would like to know something about the disturbances in Brussels, and is satisfied with a picture of the King's palace. He does not care to look into the merits of the Webster Bill, and is content with a picture of some of the nuisances on the Croton River. As to the Hawaiian trouble, he makes up his mind by means of a "cut" of the American flag floating on the Government buildings, and feels sure that nobody but a bad American would "haul down" anything so pretty. But newspaper proprietors who think they have finally solved the problem of sensational journalism by seasoning the printed matter with "cuts," make, we are sure, a great mistake. Cuts will pall before long, as reporter's burlesque and Tom and Jerry philosophy have palled. The "cuts" will in their turn have to be supplemented by something more infantile still. The reader will demand and have to get a rattle, or a colored India-rubber balloon, or a bright ball of worsted, or a jack-in-the-box, with each year's subscription. The monopoly of *Babyhood* is nearly over.

CORPORATION STOCK-WATERING.

THE question of stock-watering is perennial in Massachusetts, principally for the reason that the railroads of that State were built through subscriptions to the capital stock and not by bonds, as is the modern fashion. Hence the increase in values which on Western roads is represented by an advance towards the par of the stock (which at first cost nothing) is registered in Massachusetts by an increase much above par. This quotation above par gives an opportunity to the railway of watering its capital by issuing to present holders new stock at par which can be sold immediately at a large advance. Around the bill before the Massachusetts General Court to prevent such sales the fight against watering has centred. Last week the State Board of Trade held a meeting at which ex-Railroad Commissioner George G. Crocker delivered an address. Since all seemed to agree with the speaker, he may be supposed to represent the business interests of Massachusetts.

The general subject has been so often discussed that it is unnecessary to go over the whole ground further than to say that stock and bond-watering has given rise to evils which should be restrained if this can be done without doing more harm than good. But if anything of the sort is to be attempted, it is well to clear the ground by asserting that nothing can be gained by arguments so sweeping as to defeat their purpose; and this is the defect of Mr. Crocker's reasoning and that of all who think with him. Shakspere's phrase, "there is some soul of goodness in things evil," is as applicable to commerce as to morals, and the best course in discussing this business problem is to ask one's self why, in spite of much denunciation and innumerable statutes, corporate stock-watering is still persisted in. We may be sure, from the constant instances we hear of, that there is some business principle at the bottom which is asserting itself, even though we may be hostile to the form which it publicly assumes.

When a dry-goods partnership is successful, each partner obtains his due share of the accumulated profits. No legal machinery is necessary to accomplish this result, and no one complains because the firm has grown wealthy in legitimate trade. For well-known reasons suppose that a dry-goods house turn themselves into a corporation, and issue stock in amount equal to the value of the business as it is at the time of incorporation—not as it was when they started as a firm. We will assume that their success still continues, and in a few years the value of the corporation assets is doubled. When the firm's property doubled there was no occasion for any difficulty, but the corporate form has changed the position. If we followed the practice of the first partnership, we should double the stock, for undeniably the best theory of corporation finance requires that the share capital should stand at or near par. But, while doubling the partnership value is legitimate, doubling the shares of the corporation without payment for them is "watering." Stock-watering, then, in its innocent form may be defined as an attempt to make the nominal capitalization of a corporation conform to the real value of the property and assets. As thus stated, the business reason for watering is good, yet the principle in practice has been subject to much abuse—to the loss of the investor, however, oftener than of the consumer.

Mr. Crocker, in his address, laid down one or two axioms about "water." He said "the amount of stock and debt outstanding should be a basis for estimating what charges such corporations should fairly be allowed to make for services rendered," referring to all corporations having public duties, such as railways, gas companies, and the like. This assertion is only partly true. The possibility of greater profit is essential to progress. What business corporation will strive to perfect its process or invent new machinery if all the saving is to go to the public in the shape of a reduction of fares or prices? It is truer to say that the interests of corporation and customer are reciprocal. If the public could buy its hats or shoes at half our present prices, it ought to be willing that the enterprising corporation introducing the improvement should make large profits at the same time, even if it trebled its stock. And while a railway is not the same as a manufacturer, we cannot afford to ignore the point altogether. Farrer, in his book 'The State in relation to Trade,' gives instances where gas companies in England were allowed to pay higher dividends in proportion as they reduced the price of gas. It would be easy to show that the local (station to station) rates of the Fitchburg Railroad are double those of the Boston and Albany; a resident along the former road might well agree that the Fitchburg should be allowed to increase its capital indefinitely if only his charges fell in inverse proportion. Now, if we prevent the Fitchburg or any railway under any circumstances from stock watering—*i. e.*, giving a share of increasing profits to its stockholders—we may postpone the resident's hopes for lower freights; for in the long run the two things influence each other. Then, too, what becomes of Mr. Crocker's contention in the face of the fact, brought out in the statistics of the Inter-State Commerce Com-

mission, that the groups of railways having the largest capitalization per mile have also the lowest average tariffs?

If, then, we assume that corporations must be given the chance to make better profits in order that the public may have better service or lower prices, how should those increases in profits be registered? As we saw in the case of the dry-goods house, the corporate form does not lend itself easily to this registering. The trouble mainly springs from the wholly wrong idea often entertained that the ruling rate of interest for borrowed money should be the measure of a corporation's dividends. It is to conform the rate of the dividend to 4 or 5 per cent. that the amount of the corporation's stock is increased. But this interest rate has nothing to do with the question of profits. The percentage paid for money borrowed on good collateral bears no relation to the percentage of profit to which a partner in an enterprise is entitled who assumes all the risks. If the original projectors of or investors in our elevated railway system had been in any way limited to a return of only 5 per cent. on their money, that system would not have been built. These men demand—and rightly—a profit commensurate with their risk of loss in going into a costly experiment. As public opinion would not allow of high dividends, the stock had to be watered, while at the same time the present fare is only 5 cents for all hours and for any distance. Would it really have been a commercial sin if, concurrently with a reduction in fares, the dividend had been increased say to 12 per cent. without water?

There is, of course, possible abuse in corporation stock-watering, a discussion of the remedies for which is always in order. But no true understanding of our commercial conditions can be had, and no true relief devised, so long as would be reformers take the extreme ground that all attempts on the part of corporations to pay high dividends, or to adjust capital and profits, are wrongs against the State.

PADEREWSKI AND LISZT.

THE question of nationality plays a curious rôle in the history of pianoforte playing. For a long time most of the great pianoforte composers and players—the Bachs, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann—were Germans. But with Schumann the list of Germans great in this department practically came to an end (unless we except Bülow and Brahms), and the field was left open for Slavic and Hungarian competitors. Russia gave us Rubinstein and Pachmann; Hungary, Liszt and Joseffy; Scotland, D'Albert; but the land preëminent for pianists is Poland. Chopin was a Pole, and so was the brilliant young Tausig, who, had he not died at the age of thirty, would, in the opinion of his pupil, Mr. Joseffy, and many others, have surpassed even his master, Liszt. Rubinstein, too, was half a Pole by descent. Little Josef Hoffman is a Pole, and now, to cap the climax, Mr. Paderewski has appeared; so that musically speaking, at any rate, it is safe to say, "Noch ist Polen nicht verloren."

Poland will some day honor Paderewski as it now honors Chopin; but in order to win the great fame and wealth which have fallen to his lot at the early age of thirty-two, he was of course obliged, like Chopin, to leave his native country and seek the great musical centres of the world. Three years ago he played in London to a $50 audience. To-day he often makes $5,000 in two hours, with $7,000 for the high-water mark. This profitableness of his art is a phenomenon worth mentioning, because he never resorts to claptrap, trickiness, or sensationalism in order to win success and applause. In this respect he is superior to Liszt, who, in his early period, did sometimes resort to sensationalism, which, however, was less a sign of immature taste than the wild exuberance of technical mastery bent on a frolic, and therefore not to be judged more severely than young Mozart's feat of playing on a piano the keys of which were covered with a cloth. The conditions in those days were not the same as at present. How eager the world was for Liszt's show pieces may be inferred from the fact that when, in the pressure of concert-giving and travelling, he sometimes kept his operatic arrangements in his head a few months before writing them down, the publishers pursued him from town to town urging him to put them into shape for the printer.

To offset this early sensationalism, Liszt did more than any other musician to popularize the best music by playing his later splendid and thoroughly artistic arrangements all over Europe. To us it seems strange that he should have played Beethoven's symphonies on the piano at Viennese concerts; but the truth is that the orchestras and conductors of that time were unable to interpret those symphonies satisfactorily, and many persons exclaimed, after hearing Liszt's inspired performance, that now for the first time was Beethoven's genius fully revealed to them. Mr. Paderewski would never imitate Liszt's example of playing a Beethoven symphony on the piano, for the simple reason that such a thing is no longer necessary. Our instrumentalists have improved immeasurably since the time—not much more than half a century ago—when the leading orchestra in Vienna put aside Schubert's ninth symphony as too difficult to be played. But Mr. Paderewski does play, and most properly, Liszt's superb arrangements of songs and operatic melodies. Schumann once said of Thalberg that he had the gift of dressing up commonplace ideas in such a way as to make them interesting. Liszt had the higher gift of taking the ideas of the greatest composers and transcribing them for the piano in such a way as to make them even superior to the original. Thus he succeeded in doing with music what no poet has ever succeeded in doing with poetry—translate it successfully into another language. His happiest translations were the Magyar melodies, with their Asiatic gypsy ornaments, which he welded into his Hungarian rhapsodies for the delight of all whose musical enjoyment does not consist in the pedantic analyzing of sonatas, but who take pleasure in the spontaneous melodies in which the naïve populace, in its moments of poetic emotion, has embodied its joys and sorrows. Mr. Paderewski has revealed to us the true spirit of this delightful Hungarian folk-music as no pianist or gypsy band has ever done.

Liszt had the mocking-bird gift of imitating the style of all the great pianists, and generally surpassed them on their own ground. Mr. Paderewski has inherited this trait, as well as Liszt's amazing and unobtrusive technique and the art of getting orchestral effects from the piano, while in the magic of producing exquisite tone colors he even surpasses Liszt. In regard to their early career these great pianists present a considerable contrast. Mr. Paderewski was almost thirty before he won universal fame, while Liszt was the pet of all Europe as a boy. At nine, if he was asked to play a Bach fugue, he would boldly ask, "In what key?" At sixteen he had earned $20,000. But at present Mr. Paderewski is undergoing the same experiences that Liszt did, in the way of artistic, pecuniary, and social successes. That some foolish persons participate in the new "cult" is not his fault, nor is it gallant or just to sneer at it as a feminine fad. Were it not for the women, music in America and England would soon come to an end Wagner understood this when he wrote: "With women's hearts it has always gone well with my art; and probably because, amid the prevailing vulgarity, it is always most difficult for women to let their souls become as thoroughly hardened as has been so completely the case with our political menfolk."

In local musical annals the season of 1892–1893 will go down as the Paderewski year. The Polish pianist will take his farewell of New York next Saturday, not to be heard again for several years, as he intends to devote his time to composition. No doubt it is more important for the cause of music that he should do so than that he should continue playing; yet it would be an incalculable loss if he should present one more parallel to Liszt by abandoning public playing altogether while he is the greatest living interpreter of the genius of the great masters. It is to be hoped that he will combine the functions of composer and pianist, giving concerts when his brain needs time for the maturing of new ideas.

VIRGINIAN VOTING IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD (1744–1774).

PROVIDENCE, April 12, 1893.

To the Northern mind, the standing puzzle of Southern history is the existence, side by side, of aristocratic social institutions and democratic political theories. We admit the presence of both. As for the former, we easily perceive the causes, and see that they must have existed from the beginning. With respect to the latter, we feel ourselves to be on less certain ground. One of the most important and interesting problems confronting any one who approaches the history of Virginia in the times before the Revolution is that of the origin of Virginian democracy. We do not certainly know either when or why it came into existence. The prevailing assumption is, that it was the invention of Thomas Jefferson, or at least that it was the product of the Revolutionary movement. I do not believe that this is the true theory. To prove, or even to formulate, any other theory, would require a long-continued inquiry. In the present writing nothing more is attempted than to make a slight contribution to the investigation of the question.

It may be of some service towards this end if a partial answer is given to the question, to what extent Virginian politics had already become democratic in the period just preceding the outbreak of the Revolution. The mode by which I shall hope to cast a little light on this subordinate question is by the inquiry whether, in the last generation of the colonial period in Virginia, the years between 1744 and 1774, the exercise of the right of suffrage was in practice confined to the few. Did the Virginians of that period vote? Did they, for instance, vote in as large numbers proportionally as did the men of Massachusetts, which we know to have been highly democratic? At any rate we know that Massachusetts in the years from 1778 on was highly democratic, and it is these years, rather than those of the period preceding the Revolution, for which we have satisfactory data concerning voting in Massachusetts, and which we shall make the basis of our comparison. I have shown elsewhere (*New England Magazine*, January, 1890), that in the votes upon constitutions in 1778, 1779, and 1780, the total vote cast in Massachusetts amounted to but about 5 per cent. of the population, though it is probable that about 16 per cent. possessed the franchise; that in the voting for Governor in 1780 about 3 per cent. of the population participated, in the next six years about 2 per cent.; that Shays's Rebellion and the discussions respecting the Federal Constitution brought the figure up to 5 per cent. in the next three elections; and that then it sank to between 3 and 4, and there remained until 1794 and the disputes engendered by the French Revolution.

How many inhabitants of colonial Virginia could vote, it is impossible to say. At the opening of the period chosen, the qualifications of an elector in a county were those prescribed by the act of August, 1736, namely, "an estate of freehold, or other greater estate, in one hundred acres of land, at least, if no settlement be made upon it; or twenty-five acres with a house and plantation," in the county where he was proposing to vote. So far as the comparison can be made, it would appear that the Virginian qualification in real estate was somewhat higher than that established in Massachusetts. Moreover, the addition of a possible qualification in personal property in Massachusetts gave the suffrage to a certain number of the landless, especially to adult sons of freeholders who were not themselves freeholders. In 1762 the Virginia qualification in unimproved land was reduced from one hundred acres to fifty, that in improved land remaining still at twenty-five. The election law of 1769 effected no change in these respects.

But how many of the inhabitants of the Virginian counties actually voted? Statistics are available for certain counties only, and for only a few of the elections to the House of Burgesses. In a few county court-houses the figures have been preserved, and I have taken pains, by inspection or correspondence, to obtain these. The reports of contested-election cases in the Journals of the House of Burgesses contain a few others, and a few have been obtained from certain materials published in Mr. Ford's edition of Washington's writings.

First in the order of time comes a vote in Fairfax County in 1744, which the clerk of Fairfax has lately sent me. But leaving that for the present, I take up, first of all, certain votes in Spottsylvania and Westmoreland Counties. The records of a contested-election case in Spottsylvania in 1748, as given in the Journal of the House of Burgesses, show that the sitting members, William Waller and Rice Curtis, had received at the recent election 188 and 137 votes respectively, and that the petitioner or contestant, Benjamin Grymes, had received 60. He declares that more were coming in a wagon, ready to vote for him, at the time when the sheriff closed the polls, but we can make no allowance for these. The total of 385 is of course to be divided by two, since each voter had the right to vote for two candidates. As probably some did not, it is obvious that at least 193 of the freeholders of Spottsylvania voted at this election of 1748. Now we do not know the white population of Spottsylvania County at this time (white population is of course alone to be reckoned), but we do know the number of its white tithables. White tithables included, according to the act of 1705 (and the act of this same session of 1748 repeated the same definition), all white males of sixteen and upwards. Of such, Spottsylvania in 1756 had 665, as we learn from a return which Governor Dinwiddie sent to the Lords of Trade in that year. How large a population does this imply? In Massachusetts of the present day, according to the census of 1885, the males of sixteen and more years constituted about one-third of the population. The proportion of such persons is considerably greater in these days of greater longevity, diminished infant mortality, and smaller families. The population of a Virginian county a hundred and forty years ago was probably considerably more than three times as great as its number of tithables. Governor Dinwiddie computed it at four times as great. Comparison of the white tithables of 1790, 1800, and 1810, as given in document 31 of the appendix to the Journal of the Virginian Convention of 1829–30, with the white population of those years, shows the latter 4.1 times the former. Suppose, then, that Spottsylvania had a white population of 2,500. We have seen that in the election of 1748 she cast a vote of at least 193. This is a vote of presumably more than seven per cent. of the population. That would be a light vote in these days—in the census year of 1880 eighteen per cent. of our population voted; but, after every deduction, the figure is one which much surpasses that found for democratic Massachusetts in the years immediately after the close of the Revolution.

To turn to other instances. In the old court-house of Westmoreland County I was so fortunate as to discover the statements of the polling at four elections for the House of Burgesses, namely, in 1748, in 1752, in 1754, and in 1755. In 1748 there were 294 votes cast for John Bushrod and 233 for George Lee, from which it may be inferred that 264 men voted. In 1752 there were 262 votes cast for John Bushrod, 207 for Robert Vaulx, apparently 163 for Richard Lee ("Squire Lee"), and 34 for Robert Carter ("Councillor Carter"). The voters then numbered at least 333. In 1754 194 voted for Col. Augustine Washington (to be distinguished from the General's father), and 130 for Richard Lee, and there would appear to have been 162 voting. In 1755 there would appear to have been at least 338, for 186 votes were cast for Col. Augustine Washington, 183 for Philip Ludwell Lee, 168 for Richard Lee, and 138 for William Bernard. Now Dinwiddie's return of the next year, 1756, credits Westmoreland County with 944 white tithables, and it may therefore be presumed to have had a population of not more than 3,700 white inhabitants.

Another series of recorded votes comes to us from those occasions on which Washington himself stood for the House of Burgesses. The first such occasion seems to have been one of which our record is undated, occurring in Frederick County. The record is from a poll-list of voters in that county, found among his papers. It shows 271 votes for Hugh West and 270 for Thomas Swearingen, while Washington himself was vouchsafed but 40. This must have been in 1757, in which year the Virginia Almanac shows Frederick represented by West and Swearingen. Next year the county triumphantly elected Washington, the poll standing: Washington 307, Col. Martin 240, Hugh West 199, and Capt. Swearingen 45. It appears that 396 men voted. In 1761 their number rose to 600, for 505 votes were cast for Col. Washington, 400 for Col. George Mercer, and 294 for Col. Adam Stephens. Dinwiddie's contemporary list assigns to Frederick 2,173 white tithables, representing probably a population of 8,000. In the next two elections Washington stood for the county of Fairfax, the county in which Mt. Vernon was situated. (The Fairfax return already mentioned shows 239 freeholders voting in 1744.) In 1765, he writes to Col. Burwell Bassett: "I changed the scene from Frederick to this county, and had an easy and creditable poll." He received 201 votes, 148 going to one competitor and 131 to another. In 1768 the total vote was a little smaller. He then received 185 votes, the same competitors obtaining respectively 142 and 87. He records in his diary: "Went to the Election of Burgesses for this County and was there with Colo. West, chosen. Stayd all Night to a Ball wch. I had given." The average of the two occasions seems to give 224 voters, though, according to the Governor's return of ten years before, there were in the county 1,372 white tithables and presumably 5,000 inhabitants. But the General's own statement indicates that the vote was unusually light.

The next case for which I have figures is that of the election of 1769 in Fauquier County, a case in which Thomas H. Harrison contested the seats of Col. Thomas Marshall, father of the great Chief Justice, and of James Scott, because Marshall, being Sheriff of Farquier up to September 2, had appointed September 18 as the day for the election, and this, since that was also the day of election in Stafford, had prevented some electors from coming thence. The case occurs in the Journals of the House of Burgesses. It was held that, though

Col. Marshall had acted improperly in so doing, the number thus virtually excluded was not enough to alter the vote, which stood: Marshall 329, Scott 273, Harrison 196. Apparently, therefore, 399 freeholders of Fauquier voted on this occasion. Unfortunately, the population of Fauquier at this time is omitted in Dinwiddie's return as printed. If it bore the same proportion to that of all Virginia in 1769 which it did in 1790, the number would have been a little over four thousand.

The last case in which I have found figures quoted is a case in Surry in 1772, where about 240 voted in a population which must have been by that time about 2,500. Summing up all the cases, thirteen in number, we find that, if they are to be taken as a fair guide, about 6 per cent. of the white inhabitants of colonial Virginia voted at the elections for the House of Burgesses in the last decades of the colonial period. This was a larger proportion than was usual in Massachusetts and other parts of America at a period a little later, with a sufficient margin to allow for the possibility that the populations we have assumed are underestimates. We are obliged to conclude one of two things—either that the suffrage was wider in Virginia than elsewhere, or that there was a fuller participation in its exercise by those qualified. Either supposition is adverse to the view that Virginia was a country of purely aristocratic government before the Revolution, and that the poor and the middle classes had little share in the management of public affairs. No doubt the poor man was subject in a great degree to the influence of his rich neighbor, under the system of viva-voce voting. Yet, all deductions made, it seems that the facts brought forward do something to support the theory that Virginian democracy was in some respects already in operation before the Revolution.

J. Franklin Jameson.

TOCQUEVILLE'S SOUVENIRS.—II.

Paris, April 13, 1893.

We left Tocqueville on the day after the Revolution of 1848. Paris was to him a curious subject of observation; he was struck by the character of the revolution which had just been accomplished, and by the absolute power which it had momentarily given to the people, and to those classes of the people which live by the work of their hands.

"Though," says he, "the working classes had often played a principal part in the events of the great Revolution, they had never become the conductors and the sole masters of the State, either *de jure* or *de facto*. The Convention contained, perhaps, not a single man of the people; it was full of bourgeois and of lettered men. The war between the Mountain and the Gironde was conducted on both sides by members of the bourgeoisie, and the triumph of the former never placed the power solely in the hands of the people. The Revolution of July, 1830, was made by the people, but the middle classes had prepared it, conducted it, and reaped the principal fruits of it. The February Revolution, on the contrary, seemed to have been made entirely outside of the bourgeoisie and against it. In this great struggle, the two parts which in France chiefly composed the social body had separated, and the people, remaining alone, was alone in possession of the power. Nothing could be more novel in our annals."

Tocqueville notes that, during the Revolution and immediately afterwards, all the agents of public security had disappeared; the city was patrolled by armed workingmen. The terror of the other classes was intense—it probably never was so great at the time of the first Revolution; it is compared by Tocqueville to the terror which must have been felt in the civilized cities of the Roman world when they suddenly found themselves in the hands of the Vandals and the Goths.

What Tocqueville sees and explains with the cold lucidity of his talent is the socialistic character of the new revolution. After the right of universal suffrage had been proclaimed—and it was proclaimed immediately—the people had no further civil rights to conquer; nevertheless, a hundred systems sprang out of the minds of the Socialists. There was a sort of spontaneous generation of plans for the reorganization of society.

"Everything," says Tocqueville, "was still erect except royalty and Parliament; but it seemed as if the shock of the Revolution had changed everything into dust, and as if a prize had been offered to the best form to be given to the new edifice. Each man had his plan: one offered it in the newspapers, another in placards, which covered the walls; another in speeches made in the open air. One wanted to suppress the inequality of fortunes, another the inequality of instruction, another undertook to destroy the most ancient of inequalities, the differences between man and woman. Specifics were presented against poverty, remedies given for the evil of work, which torments inequality since it exists. . . . Socialism will remain the essential character of the February Revolution; the Republic of 1848 will appear at a distance not as a means but as an end."

If Tocqueville were still alive, he might draw a curious parallel between the Socialism of 1848 and the Socialism of our time. The Socialists of 1848 had definite systems, they had formulas. We still remember, though a little vaguely, the *phalanstère* of Fourier and Considérant, the People's Bank of Proudhon, etc. The modern Socialists (I speak of the workingmen) have renounced all these empty theories; they think only of destroying, not of constructing. They look on society as divided into two classes, those who possess and those who do not possess; they consider capital and labor as antagonistic forces, and they imagine that labor is enslaved by capital. Force, brute force, seems to be their last resort against the tyranny of the middle classes. They can hardly be said to have any political opinions, and if they are Republican, it is simply because the Republic appears to them more destructive than the monarchy.

Few people in 1848 understood as well as Tocqueville the dangers of Socialism. As he says:

"The people at first tried to better its condition by means of political institutions; but, after every change, it found that its condition had not become any better, or was becoming better only with a slowness which seemed insupportable to the precipitancy of its desires. It was inevitable that it should, some day or other, discover that what made its condition narrow was not the constitution of the Government—that it was a result of the immutable laws of society; and it was natural that it should ask itself if it had not the power and the right to change these laws, as it had changed the others. And to speak specially of the right of property, which is the foundation of our social order, all the privileges which covered up and, so to speak, concealed this right having been destroyed, the right of property remained, in their eyes, the principal obstacle to a perfect equality of man, and was its only apparent sign; was it not necessary that it, too, should be abolished in its turn?"

No cry found more favor in 1848 than Proudhon's "La propriété, c'est le vol" (Property is robbery), and M. Thiers found it necessary to write a pamphlet in defence of property. The academic discussions which ensued between the Economists and the Socialists soon took a dramatic form in the streets. The Constituant Assembly which had been sent up to Paris by the country, found itself confronted by the Socialists. Tocqueville had been elected Deputy from the Department of the Manche. He gives a very vivid description of the elections, of the first meetings of the Constituant Assembly, of the invasion of the Assembly on the 15th of May by the populace of Paris, headed by its Socialist leaders. One of them, in the midst of a great tumult, declared, "in the name of the people," the dissolution of the National Assembly. The Assembly was saved by the National Guards, but it was clear that this great Socialist demonstration was the first act of a tremendous drama.

The drama took place in June; for a whole week, Paris became a great battlefield. Tocqueville says with reason that

"The insurrection of June was the greatest and the most singular in French history and perhaps in any history; the greatest, since, for four days, more than a hundred thousand men were engaged in it; the most singular, inasmuch as the insurgents fought without any war cry, without any chiefs, without any flags, and nevertheless with a marvellous *ensemble* and with a military experience which astonished the oldest officers. What also distinguished this insurrection among all the events of the same kind which have followed each other for sixty years, was the fact that its object was not to change the form of government, but to alter the state of society. It was not a political struggle, it was a conflict of classes, a servile war."

The philosophical mind of Tocqueville would soon have seen the secret connection between the insurrection of June and the Commune of 1871. The army which had no chiefs, no flag, no war cry in 1848, had found chiefs in 1871, it had the red flag, it had a war cry, "Vive la Commune!" And what meant this word commune? It was a word which in reality covered all the false theories, all the false hopes, all the jealousies, all the hatreds, all the aspirations of the classes which live by the toil of their hands. Now, as in 1848, these classes are told every day that the fortune of the rich is, as it were, something stolen from them; they are told that the inequality of fortunes is as contrary to justice and to morality as it is to nature itself. "The women," says Tocqueville, "took as much part in the insurrection of June as the men; while the men fought, the women prepared and brought the munitions, and when the necessity to surrender came, the women were the last to accept it."

Gen. Cavaignac fought the terrible battle of June with much ability and decision; he became a virtual dictator. Lamartine, and all the other members of the Government which had been formed after the Revolution of 1848, disappeared, so to speak, before him. Tocqueville had accepted the Republic without any enthusiasm, but with a conviction that the monarchy had become impossible. After the insurrection of June, he saw at once that the Republic was in danger, though the Constituant Assembly had won the victory. "The love of independence was to be replaced by fear, perhaps by some disgust of free institutions; after such an abuse of liberty, a reaction was inevitable. The movement of retreat began at once: first slow, almost invisible to the naked eye, afterwards rapid, finally, impetuous and irresistible."

It was well prophesied, and we know where the movement of retreat stopped: it brought France successively to the *coup d'état* of December, then to the proclamation of the Empire. Tocqueville, who was a Liberal, was to be one of the Ministers of Prince Louis Napoleon when the Prince was elected President of the Republic. His memoirs are interrupted after the insurrection of June. He jumps over

the period which extends from that epoch till June, 1849. "I will," he says, "return to it later, if I have time. It has seemed more important to me, while my recollections were still fresh, to retrace the five months which I spent in the Government." The short-lived Cabinet in which Tocqueville was Minister of Foreign Affairs was composed of himself; of Odilon Barrot, President of the Council; of Passy, head of the Finances; of Dufaure, head of the Home Office, and a few others, now forgotten. The portrait which Tocqueville gives of the Prince-President is very interesting, as he was, of all Napoleon's ministers, and perhaps of all the men who would not take part in his conspiracy against the Republic, the politician who was the highest advanced in his favor, who saw the most of him and could best judge him.

"He was very superior to what people could have judged from his previous life and his mad enterprises. . . . He had, as a private person, some engaging qualities: an easy and benevolent disposition, a humane character, a kind and even somewhat tender though not delicate soul, . . . perfect simplicity, a certain modesty in the midst of the immense pride which his origin gave him. Capable of feeling affection, he could inspire it among those who approached him. His conversation was rare and sterile; he had not the art of making others talk and enter into intimate relations with him, nor any facility in speaking, but writing habits and a certain vanity of authorship. His dissimulation, which was profound, like that of a man who had spent his life in plotting, was singularly aided by his motionless features and expressionless gaze, for his eyes were dull and opaque, like ground glass, which lets the light pass, but through which you see nothing. Very indifferent to danger, he had a fine and cool courage in a crisis, and at the same time (which is a common thing) he was very vacillating in his designs. . . . His intelligence was incoherent, confused, full of great thoughts badly put together, sometimes borrowed from the examples of Napoleon, sometimes from Socialistic theories, sometimes from the memories of England, a country in which he had lived; from very different and often contrary sources. He had with difficulty collected his ideas in solitary meditation, apart from men and things, for he was naturally a dreamer, fond of chimeras. . . . But, when he was forced to leave these vague and vast regions and to keep within the limits of business, his mind was found capable of a just conclusion, often with finesse and even a certain depth, but never quite safe, and always ready to couple an odd idea with a just one."

The portrait is very long, and I can give only a part of it; it is delineated with much care.

Tocqueville had, in his short career as Minister of Foreign Affairs, to study all the affairs of Europe. With his usual depth of thought, he foresaw many of the transformations which have taken place since the proclamation of the Second Empire. This part of his Memoirs, which ends them, is not the least interesting, and, at times, it is truly prophetic.

Correspondence.

THE CHICAGO MAYORALTY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The following from the last issue of the *Nation* is misleading:

"The defeat of the better element in Chicago by the bummer and semi-criminal element under Mr. Carter Harrison—and in the Exposition year, too—has naturally excited much attention in this city. Some solved the problem by throwing doubt on the existence of a better element in Chicago."

Harrison's election was due not to his being satisfactory to the voters, but to the fact of his opponent being very unsatisfactory. It is generally conceded that had Mr. Lyman J. Gage, the President of the First National Bank, been persuaded to run against Harrison, the latter would have stood no chance at all. But "Sam" Allerton—that is the way he is always designated—is, for business reasons, particularly obnoxious to the labor element. Then, for social reasons, he was unsatisfactory to a large number of the "better element." Perhaps it might be said that in his business record he represents the better element, and thereby lost a large vote, while in his social qualifications he does not represent the "better element," and thereby lost another large vote.

It is precisely because this is "Exposition year" that this latter objection told heavily against him. Many who go to make up "the better element," and who in ordinary years would have voted for "Sam" Allerton, for this particular year preferred Harrison, and for the simple reason that he is, in the conventional sense, a scholar and a gentleman. No one questions his education, nor—barring his egotism—his evidences of culture; while his long and varied experience as Congressman, Mayor, traveller, writer, and entertainer, coupled with his natural fitness for social intercourse, qualifies him to welcome any and all of the men, women, and children who visit the World's Fair this summer.

Aside from all this, Mr. Allerton, though undoubtedly an honest, well-meaning man, is, as the executive head of public affairs, an unknown quantity; and this is not the time for Chicago to make experiments.

F. I. Nance.

Chicago, April 16, 1893.

DANTE AT OXFORD.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your review of the 'Translatio et Comentum totius Libri Dantis' of Johannes de Serravallé, I notice the following passage: "But the chief interest in the commentary for English readers is that in it is the only bit of evidence that can possibly be cited for what Englishmen sometimes try hard to believe—that Dante studied at Oxford, or at least visited it." I venture to call your attention to the fact that this statement is not strictly and absolutely true. It is, indeed, true that no early authority except this distinctly mentions Dante's studies at Oxford; but there is a much earlier passage implying a visit of Dante to England, which, considering Dante's character, it might not unfairly be argued, carried with it a visit at least to Oxford. This is to be found in the famous 'Carmen in laudem Dantis,' written by Boccaccio to accompany a copy of Dante sent to Petrarch. The lines are as follows:

"Novisti forsan et ipse,
Traxerit ut iuvenem Phœbus per celsa nivosi
Cyrrheos, mediosque sinus tacitosque recessus
Naturæ, cælique vias, terræque, marisque,
Aonios fontes, Parnassi culmen, et antra
Julia, Pariseos dudum, extremosque Britannos."

There exist of the "Carmen" two somewhat divergent texts, both of which have often been printed (see A. Hortis's 'Studj sulle opere Latine del Boccaccio,' Trieste, 1879, p. 791, for an enumeration of the editions. The texts have both been printed by Carducci, 'Studi Letterari,' 2d ed., Leghorn, 1880, pp. 357–8–9). So far as I know, this is the only statement from a writer of the *trecento* which can be cited as evidence of Dante's visit to England. A passage in Witte's 'Dante-Forschungen,' I., 433, has, to be sure, sometimes been used carelessly as corroborative. It is the following: "Il dotto Inglese Taeffe lo conduce nel 1313 a Venezia, Parigi, Avignone, 'forse' a Oxford, fondandosi sopra un aneddoto riferito dal così detto Ottimo." But Witte must have been quoting from memory when he wrote this. What he had in mind was undoubtedly the following from Count Taafe's (*not* Taeffe) 'Comment on the Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri,' London, 1822, p. 48: "In 1313 he was in Venice and Paris and Avignon and, perhaps, Oxford." Taafe says nothing about an anecdote from the 'Ottimo'; and at the bottom of the page he cites *Serravalle ap. Cancel.*, p. 44 (*i. e.*, Fr. Cancellieri, 'Osservazioni, etc., sopra l'Originalità della Divina Commedia di Dante,' Rome, 1814—where again no such anecdote is mentioned). I know of no such anecdote myself, and I find that Bartoli ('Storia della Letteratura italiana,' t. v., p. 219, note) has also been unable to find it.

Perhaps it should be added that even Boccaccio's statement has been regarded by good scholars as rather rhetorical than trustworthy—as, for example, by Bartoli. Still, the statement of your reviewer remains somewhat too sweeping. It is only too easy, at present, however, unguardedly to neglect bits of evidence in regard to Dante's life. Thus, in the article Dante in 'La Grande Encyclopédie,' by M. Jeanroy, which was rightly praised by you in a note some months ago, I find it said: "C'est à cette époque seulement [1307–10] que pourrait se placer son voyage à Paris, qui est assez problématique. Ceux que l'ont admis ne s'appuient que sur un passage de la lettre de Fra Ilario, sur les quelques vers du Paradis (X) relatifs à Siger de Brabant, et surtout sur l'étendue des connaissances théologiques du poète." M. Jeanroy must mean to exclude all but contemporary evidence, for Boccaccio, Benvenuto da Imola, Manetti, and other later writers speak of Dante's studies in Paris. Yet there is one bit of contemporary evidence of prime importance that has escaped his notice. It is the statement of Giovanni Villani (ix, 136): "E però sanza altra colpa colla detta parte bianca fu cacciato e sbandito di Firenze, e andossene allo studio a Bologna, e poi a Parigi, e in più parti del mondo." This last clause, by the way, might be used without too great violence by the believers in Dante's English pilgrimage, as in a general way strengthening their case.

Perhaps the moral of all this is that the next great task to be undertaken for the advancement of the study of Dante is a collection of all the passages, at least from the *trecento*, that bear upon the poet's life. These passages are indeed now accessible. But until they are printed completely and systematically together, even the best scholars will occasionally make slips.

I am, sir, very truly yours,
Arthur Richmond Marsh.

Cambridge, Mass., April 13, 1893.

[We had in mind, while writing, the well-known passage to which Prof. Marsh kindly calls our attention. But we concluded, after deliberation, not to consider it as evidence, on the ground—to which Prof. Marsh himself refers—that Boccaccio's verses are obviously "rather rhetorical than trustworthy," and the phrase *extremosque Britannos* merely equivalent to Ultima Thule; especially as the passage, if taken literally, involves a statement inconsistent with Boccaccio's distinct assertions, both in his Life and in his Com-

ment. Dr. Edward Moore, in tr ating the question in his 'Dan.e and his Early Biographers,' decides that this fact alone makes even the genuineness of the verses doubtful.—Ed. Nation.]

THE CLEFT INFINITIVE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: After reading Dr. Fitzedward Hall's long communication in your issue of April 13, I was inclined to leave the question about "the cleft infinitive" where he has left it: but, on second thoughts, I have decided to ask you to print what I mean to print in the next edition of 'The Foundations of Rhetoric':

"Since the last edition of this book was published, Dr. Fitzedward Hall has contributed to the *Nation* (New York) of April 13, 1893, a paper on what he calls 'the cleft infinitive.' The citations in this paper, which come from various sources, confirm Dr. Hall's assertion that the practice of putting the adverb between *to* and the infinitive has existed from an early date, and is supported by a body of writers respectable both in numbers and in position. It is clear that usage is, to a certain extent, divided; but it is also clear that the writers who are of the highest authority, and who decide what is the best use, either do not employ this locution at all or employ it very sparingly. It may, moreover, be noted that Dr. Hall is careful to say that he himself habitually avoids 'the cleft infinitive.' On the whole, the safest conclusion still seems to be that arrived at in the text, namely, that a careful writer will do well to avoid the construction which places the adverb between *to* and the infinitive. It is true that the construction in question is a common one; but it is also true that those who are most addicted to the practice are not those who count most as authorities on questions of good usage."

I will not end this communication without expressing my regret that Dr. Fitzedward Hall should have seen anything in my references to him to lead him to think that I intended to treat him with disrespect. For many years I have read his writings on questions of language with interest and profit, and I have always regarded him as among the scholars whose opinion on any subject is entitled to great weight. I regret particularly that he should put an interpretation on the word *naïvely* which is very far from my meaning. As regards the truth of his charge that my book suffers from a "plerophory of cocksureness," I must leave my readers to judge for themselves. If I have sometimes fallen into this fault, I can only plead by way of defence that it is extremely difficult when one has to deal briefly with a great many questions, small and great, to avoid the appearance of dogmatism altogether.—Very truly yours,

A. S. Hill.

Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass., April 19, 1893.

Notes.

Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have in preparation 'The History of Illinois and Louisiana under the French Rule,' by Jos. Wallace; and in press a limited edition of three companion volumes—'Donn Piatt, His Work and His Ways,' by Charles Grant Miller; Col. Piatt's 'Sunday Meditations' and his 'Plays and Poems.' The same firm have just issued their new trade catalogue, 'Bibliotheca Americana,' whose appearance is always a notable event.

Capt. R. H. Raymond Smythies, Curragh Camp, Ireland, announces that he has in preparation a history of the Fortieth Regiment, now the First Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment. The early career of this regiment is closely connected with our colonial history, as it was formed in the very early part of the last century out of companies stationed in this country. The first colonel was Gen. Richard Phillips, who was, from 1717 to 1749, the Governor of Nova Scotia. The first senior captain, and afterwards for many years Lieutenant-Colonel, was Gen. Paul Mascarene, Acting-Governor of the province during a considerable portion of this time. Gen. Phillips, who very much neglected the regiment, was succeeded in the command by Col. Edward Cornwallis, the founder of Halifax. The regiment formed for many years the garrison of the posts at Annapolis, Canso, and Placentia. The author hopes to publish the work about the end of the year.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press 'From Chattanooga to Petersburg under Generals Grant and Butler: A Contribution to the History of the War and a Personal Vindication,' by Gen. William Farrar Smith, with maps and plans.

The Graduate Club of Harvard, in conjunction with like clubs at Cornell and at Johns Hopkins, will issue in July a handbook for the use of students who are pursuing or who mean to pursue graduate studies. The first part will be historical and statistical; the second will contain a list of lecture and research courses of advanced character open to graduate students in 1893-'94, conveniently arranged, in connection with "the names and scholastic record of the instructors giving them." The committee's secretary is Mr. A. W. Weysse, Hollis Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Yale University has just issued a pamphlet 'Bibliographies' of its present officers, which is retrospective and will be hereafter succeeded by annual bibliographies. We remark the omission of Prof. Lounsbury's name without being able to account for it. The general list is preceded by that of the late Noah Porter, going back to 1834, and casting much light on the scope of his intellectual and public interests. To one who knows what the years 1850, 1851, stand for in our political history, and what the attitude of the New York *Observer* was on the slavery question, the following innocent entries speak volumes as to Prof. Porter's share in the great struggle: 1850—"The Conflict of Laws," New York *Observer*, November 30, December 7. 1851—"The Atrocious Doctrine," *ibid.*, January 9, January 16; "Our Duty to the State," *ibid.*, January 30; "Dr. Bacon on the Fugitive Slave Law," *ibid.*, February 27, March 20. The last three articles were anonymous (editorial) contributions, and we suspect the writer to have been much exercised by the conflict between the Higher Law and the Fugitive Slave Law, with clerical prepossessions in favor of the latter.

D. D. Merrill Co. will have ready next month 'Out of the Sunset Sea,' by Judge A. W. Tourgée, illustrated by his daughter.

The series of short stories which Mr. H. C. Bunner has been contributing to *Puck* under the title of "Made in France," and which are daring adaptations from the French of Guy de Maupassant, will be published in a volume by Keppler & Schwarzmann, uniform with Mr. Bunner's 'Short Sixes' and 'The Runaway Browns.'

D. C. Heath & Co. are about to bring out a 'Petite Histoire de la Littérature Française,' by Prof. Delphine Duval of Smith College.

The sixth volume of Perrot and Chipiez's "Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité," viz., 'La Grèce Primitive—L'Art Mycénien,' has begun to be published in instalments (Paris: Hachette; New York: Christern).

Hachette & Co. have just published Victor Cherbuliez's latest novel, 'Le Secret du Précepteur,' and a pleasure it is to read a tale which is filled neither with obscenity nor with an overabundance of minute analysis of sentiment or passion. 'Le Secret' does not equal 'Meta Holdenis,' perhaps, but it is a well-told story, very interesting, and very much more real and natural than much of the stuff the realists and naturalists have given us of late. The character of the *précepteur* himself and that of the lovable and lovely Monique are drawn in Cherbuliez's best style. There is a tenderness in the way the secret is revealed bit by bit and a firmness in the conduct of the story, an avoidance of the romantic and a fidelity to life as it is, which will commend the book to the author's numerous admirers. It is not a great novel, but it is a good one, well composed, well written, and clean—for which last quality one is profoundly thankful in these days.

The twenty-third volume to appear of M. Jusserand's "Grands Écrivains Français," is the 'Lesage' of M. Eugène Lintilhac (Paris: Hachette; New York: F. W. Christern). The average merit of this series is surprisingly high, but the present work is not one of the best. The structure of the biography is solid enough, and the criticism is adequate in the main, but the style is not easy. M. Lintilhac points out, what is often overlooked, that 'Gil Blas' is not only a most original work (in spite of its borrowed incidents), but a novel of great importance in the history of the development of the art of fiction.

The first complete translation of 'War and Peace' has just appeared in the series of Tolstoi's works edited by Raphael Löwenfeld (Berlin: Richard Wilhelmi), of which it occupies four volumes (v.—viii.), or something like 2,000 pages. The larger half of the version is by Claire von Glümer; the remainder is Löwenfeld's, and is rather severely criticised by a reviewer in the Berlin *Nation*, who can say no more of it than that it can be read (*lesbar*)—and this is surely a pity in the case of an authorized edition.

There is nothing very fresh or valuable in Mr. H. M. Stanley's 'Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa' (Harper's Black and White Series, into which it has been taken over from the *Monthly* for March). A brief sketch of the history of slavery in modern times, which is marred by several errors, is followed by an interesting account of some noted Arab slave-hunters and their methods. The work of the Congo Free State is described at some length, but we suspect Mr. Stanley, very naturally, takes too roseate a view of its present condition and prospects. The energy of the Germans in suppressing the slave trade on the east coast is contrasted, not quite fairly, with the comparative, but possibly prudent, inactivity of the English. Uganda is barely mentioned, but the familiar moral arguments for the construction of a railway to the Victoria Nyanza are stated, not very forcibly. Though Mr. Stanley attempts to review the present situation in the whole of Africa, he omits to call attention to the fact that slavery, apparently in its worst forms, still exists in some parts of the Portuguese possessions. Several of the illustrations, by Remington, are strikingly good.

'Civilization's Inferno; or, Studies in the Social Cellar,' by B. O. Flower (Boston: Arena Publishing Company), is an attempt "to portray the infinite misery which is the lot of tens

of thousands of struggling souls in the full blaze of our boasted Christian civilization," especially as seen "in the populous slums of cultured, palace-decked, church-jewelled Boston." With a view to deepen the lurid effect, Mr. Flower brings in passages from Mr. Ward McAllister and others, illustrating the shocking frivolity and immorality of fashionable life. The book is too feeble and hysterical to be taken seriously, and the philanthropical will be wise to leave such literature unread and to study rather Mr. Booth's investigations into the condition of the poor of London.

Mr. R. P. Greg sends us a beautiful royal octavo of some four or five hundred pages (London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.). The title awakens our suspicions. It reads: 'Comparative Philology of the Old and New Worlds in relation to Archaic Speech.' But alas! the contents are simply pathetic. They consist chiefly of tables of what the author is pleased to denominate "philological accordances." A column of "Sundries," for example, embracing Malay, Chinese, Akkadian, Etruscan, etc., is compared with columns of words labelled "Semitic," "Aryan," and "American" (North, Central, and South)—all in an aimless jumble, and without any apparent system or purpose or results. But we get a hint of the kind of result to which such pseudo-investigations lead in the preface: "The almost universal importance of the *k* sound in words expressive of pain; surprise; action; height; greatness; evil; darkness, etc."! At the end, Mr. Greg gives, among "Books and authors generally referred to, but not actually consulted," "Prof. D. Whitney, U. S. Languages and the study of languages." Mr. Greg's blunder is all too significant. Had he studied *language* more, and less *languages*, or if he had even read carefully the work in question, doubtless his own book would never have been written. He calls it a "labour of love." Love's labor was never more completely lost.

Baird's 'Greek-English Word-List' (Ginn & Co.) contains a well-chosen list of about a thousand Greek words most commonly used, arranged in a manner to facilitate memorizing. It will be useful in the practice of writing Greek, and also in acquiring a minimum foundation of serviceable vocabulary.

'The Gods of Olympus' (Cassell Publishing Co.) is a manual of Greek and Roman Mythology, translated and adapted by Katherine A. Raleigh from the 'Olympos' of Dr. Petiscus. It is intended primarily for boys and girls, and has the merit of presenting its labyrinthine subject in a readable and orderly narrative, adorned by apt quotations from Tennyson and Browning and Matthew Arnold and Swinburne. Notwithstanding the praiseworthy footnotes and references furnished by Miss Harrison, the book is hardly likely to be of service to advanced students. A good index makes it available for the uses of a dictionary of mythology, and the illustrations, though sometimes vaguely symbolical of the originals, are more numerous and better chosen than in most works of the kind. Dr. Petiscus's point of view is old-fashioned and oblivious of sun-myth or totemism. This is no harm, as Miss Harrison observes in her preface; since, at present, doctors disagree about the unravelling of the complicated web of mythology. An old-fashioned spelling of proper names might have suited the conservative story of Dr. Petiscus; but Miss Raleigh prefers to follow Grote, with some inconsistencies and oddities of her own, such as Kreta and Crete, Plouton and Pluto, Heraklidai, Erythia, and finally Silen, once or twice, for Silenus.

Surprise at their number is the first feeling with which one opens the thick book about 'Authors and Writers Associated with Morristown [N. J.],' by Mrs. Julia Keese Colles (Morristown: Vogt Bros.). But three considerations tend to abate this feeling: (1) the age of the town and the prestige it early acquired from Washington's presence; (2) the fact that Morristown is a suburb of New York and now merely a sleeping-place for a certain number of persons whose literary work is done in New York; and (3) the generous inclusiveness of this collection. Between Washington and the youngsters who write their little pieces for the college papers there is room for many grades of fame and merit. Poets, novelists, historians, essayists, theologians, etc., are all here. One of the last, by the way, should have been consulted about the "Armenian Bible" on page 342. Another less pardonable error is found on page 330, where the Rev. John L. Stephens, a missionary to Mexico, who was assassinated there some years ago, is confounded with the Central American traveller. To dwellers in Morristown the book makes its main appeal, and it was probably never intended to invite criticism from non-residents.

Though *Two Tales* has gone under, in spite of its decorous management, short stories are to have still another chosen medium, *Storiettes*, a monthly venture published at No. 119 Potter Building, in this city.

The April number of the *Charities Review* contains the complete text of the remarkable and stimulating address delivered by Mr. Hewitt at the opening of the United Charities Building last month.

Those who have felt the undeniable greatness and even preëminence of Japanese art, and have still asked themselves how they ought to rank it in comparison with classic and modern Western art, will do well to buy or to consult the third number of that Boston quarterly "magazine of appreciation," the *Knight Errant*. Prof. E. F. Fenollosa attempts to analyze for Western eyes the beauty of the frontispiece design, "The Bodhisattwa Kwannon," by Nishiyama Hoyen. "In this sense [of spiritual beauty] the work takes rank with creations of Angelico and Lippi"; in the unalterableness of its lines, the drapery "is like the drapery of a truly great Greek statue"—these are some of the writer's suggestive expressions.

The spring number of *Modern Art* (Indianapolis: J. M. Bowles) is chiefly distinguished by a collotype of Rossetti's "Beata Beatrix," in the collection of Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson of Chicago.

Mr. Gustav Kobbé has got out, through the Globe Map Co., No. 2 Spring Street, New York, a very useful suburban road map, of which the peculiar feature is an indication of good roads by a solid red line, and of ordinary by parallel lines. The map is mainly for New Jersey, where the region covered extends from Lake Hopatcong, Green Pond, Pompton, and Hohokus on the north to South Amboy and New Brunswick on the south. But also the whole of Staten Island, Long Island to Jamaica, and New York to Hastings and New Rochelle, are embraced. The whole is folded for the pocket.

Mr. William I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, will open his summer School of Library Economy on July 24, and close it on August 26, giving daily instruction in the meantime, the class being regarded as beginners ignorant of library work. Mr. Fletcher may be addressed at Amherst.

We are requested by Messrs. Harper to state that, owing to a clerical misunderstanding, in a recent advertisement of theirs in this journal Dr. William J. Rolfe of Cambridge was said to be of Harvard University, though he has no official connection with that institution.

In our notice, last week, of 'Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life,' we mentioned, besides the London publisher, the name of the American importer. The *publishers* in this country are G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—The University of Vermont has favored us with a pres ntation copy of its elaborate and costly Catalogue of the Library of George Perkins Marsh, with which the late Frederick Billings generously endowed the main library of that institution. The labor of compiling this great quarto volume of nearly 750 pages has been very scrupulously and minutely performed by Mr. H. L. Koopman, and is deserving of high praise. The use of bold-face type, however, seems to us to have been carried to a degree which often defeats its own end, by confusing instead of clarifying. Some twelve thousand volumes are thus made available to students in that broad field of learning and of human interest which distinguished Mr. Marsh. Twelve columns are given up to an enumeration of his own works, and here we remark his much-prized contributions to the *Nation*, beginning with his acute discussion of State sovereignty, and ending with a notice of Lanciani's 'Aqueducts of Ancient Rome,' in a period of seventeen years. The list has been annotated by Mr. Marsh's own hand and by the compiler's, and contains some MS. corrections of errata. Mr. Lowell reviewed 'Man and Nature' for the *North American Review* with a zest and sympathy which still do not permit the imagination to associate the author of the 'Biglow Papers' with Mr. Marsh in promoting, say, the introduction of the camel into the United States. Mr. Marsh, again, was far less touched and turned aside by the anti-slavery conflict than was Mr. Lowell. In the one column of titles given to Slavery, half are foreign. Mr. Marsh's set of Channing's works, with Emerson's Divinity School address, Parker's revival sermons, and his own occasional contributions to the *Christian Examiner*, indicate his Unitarian affiliations. His sturdy Protestantism is shown in the rich rubrics, Popes, Catholic Church, Church History, Church and State—in all, nearly eleven columns. The Spiritualistic phenomenon seems to have interested him but little, perhaps because of his absence from the country during its rise and growth. In the general works on poetry, Shairp's 'Poetic Interpretation of Nature' (1877) is the latest. Scott's verse is the only part of his productions embraced in the collection, and George Eliot's 'Spanish Gypsy' in like manner is unaccompanied by her novels. Neither Fielding, Jane Austen, nor Thackeray is taken into this scholar's working library, and of Dickens only 'Nicholas Nickleby.' Goethe fills one column, Dante four, Petrarch and Boccaccio one each. Rousseau is directly represented solely by 'Émile.' There are four works of Darwin's, and some Darwiniana. The medical column is largely antique, with no hint of Mr. Marsh's preference for any school. Several of Ruskin's works occur in the two columns of fine arts. Finally, on p. 445 is an account of the portraits of Mr. Marsh.

—After the man, it remains, perhaps, to say a word or two about the scholar and the diplomat. The author of 'Lectures on the English Language' would naturally be well equipped in the department of English Dialects, Language, and Literature, which in fact fills twelve columns. So we discern the author of 'A Com-

pendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language' in the four columns given to Danish, the twelve to Icelandic, five to Swedish, etc. The entries under Turkey, the Levant, and Greece betoken collectively an enlightened United States Minister to the Porte; while the Minister to Italy and contemplated author of a treatise on the Roman Campagna and an English-Italian Dictionary shines in the twenty-two columns allotted to Italy, besides the four given to Latin. We might add the respectable French contingent, the Russian (but nothing apparently in the language itself), the Swiss dialects, etc. Of the mere collector's hoarding there is comparatively little trace. We observe some three dozen Elzevirs, and some early printed books, of which thirteen antedate 1500. As a whole, this catalogue is a monument to a singularly learned and curious mind, many-sided, humane, and liberal; and to a public career full of honor to America.

—Our note on books with backs to the wall has brought us letters from Nevada, Vermont, and Virginia which we have published. The Vermont account of a frontispiece in the works of Seneca is a new illustration of our view; but the date of that publication (1620) is a generation before the Italian's visit to the Escorial we had mentioned. Had the writer noticed this, he would not have supposed he was showing the old custom to have been "in men's minds" at a later era than our note had indicated. Another indication that the old custom was then not only in men's minds, but carried out in practice on their book-shelves, is afforded by a famous print of the Library in the University of Leyden—"cum pulpitis et arcis vera iconographia"—by Jan Cornelius Woudanus, executed within a decade or two of the Seneca frontispiece. In this engraving, tags hang down from the lower clasp on every volume, and it is clear that every book in the twenty-two ranges of shelves stands with its back hid from view. Did the bodies of divinity in the Library of early Harvard stand with their backs to the wall? The opinion that they so stood is countenanced by a fact that has just come to our knowledge. "Detur" is defined in Worcester as "a term applied to a book *given* as a present to a meritorious undergraduate in Harvard University." Now one of the officials in the Boston Public Library remembers to have seen a Detur of the year 1773 furnished with a tag bearing the title of the work, and so attached as to enable one to know the book if it stood with its back to the wall. The tags hanging down from modern books, by the way, seem to be a survival from old Roman times. They are almost identical with the classical *tituli*, in a Herculaneum picture shown by a cut under the word Liber in Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.'

—The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada of 1854 is the subject of a seventy-page pamphlet by Frederick E. Haynes, issued as No. 6, vol. vii., of the Publications of the American Economic Association. The charge that the treaty was "floated through on champagne" is shown to have had at least this truth in it, that a ratifying majority in the Senate was won over by the social arts of Lord Elgin. He had been assured by Marcy that the undertaking was hopeless, and the Secretary could scarcely believe his ears when told that the task was accomplished. The Canadian Governor-General had a lively private secretary with him in Washington in the person of Laurence Oliphant, and from his pen we have an inside account of the way Lord Elgin found the sturdy republican hearts of the Democratic Senators not too hardened against the personal attentions and flattery of a live Lord. Oliphant was finally able to write to his mother on June 7, 1854: "We are tremendously triumphant; we have signed a stunning treaty." He describes the midnight scene when the treaty was being engrossed ready for signature, and shows that not all our public men had been lured away from the path of democratic simplicity, for he pictures Marcy as listening to the reading "while he picks his teeth with a pair of scissors, or clears out the wick of the candles with their points and wipes them on his hair." Mr. Haynes's account of the actual working of the treaty is patient and fair. He shows that it had considerable influence in increasing commercial exchanges, after making due allowance for the natural expansion of the two countries and for the inevitable growth of that "commerce of convenience" which no tariff or treaty can wholly make or destroy. Its repeal was more a political than a commercial measure, and provoked strong protests from trade centres. The Detroit Convention of 1865 was notable for its array of Republicans, all unconscious of the coming dogma of their party, who protested against restraints on trade, and said with Hannibal Hamlin, fresh from the Vice-Presidency: "I am for free trade." Mr. Haynes does not fail to point out in conclusion that the Canadian treaty was in this country, like the commercial treaties which came so thick in Europe a little later, a part of a liberalizing movement which war here, as there, broke in upon—and so impressed statesmen with its inherent blessings that they felt bound to continue them to the people in time of peace.

—To those who have followed the progress of the New English Art Club, it is disappointing to find that in their London shows they are relying more and more upon outside exhibitors. This spring, as so often heretofore, the best work comes from men who are non-members. The members themselves, with one exception, contribute little of importance. But this one exception is decidedly noteworthy. Mr. Charles W. Furse, quite a young painter, who came before the public prominently last year as a faithful student of Mr. Whistler, is exhibiting a large portrait of a master of the hounds, which already has made much talk in London. For its size alone, it would have been conspicuous in an exhibition where the canvases are, as a rule, small. But for technical excellence as well it seems to hold its own with no little distinction. To show a huntsman in red coat, on his horse, the hounds at his feet, and for background a wide stretch of rolling country dotted with red coats of riders, is by no means a light task, even for the accomplished master. There are few, if any, other Englishmen to-day who would venture to tackle it. That the picture has been criticised is inevitable. Its color scheme has been pronounced a failure in its heaviness and blackness, the two principal figures are declared the least successful, though no one yet has questioned the fine drawing in the hounds, the delightful treatment of the background, and, above all, the vitality of the entirely conventional composition. But that which makes the canvas of special interest is, paradoxical as it sounds, the fact that it is quite out of sympathy with its surroundings in the New English Art Club. Mr. Furse, who has not yet found himself, has deserted Mr. Whistler, has turned his back upon the Glasgow School, whose methods he borrowed for a while, and has gone for inspiration partly to old academical conventions, partly to Munich. Usually, in studying a man's work, it is as impertinent as it is irrelevant to consider his personal affairs or social position. But in Mr. Furse's case a new light seems to be thrown upon his art and its promise when it is known that he belongs to the family of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and also that he comes of clerical stock, so that conservatism, however it may manifest itself, is his by rightful inheritance. He is predestined, as it were, for the Royal Academy, and it remains to be seen whether he is strong enough to resist the deadening Academical influence. Certainly, he seems to have it in his power, if he perseveres, to revive the traditions of the old school of portrait-painting when there were great painters in England, and yet to avail himself in this revival of all that is finest in the more modern developments of art. At all events, his is a career to be watched with interest.

—A little pamphlet, 'Apuntes para un Libro sobre los Aborigenes de Costa Rica,' emanating from the pen of Manuel M. de Peralta, the scholarly Minister from Costa Rica to the United States, and lately published by M. Murillo, Madrid, proves upon examination to be a valuable contribution to the ethnology of that region. It was intended as an accompaniment to the Costa Rican exhibit of antiquities at the recent historical exposition in Madrid, but possesses an interest quite independent of that collection. A brief outline of the geographical distribution of the eight Costa Rican tribes, their linguistic affinities and individual characteristics, furnishes a clear conception of these peoples as related to the other inter-Isthmian families. Dr. Peralta is at some pains to distinguish the Chorotega tribe from that known as Choloteca, with whom some writers have made confusion, the name being derived from Xoloteca, the inhabitants of Xolotlan—that is to say, the Mangues. Attention is also called to a remarkable influence, common throughout Spanish America, of a surrounding civilization in causing the abandonment of the arts and industries practised by the aborigines before the discovery. This is due, not to the effects of conquest, for many of these people have never come under the domination of the whites, but to the ease with which their needs may be satisfied by bartering a few natural products for articles of European manufacture. Considering this pleasing introduction, and in view of Dr. Peralta's previous valuable works on Costa Rica, we shall await with interest the forthcoming book which it promises.

—Friedrich Rückert's life as professor of Oriental literatures at the University of Erlangen during the thirties of this century is the subject of a recent monograph by Dr. Friedrich Reuter, published as the literary supplement of the *Jahresbericht des Königl. Christianeums zu Altona* for 1892-'93. Although a whole in itself, the present work is at the same time a continuation of an earlier treatise published by the same writer in 1888, which dealt with the influence exercised upon Rückert's poetry by one of his Erlangen colleagues, the philologist and philosopher Joseph Kopp. The friendship of these two men forms the background of the present study also, and it certainly deserves the loving, painstaking care with which the author has endeavored to bring it out in all its fulness and nobility. Kopp was a man of a truly platonic power of admiration. "It is a part of my nature," he says of himself, "to hold before my mind a personality better than myself, to exalt it and strip it of the imperfec-

tions and shortcomings of real life. The purer we keep within us the ideal image of a friend, the more helpful for ourselves as well as for him will be our intercourse, and the more easily can we wipe away whatever of earthly dust may cover his heavenly form." In Rückert he found a man whom it needed little beautifying imagination to consider as an ideal type, a man whose higher nature had maintained itself pure and undisfigured in a life of many disappointments. Rückert himself, on the other hand, needed just such a man as Kopp to develop his poetic nature. If we remember that Rückert, next to Heine, was undoubtedly the foremost German poet in the period immediately following Goethe's death, and if we recall the deep patriotic fervor of his "Geharnischte Sonette," the wealth of tender feeling in his "Liebesfrühling," the inspiring view of nature and man taught in his "Weisheit des Brahmanen," it seems nearly incredible that at the very height of his manhood he should have been without any personal following, a lonely man in spite of his world-wide sympathies, an exile in his own country. And yet such was practically the case. The Government suspected him on account of his liberal views, and, notwithstanding his prominent position among German Orientalists, kept him for years on a mere pittance of a salary, while with the bulk of his colleagues at the University he had no connection whatever, his poetic production being considered by most of them as mere trifling.

"Ich schäme mich vor meinen Herrn Kollegen,
Dass ich hab' ausgegeben die Gedichte,"

he says himself. Even among the students, swayed as the majority of them were by the religious and political reaction of the Metternich era, there were only a few select ones who recognized in him the humane, unbiassed, self-forgetful teacher that he was.

—It was Kopp who rescued the poet from the gloom of self-distrust which had settled upon his mind in consequence of this shameful lack of popular response. Dr. Reuter gives a truly charming picture of the way in which he entered into Rückert's higher life, how he made himself the interpreter of his poetry, how liberally he imparted to him from the store of his own knowledge and philosophic insight, and how, in his sympathetic and disinterested criticism, Rückert found encouragement and incentive for unflagging effort. At least one of Kopp's remarks about Rückert's poetry may here be quoted, bringing out, as it does, one of its most fundamental and permanent qualities:

"Rückert," he says, "is a lyrical Schelling. His poetry, like the latter's philosophy, proceeds from a contemplation of the mutual affinity and essential union of nature and spirit. His view of the universe is comparable in grandeur and breadth only to that of the old Hindu poets; and as it is said of some flowers in the Himalaya Mountains that they shed a light of their own, so Rückert's poems sparkle in a peculiar magic splendor, indicating that, though rooted in the visible, they are reaching out into a realm of endless mysteries."

THE DUKE'S INVISIBLE FOUNDATIONS.

The Unseen Foundations of Society. An Examination of the Fallacies and Failures of Economic Science due to Neglected Elements. By the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T. London: John Murray; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

"My mind conceives nothing narrow or limited," wrote Prince Metternich in his diary in 1819; "I always go, on every side, far beyond all that occupies the greater number of men of business; I cover ground infinitely larger than they can see or wish to see. I cannot help saying to myself twenty times a day: Good God! how right I am and how wrong they are! . . . At the present moment every one is wrong except myself."

This language accurately expresses the attitude of the Duke of Argyll, if not towards all mankind, at least towards the expounders of economic science. Those of the present day are granted a certain modicum of commendation in so far as they have repudiated the dogmas of their predecessors, but even in this repudiation they have not discriminated wisely, while their own conclusions are lame and impotent. They have done well to be angry at the deception practised by the orthodox economists in palming off their fallacies as scientific truths, they have not spoken too strongly in declaring that the detection of these fallacies has reduced economics to a "mere wreck" and made it a "shattered science," and they are right in "flinging aside once and for ever the mazy and preposterous assumptions of the Ricardian school." But in their attempts at construction they have erred as egregiously as those whose work they have pulled down, and "never were such broken victuals passed off upon any hungry mortals as Jevons passes off on us as the pure extract of human character and motive."

The weakness of all other economists except the Duke of Argyll consists, according to him, in their neglect of essential elements. Jevons attempted to apply the methods of mathematics to facts that cannot be quantitatively measured. Other economists have dealt with abstractions as if they were realities. The only true course is to take everything into consideration at once, and this is to be done by ascertaining the meaning of words in common use. These words, "constituting articulate speech, are the automatic record of the deepest of all truths." Thus the prolonged and still active pother over the concept "value" is all foolishness. Everybody knows what value is. The word is "familiarly used with that practical correctness of application which makes it fit perfectly into the facts of life." The economists make their difficulties for themselves by trying to frame definitions to fit into their "favorite theories and preconceptions." There are two kinds of technical language. The first, "and the only good," kind of technical language, is that employed by the Duke of Argyll, "which arises among workers whose minds are brought into touch with the unseen realities of nature, who instinctively recognize them, and who give to old words—generally by way of metaphor—some new and, often, some profound application." The other, the bad kind, "is that which is consciously and laboriously concocted by logicians and theorists of all kinds, whose minds are set upon some fragmentary conception about things, and who invent for these conceptions some jargon of their own."

There are several ways in which this iniquitous concoction operates. One is to lower a large conception down to the level of a small one, as when the idea of valuable things is "squeezed into such common words as 'goods,' or 'commodities,' or—worst of all—'utilities.'" Another way is to invent a new and pompous title for some one fact or some one small group of facts, as if they indicated a special law of economics, while in reality they are referable to one great general law applicable to the whole natural world. This offence is scandalously aggravated by the use of capital letters, and is well illustrated by the invention of the so-called agricultural law, "The Law of Diminishing Returns." In this way Ricardo's infamous theory of rent got a footing in economics, to the vexation of land-owners like the Duke of Argyll, who know perfectly well that the whole doctrine is pure moonshine. In fact, the whole science of economics "is infested with this pestilent vocabulary of phrases. They are a parasitical growth upon it, confounding and confusing the great facts and the great conceptions which are really vital, and which for the most part have found expression in the only vocabulary which is worth a jot—namely, that which has arisen spontaneously in the ordinary speech of men, reflecting and embodying their natural perceptions."

The only proper course to pursue in establishing the science of economics is obligingly communicated to the world by the Duke of Argyll. It is to take such specimens of "the noble coinage of common speech" as are deemed suitable for the purpose, and meditate upon them until their full meaning becomes clear. Value is thus disposed of in a paragraph, and we are assured that what meaning there is left in the word after this drastic analysis is not worth expressing. Wealth, however, receives a fuller treatment, and the definition of it is really the Duke of Argyll's chief achievement in this volume. It is unnecessary to urge that economists have often defined wealth, for, as this writer points out, all these definitions are characterized and vitiated by "neglected elements." Cliffe Leslie had a clever formula. Wealth, he said, comprised all things which are objects of human desire, limited in supply and valuable in exchange. This, however, is but hiding defects of thought under superficial neatness of expression, as appears if we ask ourselves, What are valuable things? The only true definition of wealth is as follows: It is (1) the Possession (with a large P), (2) in comparative abundance, (3) of things (4) which are legitimate objects of human desire, (5) not obtainable without some sacrifice or some exertion, (6) and which are accessible to men able, as well as anxious, to acquire them. Here we have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. There is nothing omitted nor anything omissible, and an apocalyptic denunciation is pronounced upon any man who shall presume to add unto or to take away from the words that are here written.

Having duly impressed upon his readers the perfection of this definition as a whole, the Duke proceeds, at prodigious length, to expatiate upon the merits of its parts. Possession, for example: is it not wonderful and almost incredible that this, the most absolutely essential of these six elementary conceptions, has been constantly omitted in defining wealth by economists both orthodox and heretical? Yet nothing can be clearer than that what is not possessed by anybody is not wealth. Moreover, by including the origin of Possession in economics we "add the whole wide field of History, embracing at least the elements of Religion, of Ethics, and of Law, to the older provinces of our inquiry." This may seem "like the throwing down of all containing walls, and the admitting of miscellaneous ideas which are irrelevant or even incongruous." But this is the fault of the subject. "If wealth does certainly include Possession, and if the mental attitude which constitutes the desire of acquisition be also included in it," then everything that bears upon human history must be included in economic science. And, finally, the propriety of including Possession in the definition of wealth is sanctioned by Divine authority, for we read in the Gospel of Luke that "a man's life consisteth not in (1) the abundance (2) of the

things (3) which he possesseth." It might, indeed, be supposed that Possession was nine points of economic science as well as of the law, did we not find that the excellences of other features of this definition arouse almost equal enthusiasm on the part of its author as he successively reviews them.

We have neither space nor patience to follow further the divagations of this aristocratic but absurd author, who actually asserts of his puerile travesty of scientific method, "Never was there a more searching light thrown by any process so simple upon the direction, the methods, and the scope, of a great inquiry." He declares that the handling of this inquiry by others has been unphilosophical and unscientific, and in the same breath maintains that his analysis defines a "science" that comprehends not only the whole history and the whole nature of man, but the entire domain of external nature in all its relations to the human race. His method of economic investigation is an excellent illustration of what Bacon emphatically described as *mera palpatio*. Whether scientific definitions may be attained by meditating upon the meaning of words in common use we will not inquire; but it is certain that all such words are highly ambiguous. Nor can any one lay it down that the meanings that he arbitrarily assigns to such words are the true meanings or the only ones. The Duke of Argyll accuses economists of omitting to include Possession in the definition of wealth, but it is mere pedantry to urge such a criticism. As Mill observes, it is proper to say that a man fell from a ladder because his foot slipped, and not to insist on saying that he fell because of his weight or because of the attraction of gravitation or the constitution of the universe. The futility of such attempts at definition as that presented in this book appears if we insist upon supplying all the conditions. Clearly wealth is not "the Possession," but things possessed, and in any case the possession must be by some one. Of course, the Duke of Argyll would say that that is implied or understood, but then why does he denounce other people for presuming that their auditors are gifted with common sense? Again, what is meant by "comparative abundance"—what is the standard of comparison? And does the Duke of Argyll mean to exclude from wealth his own landed possessions, because they are not "accessible to men able to acquire them"? But it is idle to criticise a definition of wealth which is explicitly stated to include among "things" all conceptions definite enough to be referred to in human speech, including the idea of the Supreme Being. The virtues fit into this definition exactly, but it is a grotesque political economy that should treat of the production, distribution, and exchange of chastity and temperance.

The motive of the Duke of Argyll in laying such stress upon possession is, of course, to defend the case of great land-owners, which is at present in the United Kingdom, it must be allowed, somewhat precarious. Accordingly we find him marshalling evidence from all history to show that the individual ownership of land has been the bulwark of prosperity and the mainspring of progress. He therefore rests his case upon the conduciveness of this institution to the general welfare. But he goes further, and argues with much force and ingenuity that the management of great estates requires much labor on the part of landlords, thereby really resting their case upon the ground that they render a useful service to the community. He painfully attempts to entrench this position by denying the existence of rent in the economic sense, but, disregarding this futile endeavor, there remains a modicum of truth in his argument. Undoubtedly there have been many beneficent landlords, among whom the Duke of Argyll may be counted, but the question really at issue is whether it is practicable or desirable under modern democracy to maintain upon its former scale the relation of landlord and tenant. The law of inheritance is not essentially involved in possession, and when, as in the recent case of the Marquis of Ailesbury, the welfare of great numbers of tenants has been impaired by the misconduct of their landlord, it is now the recognized duty of the courts to extinguish possessory rights to land, even at the deplorable sacrifice of the strongest sentiments of local attachment.

PHRYGIAN ART.

History of Art in Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, and Lycia.—History of Art in Persia. From the French of Georges Perrot and Charles Chipiez. 2 vols. London: Chapman & Hall; New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1892.

ANOTHER instalment in two volumes of the great work of Perrot and Chipiez is before the world. In the first volume M. Perrot acts as our guide among the very ancient civilizations of Asia Minor, discussing in turn the art remains of the several peoples who inhabited the great peninsula before Hellenism became the leading influence of the ancient world. Of these peoples the Phrygians are easily of the first importance. It is true that they did not play so important a rôle in the history of the ancient world as did the Hittites, whose history and art were treated by Perrot in the volumes already noticed in these columns; but, after all, we know with certainty very little about the Hittites, whereas we do know "the house, parentage, and family of speech of the Phrygians." It seems clear, as was maintained by some of the ancient writers, that the Phrygians emigrated from Europe to Asia Minor. Thracian tribes began to appear in Asia Minor about the beginning of the twelfth century B. C. One of these tribes founded the State of Phrygia with Mt. Sipylus and the valley of the Hermus as centre. This was the epoch of Tantalus, Pelops, and Niobe. This Phrygia ceased to exist as a nation about the ninth or tenth century B. C., and a new empire was founded further eastward on the headwaters of the Sangarius River. Here the tribe came into conflict with the Amazons—that is, the warrior priestesses, or hierodules, of the Cappadocian Hittites. Herodotus even asserts that these Phrygians in their turn sent off colonists who settled on the headwaters of the Euphrates. Nor is there lack of modern scholars to support Herodotus, and maintain that the original of the word *elegy* is to be traced back through the Armenian to the Phrygian. This seems to us a hazardous hypothesis, but it is valuable because all traditions that bear upon the origin and ethnic affinities of the Phrygians help to determine the question of race, and point to the fact, already sufficiently clear from the scant evidence of inscriptions, that the Phrygians were of Indo-European stock, speaking a language so near akin to the Greek that they have been called "Eastern Greeks." This second Phrygian empire was the Phrygia of the Gordiuses and the Midases.

Phrygian inscriptions are not numerous, and have not been wholly deciphered as yet, though enough appears from them to enable us to classify the language with absolute certainty. The old alphabet used by the Phrygians at the time when the Hittites of Cappadocia were their only teachers was passed on to the Greeks, by whom it was improved. It was then readopted by the Phrygians, and employed on the tombs both of the Midas and the Ayazeen necropolises. This Phrygian alphabet is not one whit more ancient than that found in the oldest Greek inscriptions, and not only does it contain no trace of the Hittite hieroglyphs, but it is not derived from an old syllabary, as is the Cypriote, nor does it contain letters of Phœnician origin, as does the Lycian, and its transmission from Greece to Phrygia took place before the loss of the digamma—say about the close of the eighth century. This gives us a date beyond which the monuments of the Midas necropolis cannot go. Some of them are even younger than this.

The Phrygians have left no literature, and what is known about their language has been obtained from the few dozen inscriptions on the tombs or cenotaphic monuments of Phrygian kings or wealthy private persons. The Phrygian language began to be displaced by Greek when Alexander made Greek the language of government, but the common people continued to speak Phrygian until a late period, as is proved by bilingual inscriptions on tombs. where the Phrygian part of the inscription varies but little, and seems to be a malediction pronounced upon those who desecrate in any way the tomb. No more did Hellenic culture stamp out at once the religion, legends, and usages of the Phrygians, but in point of fact the Greeks were themselves influenced powerfully by their contact with the Phrygians, and both Greeks and Romans introduced the Phrygian religion, with all its horrible accessories, and gave it an honored place among their native and purer cults. As to the ultimate origin of this religion, it seems that the Phrygians, after having secured for themselves a large slice of the moribund Hittite empire, were themselves enslaved by those Hittite beliefs and rites which the Greeks afterwards knew only as Phrygian. This religion was an impure worship of the powers of nature, whose priestesses were devoted to wickedness in the name of religion. Originally "its festivals were a sacred drama, the subject of which was the eternal struggle between life and death, light and darkness, youth and decay." Its chief deity was the great goddess of Asia. She was the Great Mother, that is, Mother Earth, from whose bosom all life springs. The beautiful Sun-God was her son; he was at the same time her husband, whose premature death made so deep and lasting an impression upon the popular mind that the festival in memory of his death and resurrection was celebrated throughout the Orient with a fanatic zeal that bordered on frenzy and madness. Men often died in consequence of the cruel scourgings and self-inflicted mutilations, thus offering themselves a sacrifice to the great goddess, while others survived only to swell the number of eunuch priests, and in this capacity to lead the orgies held in honor of the goddess. The great goddess was worshipped under a variety of names among peoples of different nationalities. In Phrygia her name was Cybele or Cybebe, while her son-husband was Atys.

Now the music of the flute and elegiac verse had their origin in the frenzied orgies of this worship of Cybele. That the Phrygians were devoted to music is evinced by the fact that they first wrote in elegiac verse, and to accompany it invented the flute from the resonant reeds of Lake Aulokrene. We hear much of the conquest of Marsyas by Apollo, or, in other

words, of the conquest of the flute by the lyre. This fable means that the deep melodious tones of the lyre lulled the soul and were more pleasing to the Greeks than were the sharp, nervous, and martial notes of the flute. Now, while music in itself seems to have led captive the senses of the Greeks in a way which we can understand with difficulty, if at all, and was as much to be dreaded as inebriation, still it was the union of the intoxicating music of the flute and the plaintive, captivating poetry of elegiac verse—both of which came to Greece along with the worship of Matar Kubile—whose effects upon the soul were feared most, because they were thought to lead to self-indulgence and debauchery of the worst kind. When we speak of elegiac verse we recall the names of a line of worthies from Callinus to Solon, and yet the ideal educators of sober, thoughtful Greece (Plato and Aristotle), in banishing the flute from their ideal states, put the stamp of condemnation on all that was best in distinctively Phrygian civilization.

In his discussion of art in Phrygia, Perrot begins with the relics of the first Phrygian empire—in other words, with Sipylus and its monuments, the tomb of Tantalus at old Smyrna, and the rock-cut tombs near Magnesia-on-Hermus. But it is not until we reach his discussion of the ruins of the Midas necropolis that our attention is really riveted. We recognize at once as the striking feature of Phrygian art the fact that it is funereal in character, though some prefer to regard it as commemorative with semi-religious intent, rather than funereal. But in order to understand the nature of Phrygian architecture it is necessary first to grasp the peculiar configuration of the country, especially in the region of the Midas necropolis. The land is broken up into little valleys, separated by low hills that are crowned by a formation of volcanic rocks. These rocky ledges rise to a height of from 100 to 200 feet. Here and there they have crumbled at the base; gaps or passages have thus been formed, and the result is a wilderness of boulders of a yellowish conglomerate of varying firmness and density, though it is nowhere very hard. The excavations made by the natives in this rock, especially for the tombs of great personages, are not confined to one age, but in some instances go back to the time when iron was unknown, while others belong to a late period, when iron implements had reached such perfection that the mason might execute in stone designs requiring instruments of great precision. One would naturally expect to find excavated dwellings only in *woodless* regions, but wood abounds everywhere in Lycia and in the entire region of the Midas necropolis, though in the home proper of the cave-dwellers (*i. e.*, in the region between Indje-Su and Nev-Shehir and in the Soghanlü Deresi), wood is less abundant, being found only along the water-courses.

Now, the point to be most emphasized in regard to the ancient architecture of these regions is the fact that the carpentry work of wooden structures was imitated in stone, only what in wooden architecture was organic has become purely decorative in the stone architecture. Nor is this all, for the designs or patterns of rugs and embroideries were used in ancient Phrygia as decorations on the façades of rock-cut cenotaphic tombs. Thus, the façade of the tomb of Midas exhibits a handsome rug-pattern. No less than three millenniums separate us from the epoch we are discussing: once and again Phrygia has changed her masters, her religion, her language, her very inhabitants; and yet in the Phrygia of to-day we constantly meet with something that has come down across the ages to our own times. The Phrygians have been engaged in the manufacture of rugs from the time, in the dawn of history, when the tombs of Phrygian kings were draped with rugs carved in stone, for the so-called *Smyrna* rugs are made in Phrygia and Lydia, and, like *Smyrna* figs, get their name from the distributing centre from which they are shipped to foreign parts. The rug patterns on the Phrygian tombs exhibit lozenges, squares, crosses, meanders; but they are much simpler in design than the figured tapestries that issued from the looms of ancient Egypt and Assyria. The rug has always been a sacred article in the Orient, including ancient Greece: witness the reluctance of Agamemnon to place "the foot that trod down Troy" on royal rugs.

> "Strew not this purple that shall make each step
> An arrogance; such pomp beseems the gods,
> Not me. A mortal man to set his foot
> On these rich dyes? I hold such pride in fear,
> And bid thee honor me as man, not god."

From time immemorial in the Orient man might not enter the presence of God with unconcern, but must put the shoes from off his feet and pray on ground made holy by the rich and costly rug. Still, the sacredness of the rug arose not merely from its use in prayer; as drapery it was and is used in a semi-religious way—for instance, in the funereal or commemorative Turbes of Constantinople, Brussa, Khadmen, Kerbela, etc. This use as drapery is very ancient also, for do we not find it used in similar fashion to drape the mortuary couches of the tombs of Midas and the princes of his house?

Phrygian art was inspired by Hittite art, just as the latter had been inspired by Assyrian art; but the Phrygians proved themselves as inferior to their masters in matters of art as the Hittites had been inferior to the Assyrians; the focus of light was so distant that its rays lost much of their splendor in the course of their long journey from the Tigris to the Sangarius. Phrygian sculpture is insignificant; nothing that can be compared to the rock-cut sculptures of Pterium (Boghaz-kieui) has come down to us. The Phrygians do not seem to have advanced beyond flat relief, at least we know of only one statue in the round, if we may speak thus of the very poor ram of Kimbet, which is peculiar for the additional reason that it has wild goats depicted in flat relief on its sides. The function of this ram was the same as that of the lions or cherubim in Assyrian and Hittite palaces; he therefore had a mate, which may be existing still at Kimbet, though as yet no trace of the royal palace, at whose entrance he stood, has been found.

The Phrygian sculptor hesitated to reproduce the human form, though we find in the Midas necropolis at least one human figure which is clearly of ancient origin. There are several that belong to a late period, that is, they are not archaic, but archaistic in character, and belong to a period when the Phrygians, fully conscious of the interest that attached to their ancient myths, wished to glorify them in stone. Here the wise can see the influence of Greece. That the Phrygians, even of the Roman times, were proud of the traditions and myths relating to their past is shown by the very late coins that bear the name and effigy of Midas, and belong to the Augustan period certainly, or even to that of the Antonines.

The Ayazeen necropolis is still a mystery; its sculptures are much more recent than those of the Midas necropolis; they show distinct traces of Greek influence, although the inscription in honor of Matar Kubile is not one whit more modern than those on the tombs of Midas-Town. Phrygian art was not without merit, and the head of the lion on the broken tomb of the Ayazeen necropolis is the *chef d'œuvre* of Phrygian art, and can claim a certain amount of beauty and dignity. But Phrygian art was most deficient in variety, and, besides being limited to flat relief, it was also limited in its themes. Cleobulus or Homer does make mention of a Phrygian statue in bronze: χαλκέη παρθένος εἰμὶ, Μιδέω δ'ἐπὶ σήματι κεῖμαι ("I am a bronze maiden, on Midas's tomb I lie"); but nothing Phrygian in bronze or clay has come down to us, though that fact does not prove that people ignorant in this respect. The tomb of Midas is a narrow tongue of rock projecting from the Acropolis of Midas-Town much as does the Kynosoura of Salamis and Cyprus, and, though the top of the ledge is broken away to-day, there is no reason why the "bronze maiden" may not have stood in the good old time directly over the double volute that serves as acroterium to the façade of the tomb of Midas. We throw in the remark here that up to this moment the important monuments of the Midas and Ayazeen necropolis have not been photographed—a crying need.

The Ionic volute, which has given rise to such hot disputes in recent years, may be recognized in the acroteria that surmount the façades of tombs in the Midas necropolis, as well as in the columnar capping of the Yapuldak tomb. Thus we find one more link in the chain that stretches back through Cappadocia, Phœnicia, Syria, to Assyria. There are also traces of the proto-Doric supports in Phrygian architecture, though this must not be insisted upon too strongly. It seems probable that the wooden house of Phrygia, with its slanting snow-roof and gable-ends, furnished some of the elements of architecture to the Greeks. The pediment of the temple is but a gable, and is by no means the only element of wooden buildings to be found in the Greek temple.

Without the knowledge derived from the monuments of the Phrygian necropolis, we should not have a correct estimate of the influence exercised upon the Greeks by the peoples of Asia Minor, both as intermediaries and as creators. Above all in Phrygia we can trace the influence Greece began to exercise over nations which had first instructed her. The earliest traces of this returning wave are found in the alphabet on the tombs about the close of the eighth century B. C. The alphabet was followed by an influx of Grecian ideas relative to architecture and sculpture.

As is natural, more space is given by Perrot to Phrygia than to Lydia, Caria, and Lycia, though the art of each of these countries is treated with Perrot's wonted skill and acumen. The entire second volume is devoted to the History of Art in Persia. The splendid volume represents the present status of our knowledge on Persian art down to the time of going to press. Perrot has now reached the turn in the road that leads to Greece, and the appearance of the first volume (in French, as yet) of the History of Greek Art is just announced. This volume treats of the art of Mycenæ. It collects and groups for the first time all the scattered material. We rejoice most heartily at the appearance of the book, and we look forward with eager anticipation to the time when the whole stupendous work will have been completed. May it be near at hand.

The Life and Times of C. G. Memminger. By Henry D. Capers, A.M. Charleston: Isaac Hammond. 1893.

THE more clearly we come to understand the facts about the attempted secession of the Southern States, the more we are amazed at the delusions under which the Southerners were suffering with respect to their own position, the temper and resources of the North, and the attitude which foreign nations would probably assume towards their enterprise. They were in the position of men who enter upon an undertaking under a storm of feeling, without being sure of their grievance, and without counting the cost or collecting the ways and means. In the statement of reasons for secession by South Carolina, which, as we learn from this book, was prepared by Mr. Memminger, the most important allegation was: "On the 4th of March next this [Republican] party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory, that the judicial tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States. The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist. The equal rights of the States will be lost. The slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy." The wrong was, therefore, apprehended in the future, and was inferred from a statement of facts which was distorted by passion. President Lincoln, in his inaugural, answered this allegation almost directly: "Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection." The Southerners paid a frightful penalty for their delusion—a penalty so severe that before it was complete it extorted pity and sympathy from their enemies. They tell us now—some of them—that they repent of nothing and regret nothing. Probably it is not in human nature that they should, but when we say that we think they have something to regret, we refer to these unfounded and unjustifiable mistakes which cost us all so much.

The author of the book before us is probably about sixty years of age. He was Chief Clerk in the Confederate Treasury under the Provisional Government. His ideas are still those of 1860, although they have lost their sharpness. His dialect and rhetoric are still those which were distinctively Southern before the war, although they are somewhat chastened. The present generation of Southerners, if we may judge by the newspapers of the large cities, are as hard-headed as most other people, and it is a reminder of old times to meet once more with the old disposition to infuse an element of poetry into things. Still, this disposition is so kept in check in this book that it does not go beyond what may be pardoned in a man brought up in the old Southern notions. He is one of the old-fashioned Southerners in whose memory and imagination Dixie as it was before the war floats as a paradise such as was never enjoyed elsewhere by mortals, and which was spoiled by fanatics and abolitionists. This puts him in full sympathy with his subject, whom he regards as a hero. He reveres him as a man and Christian, and admires him as a lawyer, statesman, and financier, fit to rank in manners and attainments with the best of the old Southern public men.

The old South enjoyed economic advantages which have perhaps never been equalled. These advantages produced an opulent society. It was their opulence which made the best of the men generous, brave, and honorable, and the women beautiful and gracious. These are the features on which the admirers of the old South, like our author, never tire of dwelling, and it is in this class that he puts Mr. Memminger. The opulence made the worst of the Southerners quixotic, proud, arrogant, and narrow-minded. In this book the insubordination and recklessness of the old Southern character are repeatedly recognized and blamed. The faults and the virtues of the old Southern character may well be repeated anywhere, at any time, by a people who enjoy the easy possession of great economic advantages and resulting wealth.

Memminger was born in Germany, but was brought to South Carolina when three years old, and, being left an orphan, was reared in an orphan asylum at Charleston. He found noble friends, who gave him the best chances of education, and became a successful lawyer. He was in the South Carolina Legislature almost continuously during the thirty years before the war. In 1832 and 1852 he was a conservative as to secession, although not opposed to it. In the latter year he exposed, with simple common sense, the headlong folly of the party which proposed that South Carolina should secede at once and alone. He also urged that, if the State was to secede, measures should be taken to put it in a state of defence. In 1859 he was sent as agent of South Carolina to Virginia. He read an address to the Virginia Legislature, in which he summed up the whole history of Southern grievances. It is a long document, and is given in full in this book.

We are disappointed that we do not learn more from Mr. Capers about the Confederate finances. The history of them does not occupy its proportionate space, although it was solely in connection with them that Mr. Memminger was a man of public importance. It is shown, however, that the Confederates never had any financial system. It was in vain that Memminger insisted on taxation as the basis of the schemes which he proposed. The Congress adopted all but the taxes, which left the schemes mere paper-money delusions. There was but one war tax ever laid, and only a part of that was collected. When the causes of the success of the North over the South come to be specified, this fact deserves a place among the first. The Southerners made incredible sacrifices for the cause which they had undertaken. They spent their blood with a courage which nobody has ever questioned, and they came out of the war completely impoverished, but they did not pay taxes for their independence as the Northerners did to maintain the Union. In the North we know that the statesmen were afraid to lay taxes until public opinion forced them to do it. In the South, with such a disposition to make sacrifices, would not the people have paid taxes if the statesmen had had the courage to lay them?

Mr. Memminger resigned in 1864 because the Congress would not support his propositions, and because he could not carry on the Treasury under their plan. He never won any glory as a financier. On the contrary, he incurred blame, and neither in the Confederacy nor outside of it has his reputation been great. His biography shows that he deserves credit for ideas which were correct, and a policy which would have been far wiser than the one which was adopted. Another inference from the story seems also valuable: the North and South entered upon the war with substantially the same knowledge and experience in public finance. We are accustomed to criticise unfavorably the financial policy of our own statesmen during the war, but the Confederate history shows that it might have been much worse. If it were not for the Legal Tender Act, the Northern finance would, by comparison, seem excellent.

Scientific Correspondence of Joseph Priestley. Ninety-seven Letters. Together with an Appendix. I. The Likenesses of Priestley in Oil, Ink, Marble, and Metal. II. The Lunar Society of Birmingham. III. Inventory of Priestley's Laboratory in 1791. Edited, with copious Biographical, Bibliographical, and Explanatory Notes, by Henry Carrington Bolton. New York: Privately printed. 1892.

ALTHOUGH Rutt's 'Life and Correspondence of Joseph Priestley' (1832) contains several hundred of Priestley's letters, those which are embraced in the volume before us are, with few exceptions, now published for the first time. Rutt's neglect of these illustrations of Priestley's scientific work appears to have been due to his belief that the theological writings constituted Priestley's most enduring and important work. At the distance of a hundred years, however, from the scene of his restless and many-sided activity, the theologian is of far less interest than the discoverer of oxygen, the "Father of Pneumatic Chemistry," who did so much by his mistakes as well as by his successes to lay the foundations of chemical science.

Of the ninety-two letters from Priestley's hand which are here given, thirty-six are addressed to Josiah Wedgwood and five to his son Thomas, nine to Capt. James Keir, nine to Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, seven to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, six to Dr. William Withering, four to James Watt. Among those not enumerated is one to Benjamin Franklin and one to Lavoisier. The first letter is dated from Calne, March 26, 1780, shortly before Priestley's settlement in Birmingham. He was then forty-seven years old, and through his theological writings and chemical discoveries had an established reputation at home and abroad.

Josiah Wedgwood, to whom a majority of the letters are addressed, took, as is well known, a lively and generous interest in Priestley's experimental work, supplying him liberally with earthen retorts and tubes from his famous pottery, and contributing regularly to the fund in aid of his researches and publications. To this sympathetic friend Priestley writes frequently for supplies of his wares, and communicates the results of his experiments and his first impressions in regard to their interpretation in the frankest and most natural manner. It is interesting to be thus admitted to his laboratory and to watch him as he works and talks. The reader gains an instructive insight into the difficulties of chemical investigation in those days of imperfect and inadequate apparatus, scant knowledge, and confused theory. The porosity of his earthenware retorts leads Priestley at one time sadly astray. In a letter of December 8, 1782, he announces that he has "succeeded in converting pure *water* into *permanent* air by previously combining it with quicklime, and then subjecting it to a strong heat." This falla-

cious conclusion was corrected only after much experimental labor and loss of time. On the 8th of January following he writes, "It is remarkable that this experiment does not succeed in a glass retort"; but it is not till the 29th of April, in a letter to James Watt, that we find him convinced that the air which he obtained is that which has passed through the walls of his retort.

It is, indeed, very clear from his letters on this subject and others that in Priestley power of observation was superior to that of interpretation. He himself says, in a letter to Wedgwood (No. 20), "I have a tolerably good habit of circumspection with regard to *facts;* but as to conclusions from them, I am not apt to be very confident." As is well known, he strenuously maintained and defended the theory of Phlogiston to the end of his life, in spite of the perfectly clear and direct proof against it wrought out by Lavoisier and published in 1789. His last chemical essay, published at Northumberland in 1803, is entitled "The Doctrine of Phlogiston Established and that of the Composition of Water Refuted." Traces of his struggle for Phlogiston appear in some of the later letters. Thus in No. 78, to Dr. Withering, he writes: "I have already made some experiments relating to the *doctrine of phlogiston*, and when I have made a few more shall probably write something on the subject. I am surprised at the confidence with which the French chemists write." In No. 80, to the same: "I think with you that their [the French philosophers'] *charbon* or *hydrogene* will prove to be nothing more than another name for *phlogiston*." And again in No. 89, to the same: "I think I shall prove pretty decisively that what I have called the *phlogistication* of air is really so, and not the mere absorption of the pure part of it, as the French chymists suppose."

The obsolete nomenclature, which Priestley of course employs, in many cases "nearly smothers his meaning," as Dr. Bolton aptly remarks in a note to No. 43; while Priestley and his fellow-adherents of Phlogiston find the new nomenclature proposed by Lavoisier and his friends, and already in common use on the Continent, "poetical," and Capt. Keir wishes that "M. Berthollet and his associates would relate their facts in plain prose, that all men might understand them" (No. 52, Keir to Priestley). In the same letter Keir remarks: "There are wonderful resources in the dispute about phlogiston, by which either party can evade, so that I am less sanguine than you are in my hopes of seeing it terminated."

No less readable than these letters is the account given by Dr. Bolton in the appendix of the "Lunar Society, or The Festive Philosophers of Birmingham One Hundred Years Ago." The Lunar Society was an informal club of scientific men which was founded about 1766 by Matthew Boulton, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, and their friends, and flourished some forty years. The members dined at each other's houses once a month "on the Monday nearest to the full moon, 'in order,' says Priestley, 'to have the benefit of its light in returning home.' Hence the name." Priestley joined this genial band of philosophers on coming to Birmingham in 1780, and, after his forced removal, never ceased to "regret the loss of the *Lunar Society*, where I spent so many happy hours, and for which I found no substitute even in London" (Letter No. 89).

After reading this well-edited volume and the admirable sketch of the Lunar Society, we find ourselves hoping that Dr. Bolton will, before long, crown his labors in this field by giving us an adequate portrait of Priestley, the scientific investigator.

The Columbus Gallery: The Discoverer of the New World as represented in portraits, monuments, statues, medals and paintings. By Néstor Ponce de León. New York. 1893.

THE author-publisher has here given the completest account yet made of the almost innumerable representations of Columbus, both authentic (?), pseudo-authentic, forgeries, and professed fantasies, and in every department of art, with ample graphic reproductions. His views are conservative, and he endeavors to show the relations, more or less remote, which he holds to exist between various alleged originals and the likeness of the discoverer which Giovio is known to have had in his gallery on Lake Como—the only nearly contemporary picture of which we have any trustworthy record. He links with this the Giovio woodcut and the Florence canvas, and no others, making a mass of negative testimony which rejects every other claimant as not proven.

The cut which the author gives of the Giovio picture published in 1575 is a facsimile; but he is unfortunate in what he says of the picture in the Uffizi Gallery. He holds that the painter of it copied, some time between 1552 and 1567, the lost Como original, softening the expression, which is perhaps better preserved in the somewhat rude but vigorous woodcut. The copy of this Florence picture, which was made for Thomas Jefferson and is now owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society, he contends was still further softened in the lineaments by the copier. After these statements he gives a cut purporting to be "a copy of the portrait in the Uffizi Gallery." It is in fact no such thing, but a reduced process-reproduction of the Jefferson picture, made without acknowledgment from the woodcut given in Winsor's 'America'; hence a conflict in text and cut.

While one may acknowledge that the Giovio likeness, if known, would be worth considering in the study of the personal appearance of Columbus, it is an entirely gratuitous assumption to say that Giovio "would not hesitate to acquire at any price some trustworthy portrait of the Admiral taken from life." If Giovio carried into the formation of his gallery the principles of untruth which he preferred to practise in other relations of life, he could hardly have been a less compliant judge of authenticity than the various owners of alleged portraits of Columbus known to our day and generation. If we had indisputable evidence that any one of the numerous canvases, each pretending to be the original Como likeness, was to be acknowledged as such, there would still be the unfortunate fact that we cannot get behind the evidence of such a collector as Giovio himself. When Mr. Ponce de León says of this maker of the gallery in the Como villa, that he was "a man without conscience or principle, mendacious; a flatterer, calumniator, and intriguer," with a venal pen, which never hesitated to write "in favor of the highest bidder," and that he was consequently "absolutely discredited as a historian," he might have at least considered how essential the elements of truth are in a collector before he entered upon the asseveration which we have already quoted. With but a slender rill to follow back to the pictorial source of our knowledge of the person of Columbus, and with such pollution at the fountain, there is small chance of the cautious critic being satisfied with the evidence of even the Giovio woodcut and the Uffizi portrait.

The mass of material which our author has diligently sought and arranged respecting the imaginative delineations of the great Admiral is curious and interesting, but it is not matter to be judged historically.

Mr. Ponce de León has also published an oblong pamphlet on 'The Caravels of Columbus,' which he says is "compiled from original documents," though we find him in it citing the language of a recent book without the usual quotation-marks. The chief value of the little publication is the putting into English the details of the official studies made for the Spanish Government in preparation for the construction of the caravels which are now in our own waters. The foremost of these Spanish investigators has been a distinguished officer of the Spanish Navy, Cesareo Fernandez-Duro, whose researches have already been laid before the English reader by Mr. Clements R. Markham in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society (September, 1892); and Mr. Markham, to say nothing of other recent investigators, could have instructed Mr. Ponce de León in the matter of the crews of the ships. When the latter speaks of the speed of these ships of Columbus as being "equal to that of sailing ships of our day," basing his judgment on the log of Columbus, he should have told us what he considered the mile and league of Columbus to have been—in estimating which there is much difference of opinion. He should also remember that the abridgment which we have of Columbus's log was made by Las Casas, a land-lubber, who, there is some ground for supposing, curiously at times confounded mile and league, inasmuch as a substitution of one word for the other alone renders certain statements of the log defensible.

Les Temps Difficiles. Par J. L. Forain. Paris: G. Charpentier et E. Fasquelle.

Album de Forain. Paris: H. Simonis Empis.

THE Panama scandals have furnished the French caricaturists with material in infinite measure. Even Louis Philippe was not so inexhaustible a butt for ridicule as the men who have, in this disgraceful affair, brought dishonor upon France. Caran d'Ache, in his 'Carnet de Chèques,' has turned them to most artistic account; and now Forain has followed his lead in 'Les Temps Difficiles (Panama).' The drawings in this volume are all in pen and ink and almost in pure outline. They have the distinction that marks, as a rule, Forain's work, and they are characterized by the same power of expressing form and action by the simplest possible means. Only the most accomplished draughtsman could, as he does, in a few masterly lines, suggest with equal success the elderly bourgeoise in her morning wrapper, the elegant *mondaine* in evening gown, the slim, graceful maiden who, in liberty cap, personifies France; or, on the other hand, the fat Jew financier, the *garçon*, the flunkey. But the volume is lacking in the humor which should be its only excuse. One or two good points are made: The blind man's dog left alone on the Pont des Arts because his master has been had up before the Commission; France bidding Truth remain at the bottom of her well because it is too cold for her to venture out; the jailer exhibiting the Minister in his cell to the British tourists. It is amusing, too, to find Forain perpetuating the old French idea of the true British type—a thin, angular woman with hideous projecting teeth —Guy de Maupassant's Miss Harriet exag-

gerated. But, as a whole, the book has not the uncontrollable fun, the irrepressible good spirits, the irresistible humor of Caran d'Ache's 'Chèques.' And unless the laugh be spontaneous, Panama is far too grim a subject for the caricaturist.

The truth is, that it is not in the world of politics or of finance that Forain is at home. His province is the *demi-monde*, the *Bohème* of the modern Mürger, the Paris of Zola and the Naturalists. And it is to this Paris he returns in the new 'Album de Forain,' just published by Simonis Empis. It is really no less grim, no less tragic a subject than Panama. "La Forêt de Paris" Daudet, in his Introduction, says the Album should be called, for the impression it left with him was of a Paris, like the Dantesque forest, scarcely less bitter than death. But here Forain's gayety is not forced; he laughs, not to order, not to be "up to date," but because he is honestly amused. It is likely enough that the humorous side of his scenes and situations will not appeal to the average Anglo-Saxon as it does to the average Frenchman. The former may, with Daudet, see not only the fun but the tragedy of it all. But whether one laughs or one weeps, there is no gainsaying the spontaneity and cleverness of Forain's work. The knowledge, the command of technique with which the figures are put in, always with the same marvellous simplicity, could hardly be surpassed, nor the character of each type more perfectly rendered. It might be objected, however, that the Album is too much of a repetition of 'La Comédie Parisienne'; in one or two cases, not only the same subjects but the same drawings seem to have been used, the only difference being in their reproduction on a larger scale.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adeney, W. F. Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther. [The Expositor's Bible.] Armstrong. $1.50.
Aho, Juhani. Squire Hellman, and Other Stories. Cassell. 50 cents.
Bailey, Mrs. John. Physical Culture. The Author.
Beach, C. F. Commentaries on the Law of Public Corporations. 2 vols. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.
Beaumarchais, Pierre A. C. de. Le Barbier de Séville. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
Cornwallis, Kinahan. The Conquest of Mexico and Peru prefaced by the Discovery of the Pacific: An Historical Narrative Poem. The *Daily Investigator*. $1.
De Leon, T. C. John Holden, Unionist. St. Paul: Price-McGill Co.
Dumas, A. Joseph Balsamo. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
Edmunds, A. J. English and American Poems. Philadelphia: Chambers Printing House. $1.
Finck, H. T. Wagner and his Works: The Story of his Life. With Critical Comments. 2 vols. Scribners. $4.
Greg, R. P. Comparative Philology of the Old and New Worlds in Relation to Archaic Speech. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
Hulme, F. E. The Birth and Development of Ornament. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Isaacs, Prof. A. S. Stories from the Rabbis. C. L. Webster & Co. $1.25.
Kayser, Prof. E. Text-Book of Comparative Geology. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. $4.50.
Kunhardt, C. P. Ropes, their Knots and Splices. *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co. 50 cents.
Lytton, the Earl of. King Poppy. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.
McCarthy, Justin. The Dictator: A Novel of Politics and Society. Harpers.
Owen, John. The Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. $3.50.
Prentiss, Caroline E. Fleeting Thoughts. Putnams. $1.
Rathbone, St. George. Major Matheson of Kentucky. St. Paul: Price-McGill Co. 50 cents.
Renouvier, Ch. Victor Hugo le Poète. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Stanley, H. M. Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa. Harpers. 50 cents.
St. Aubyn, Alan. The Master of St. Benedict's. Rand, McNally & Co.
Steell, Willis. The Death of the Discoverer. Hillier, Murray & Co.
Swanwick, Anna. Poets the Interpreters of their Age. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. $1.50.
Symonds, J. A. The Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti. 2 vols. 2d ed. Scribners. $7.50.
Taussig, Prof. F. W. The Silver Situation in the United States. Putnams. 75 cents.
The Divinity of Jesus Christ. Reprinted from the *Andover Review*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Schuyler. Art Out-of-Doors: Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. Scribners. $1.50.
Wagner, Capt. A. L. The Service of Security and Information. Washington: J. J. Chapman.
Wagner, Charles. Youth. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
Walker, T. A. The Science of International Law. Cambridge: University Press: New York: Macmillan. $4.50.

AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

Barker's Physics.	Advanced course.
Remsen's Chemistry.	3 courses.
Packard's Zoology.	3 courses.
Martin's Human Body.	3 courses.
Walker's Political Economy.	3 courses.
Newcomb & Holden's Astronomy.	2 courses.
Bessey's Botany.	2 courses.
James's Psychology.	2 courses.
Sedgwick & Wilson's Biology.	

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

GREELEY ON LINCOLN.

With Mr. Greeley's Letters to Charles A. Dana and a Lady Friend, to which are added Reminiscences of Horace Greeley.

Edited by Joel Benton.

With a photo-sculpture portrait of Mr. Greeley, and a facsimile of a part of his MS.

12MO, CLOTH..... $1.25

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

The Baker & Taylor Co.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York.

SCHOLASTIC.—Opening for Boys' or Girls' Boarding School in the country. Some capital required. Climate perfect for consumptives. For particulars address Brown Bros., Box 723, Austin, Tex.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 Piccadilly, London W.

The New York Bureau of Revision.

FOR AUTHORS: The skilled revision, the unbiased and competent criticism of prose and verse; advice as to publication; proof-reading. FOR PUBLISHERS: The compilation of first-class works of reference. Established 1880; unique in position and success; endorsed by our leading writers. Address DR. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., New York.

PROOF-REVISING AND INDEXING. —G. E. Biver, 835 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

YALE MIXTURE

The choicest Smoking Tobacco experience can produce or that money can buy. Marburg Bros.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the
Accept no substitute.

F. Crosby Co.,

56 West 25th St., New York.

Each label has our signature.

THE SCIENCE OF NUTRITION.

By EDWARD ATKINSON, LL.D., Ph.D., and

The Art of Cooking in the Aladdin Oven,

With Directions and many Recipes. Cloth, 75 cents; leatherette, 50 cents.

Damrell & Upham, Boston PUBLISHERS.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Epochs of American History.

A series of small books providing a continuous history of the United States from the foundation of the Colonies to the present time. Edited by ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University

I. THE COLONIES, 1492-1750.

By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Author of 'Historic Waterways,' etc. *Fourth Edition.* With four colored maps. Cloth, $1.25.

II. FORMATION OF THE UNION, 1750-1829.

By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph.D., Author of 'Introduction to the Study of Federal Government,' etc. *Second Edition.* With five colored maps. Cloth, $1.25.

III. DIVISION AND REUNION, 1829-1889.

By WOODROW WILSON, Ph.D., Professor of Jurisprudence in Princeton University, Author of 'Congressional Government,' etc. With five colored maps. Cloth, $1.25. [*Just Ready.*

EPOCH MAPS ILLUSTRATING AMERICAN HISTORY.

By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph.D. 14 colored Maps, oblong quarto, limp cloth. 50 cents, *net.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The three volumes of this series . . . constitute the most satisfactory history of our country for educational use that has yet been written. History studied and taught along the lines followed by these volumes would have a new significance to our youth and accomplish vastly more in the way of training for citizenship than the study of history has yet done in too many of our schools."—*Journal of Pedagogy. Dunkirk, N. Y.*

"This series of books upon American History is one of the most practical that has been published. The books are well outlined, the matter is relevant, and they indicate the political and economic progress of the nation "—*Nassau Literary Magazine.*

"We have now a history of the United States which gives a brief description of the essential events and exhibits their relations to one another. . . . The narration is arranged so as to facilitate supplementary reading, yet the description of events is as complete as it can be in the space allowed."—*Weekly Review, Boston.*

"Students of United States history may thank Mr. Wilson for an extremely clear and careful rendering of a period very difficult to handle. . . . They will find themselves materially aided in easy comprehension of the political situation of the country by the excellent maps."—*New York Times.*

"As text-books, books of reference, or for general reading, . . . alike valuable and interesting."—*Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa.*

"The need of such a series must have been felt by every reader for whose use the larger histories are inaccessible and the shorter ones inadequate. . . . It has been the aim of this series to direct attention to causes rather than events; to the spirit rather than to the bare facts of our history. While stress is laid upon certain epochs, the series, nevertheless, presents a continuous history of the American people."—*School Review, Ithaca, N. Y.*

"Dr. Hart's model work is concisely written, and more than fulfills his promises. The causes of the Revolution are clearly and cleverly condensed into a few pages. . . . The maps in the work are singularly useful even to adults. There are five of these, which are alone worth the price of the volume."—*Magazine of American History.*

"A careful and conscientious study of the period and its events, and should find a place among the text-books of our public schools."—*Boston Transcript.*

"This work is the best for its size that has yet appeared, and a complete set of it should be included in the library of every American."—*Boston Herald.*

"A most excellent text-book for schools, one that will lead pupils to see somewhat of the philosophy of history as well as its mere outline."—*Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

"A gratifying indication of the great advance in methods of teaching and studying history. . . . Every part is wrought out into a finished whole, and instead of shocking and provoking the student with brevity achieved by mutilation, inspires and delights him with the finish and systematic completeness of its microcosmic treatment."—*The Independent, New York.*

"Notable for its conciseness and clearness of style. . . . The five excellent maps . . . add greatly to the merit of this most convenient volume."—*Yale Courant, New Haven.*

"The subject is virtually a fresh one as approached by Mr. Thwaites. . . . It is a pleasure to call especial attention to some most helpful and not overdone bibliographical notes provided by the author at the head of each chapter."—*Nation.*

". . . All that could be desired. . . . This volume is more like a fair treatment of the whole subject of the colonies than any work of the sort yet produced."—*Critic.*

A Student's History of England.

From the Earliest Times to 1885. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, M.A., LL.D. Complete in one volume. With 378 illustrations and full index. Crown 8vo. Cloth, plain, $3.00*.

Or separately in 3 volumes, per volume, $1.20.

An Atlas of English History.

Edited by SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, M.A., LL.D. With colored maps, plans of battles, etc., and full index. Fcap. 4to, $1.50. *A Companion Atlas to Gardiner's "Student's History of England."*

Longman's Summary of English History from the Earliest Times.

With ten maps and full genealogical tables. Crown 8vo. 40 cents.

A History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the Death of Alexander the Great.

By C. W. C. OMAN, M.A., F.S.A., etc. *Revised and Enlarged.* With 12 Maps and Plans, Side Notes, and Full Index. 12mo. $1.50.

A History of the Romans from the Earliest Times to A. D. 14.

By R. F. HORTON, M.A., formerly Fellow and Lecturer of New College, Oxford. 12mo. With Maps and Plans. 342 pages. $1.25.

A General View of the Political History of Europe.

By ERNEST LAVISSE, Professor at the Sorbonne. Translated, with the Author's sanction, by CHARLES GROSS, Ph.D., Instructor in History, Harvard University. 12mo, 200 pages. With Index. $1.25.

In Immediate Preparation.

English History For American Readers.

BY

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

Author of "Young Folks' History of the United States," etc.

AND

EDWARD CHANNING,

Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University.

With Numerous Illustrations, Maps, and Index.

12mo. About 375 pages.

Longmans, Green, & Co. will send their Classified Catalogue of School and College Text-Books to any address on application.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers, 15 East 16th Street, New York.

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR.

An Historical and Descriptive presentation of the World's Science, Art, and Industry, as viewed through the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Designed to set forth the Display made by the Congress of Nations of human achievement in material form, so as the more effectually to illustrate the Progress of Mankind in all the departments of Civilized Life.

By HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT.

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR will consist of 1,000 imperial folio pages, 12x16 inches, 3,000 illustrations, the finest of paper, print, and pictures; publication in 25 parts of 40 pages each, at $1 a part, to begin soon after the opening of the Exposition, and continue to completion at the rate of about two numbers a month. Also an edition *de luxe*, limited, in 10 sections, at $12.50 the section.

THE BANCROFT COMPANY, Publishers, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

No Library can be complete in American History without Mr. Bancroft's Works, consisting of *Native Races; Central America; Mexico; Texas; Arizona and New Mexico; California; Northwest Coast; Oregon; Washington, Idaho, and Montana; British Columbia; Alaska; Utah; Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorado; Popular Tribunals; California Pastoral; California Inter-Pocula; Essays and Miscellany; Literary Industries.*

"It is certainly a worthy scheme, and carried out most conscientiously."—*London Spectator.* "Written with dramatic penetration and genius."—*British Quarterly Review.* "A monument to the writer's intelligence and industry."—*New York Herald.* "Admirable for its vigor and freshness."—*London Times.* "Mr. Bancroft's volumes will increase in value as the years go by."—*Boston Traveller.* "From these volumes must be drawn hereafter the only trustworthy history of these parts."—*Century.* "He is the Herbert Spencer of historians."—*Boston Journal.* "Most remarkable and instructive work."—*London Post.* "Lays the generation under a debt of obligation."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.* "One of the noblest literary enterprises of our day."—*John G. Whittier.* "It will mark a new era in history writing."—*Chicago Times.* "His volumes are really a marvel of research, discrimination, and industry."—*New York Tribune.* "Many English and American writers of eminence, including Carlyle, Herbert Spencer, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sir Arthur Helps, J. W. Draper, W. H. Lecky, and J. R. Lowell have already testified to the value of Mr. Bancroft's historical labors."—*London Times.*

A new book, entitled THE RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT OF MEXICO, 8vo, illustrated, has just been issued in Spanish and in English. It was written by Mr. Bancroft at the request of President Diaz, every part of the Republic being visited for the latest and most accurate information.

THE BANCROFT COMPANY, Publishers, Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

Les Prosateurs Francais du XIXe Siecle

By C. FONTAINE, B.L.L.D. 12mo, half Roan, 378 Pages, $1.25. Introduction price, $1.00.

This volume is a collection of prose writings selected from the works of the French authors, beginning with *Xavier de Maistre*, who was born in 1764, and ending with *Jean Rameau*, born in 1858, arranged by authors chronologically. Prof. FONTAINE, who is also the author of "Les Poetes Francais du XIXe Siecle," has been careful to make such selections as should be representative in character. Each selection is complete in itself, and the volume may be used not only as a literature of the nineteenth century, but as an advanced Reader, and therefore is fitted not only for school, but for college use as well. It has biographical notices of the writers, and explanatory, grammatical, and historical notes.

OTHER NEW PUBLICATIONS:

DES KINDES ERSTES BUCH. Nach PAUL BERCY'S "*Le Livre des Enfants*," von WILHELM RIPPE. 12mo, boards, 40 illustrations. 40 cents.

CAMILLA. By EDMONDO DE AMICIS. 16mo, paper, 35 cents.
A novelette by one of the foremost of Italian novelists.

LA LIZARDIERE. By VTE. HENRI DE BORNIER. No. 20, *Romans Choisis*. 12mo, paper. 60 cents.

NANON. By GEORGE SAND, No. 21, *Romans Choisis*. With Introduction and English Notes by B. G. WOODWARD, Ph.D., of Columbia College. 12mo, cloth, 85 cents; paper, 60 cents.

FABLES CHOISIES DE LA FONTAINE. Edited by Mme. BERTHE BECK. 16mo, boards, 107 pages. 40 cents.

EXTRAITS CHOISIS DES ŒUVRES DE FRANÇOIS COPPÉE. Prose Poèmes, with a Biographical Sketch and Notes in English by Prof. G. CASTEGNIER, B. ès S. 12mo, cloth. 90 cents.

Complete Catalogue, Revised 1893, on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

Publisher and Importer of Foreign Books, 851 *and* 853 *6th Ave., N. W. corner* 48*th St., N. Y.*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

Macaulay's Essays on Milton and Addison, by Prof. Chalmers.
Tacitus' Agricola and Germania, by Dr. Hopkins.
Nichols' Analytic Geometry.
Fall's Laboratory Manual
Brands' Academic Physiology and Hygiene.
Wells' Academic Arithmetic.
Brace's Text-Book of Elocution.
Sargent's Hour of Song.
De Quincey: Selections by Dr. Belfield.
Carlyle's Diamond Necklace, by Principal Mozier.
Milton's Lyrics, by Miss Hodgkins.
Hale's Stories for Children.

LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN,

New York. Boston. Chicago.

KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.
3 East 14th Street, New York.

IMPORTANT

Educational Publications.

OUTLINES OF ROMAN HISTORY.

By HENRY F. PELHAM, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford. 12mo, $1.75.

This work has been planned more particularly to meet the requirements of higher-grade students and reading-classes.

A JUNIOR COURSE IN PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.

By A. MILNES MARSHALL, M.D., Professor of Zoölogy in Owens College, Manchester, and C. H. HURST, Demonstrator of Anatomy. With 48 woodcuts. Second Edition, revised, $3.50.

ELEMENTS OF MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.

With practical instructions for the performance of experiments and the construction of cheap apparatus. By JOHN ANGELL, F.C.S., Head-master Manchester Mechanics' Institution. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 16mo, illustrated, $1.00.

Of this practical little manual, over 100,000 copies have been sold.

A MANUAL OF PHYSICS.

Being an Introduction to the Study of Physical Science. By WILLIAM PEDDIE, F.R.S.E., Assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Second Edition. Large 12mo, 514 pages, with numerous diagrams. Cloth, extra, $2.50.

"Dr. Peddie's treatment of both the mathematical and the physical aspects of the subject is extremely good, being thoroughly sound and scientific."—*London Lancet.*

Full Educational List, and separate Prospectuses of the "Story of the Nations," the "Heroes of the Nations," Peddie's Physics, etc., sent on application.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

READY IN JUNE.

BRANDT'S GERMAN GRAMMAR.

SIXTH EDITION, with an Appendix, containing full Inflections and a List of Strong and Irregular Verbs.

BRANDT'S GERMAN READER.

THIRD EDITION. Carefully revised.

ALLYN & BACON, BOSTON, MASS.

HEATH'S MODERN LANGUAGE SERIES.

JUST ISSUED.

Eight New French Texts.

Twelve New French and German Texts in press.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

JUST PUBLISHED:

GODS AND HEROES; OR THE KINGDOM OF JUPITER,

(Authorized American Edition.)
By R. E. FRANCILLON 12mo. xii+292 pages. By mail, postpaid: Bound in Cloth, 70 cents; in boards, 60 cents.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

Road, Track & Stable.

Chapters about Horses and Their Treatment.

By H. C. MERWIN.

12mo, cloth, gilt top, $2.00.

It is believed that this volume will be helpfully suggestive to any one who keeps a horse. It contains chapters on **Trotting, Saddle, Arabian and Fire Horses, and a compact treatise on the care of Horses.** It is illustrated with full-page plates of **Glencoe, Mambrino King at the age of 20, Arion, and Ethan Allen,** also 20 illustrations in the text from instantaneous photographs, oil paintings, &c, among them being **Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Naomi and Foal, Onward, Smuggler, Henry Clay, Goldsmith Maid, coach-horses, cart-horses, a half-bred mare, a trotting stallion, etc.**

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
254 Washington St., Boston.

THE MONIST.

Vol. III., No. 3. *April, 1893.*

A Quarterly Magazine of Science, Philosophy, and Religion.

CONTENTS.

RELIGION AND MODERN SCIENCE. Prof. F. JODL.
THE RELIGION OF SCIENCE. EDITOR.
THE SUPERSTITION OF NECESSITY. Prof. JOHN DEWEY.
THE ISSUES OF "SYNECHISM." G. M. McCRIE.
THE FOURTH DIMENSION. Mathematical and Spiritualistic. Prof. HERMANN SCHUBERT.
THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK IN FRANCE. THEODORE STANTON.
NEW FRENCH BOOKS. LUCIEN ARRÉAT.

CHICAGO:
THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.
London: WATTS & CO., 17 Johnson's Court, Fleet St., E. C.
Price, 50 cents; Yearly, $2.00. In England and U. P. U., 2s. 6d.; Yearly, 9s. 6d.

THE PLUTOCRAT.

A Drama in Five Acts. By OTTO F. SCHUPPHAUS. 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper covers, 25 cents.

A drama in blank verse on the subject of the struggle between the rich and poor and capital and labor.

"He has attacked a momentous and timely theme with a conscientious purpose that is not obscured by the dramatic course of the story. Such a theme commands a large audience and exacts a judicial treatment. Such treatment Mr. Schupphaus has given it."—*Brooklyn Times.*

A. LOVELL & CO., Publishers,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

The Monthly Packet.

Forty-third Year.

1893.

A Magazine for Families, and especially for Elder Girls. Volume 86 commences in July.

LOT 13. A Novel by Dorothea Gerard, commences with the new Volume.
Six Papers on Dante, by Arthur J. Butler (late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge), commence in October.
Other contributors during the remainder of the Year will include:
Agnes Giberne (Sunrays and Starbeams)
Oscar Fay Adams (of Harvard),
Professor Montague,
F. C. Crompton,
Moira O'Neill,
Dr. Garnett,
Mrs. Macquoid,
&c., &c.

THE CHINA CUPBOARD is a section devoted to Debates, Discussions, Correspondence, Appeals, and Prize Competitions, full details and Rules of which are issued in the Magazine.

A PRIZE OF TEN GUINEAS
is offered for a Short Story for the Christmas Number for 1893. The Conditions of Competition will be found in the Magazine.

MONTHLY, ONE SHILLING.

London: A. D. INNES & CO., 31 and 32 Bedford Street, Strand, W. C. New York Agents: Messrs. E. & J. B. Young & Co., Cooper Union.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE LATE
GEORGE H. MOORE, LL.D.

For many years Librarian of the N. Y. Historical Society and Superintendent of the Lenox Library.

PART I.

A collection comprising many scarce and valuable Books and Pamphlets, especially in the department of Americana, Bradford, Franklin, Zenger, and other Early Imprints; Colonial Laws of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Virginia; Publications of the New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and other Historical Societies; Bradford Club Publications; Genealogies; Local Histories; many works relating to the North American Indians, Bibliography, etc.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Monday, May 8th,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

BANGS & CO.,
739 & 741 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HISTORY OF A RECENT DISCOVERY.

THE NEWLY RECOVERED GOSPEL OF SAINT PETER, with a full account of the same by J. RENDEL HARRIS, Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge. 68 pages, 12mo, paper, price 50c.

"The Gospel of St. Peter, even in the imperfect form in which it has come down to us, is the breaking of a new seal, the opening of a fresh door to those who are engaged in the problems presented by Biblical and patristic criticism."—*From Preface.*

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

JAMES POTT & CO., Publishers,
114 Fifth Avenue, near 17th St, New York.

Library of Economics and Politics.

The Independent Treasury System of the United States.

By DAVID KINLEY, of the University of Wisconsin. 12mo, $1.50.

An historical and critical examination of this important institution. A work which will prove valuable to bankers and financiers generally, as well as to scholars. This is the initial volume of a series to be entitled, "*Library of Economics and Politics,*" under the editorial control of Prof. Richard T. Ely, Ph.D, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy and Director of the School of Economics, Political Science, and History at the University of Wisconsin. It is designed to include in the series only such volumes as deal with timely topics in a fresh, interesting, and instructive manner, and the standard of excellence maintained will, it is hoped, give to this series a leading rank in this country and abroad.

Philanthropy and Social Progress.

Seven essays delivered before the School of Applied Ethics, at Plymouth, Mass., by Miss Jane Addams, Father J. O. S. Huntington, Robert A. Woods, Prof. Franklin A. Giddings, and Bernard Bosanquet, with an introduction by Prof. H. C. Adams of Michigan University. 12mo, $1.50.

"Specialization in modern life has decreased the dependencies of men and classes to such a degree that interdependence is a thing which is *felt* rather than an idea to be *reasoned about.* Society is coming to be in fact organic, and the claim of a perfect organism that all parts should find harmony of life in the recognition of a common aim shows itself in the attitude which large numbers of persons are assuming before the vexed problems of the day. And I doubt not that many who find this book attractive will do so because it expresses in vigorous and decided language a feeling of which most of us are at least dimly conscious. *It is a privilege to introduce such a book to the reading public.*"—FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.,
46 East 14th St., New York.
100 Purchase St., Boston.

JUDGE CATON
of Illinois has in the
May Atlantic
an important article,
"'Tis Sixty Years Since" in Chicago.

HENRY VAN BRUNT
an article of much interest on
The Columbian Exposition and American Civilization.

Among the other noteworthy papers are
European Peasants as Immigrants,
by Professor SHALER.
The English Question,
by JAMES JAY GREENOUGH.
Individuality in Birds,
by FRANK BOLLES.
Frances Anne Kemble,
by Col. HENRY LEE.

$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

Sullivan Co. Club.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to Sullivan County."

A party of forty, including eight ladies, braved the storm of rain and hail Saturday and located 19 houses on Masten Lake Hill to be built at once. It was lucky that I could not join them, as my office was beset with buyers and telegrams came nearly to midnight.

Since January 4th, we have sold 307 shares right here in New York, and 103 the past week; a splendid list of buyers; clergymen, lawyers, authors, artists, physicians, bank cashiers, merchants, engineers, and college professors; in short, people of taste and culture who value home comfort and appreciate natural beauty.

Such success in mid-winter, when hardly any one has seen the place, demonstrates the attractions of Sullivan Co. and the cottage scheme. It is only a question of time how fast the place will grow. The distance is short, the trip pleasant, while the new engines and vestibule cars which the Ontario and Western have provided will make it delightful. Cholera does not climb hill-tops, and the nearest mountain region to the metropolis will attract thousands. Another year will see our stock at $200. As soon as 100 more shares are sold the price will again advance.

What you are getting is not a piece of waste land at a high figure, you to make the improvements, but a slice of a large tract, at a low price, in which hundreds of representative people are interested, and where the improvements will be made for you. Every dollar subscribed and every cottage built will add value to the whole. When our thousand shares are all taken—each carrying a half-acre building site—there will be several thousand acres left, of which you will be part owner, and which should bring a pretty penny. This is true coöperation and "giving the other fellow a good bargain."

Every healthful locality convenient to New York is bound to grow with its growth. What is needed is time, money, energy, and the right sort of people to make a community. All these we have.

At Twilight Park half an acre of land that cost $5 in 1887 now brings $400 to $1,000, because of the improvements. You can buy the same area in Sullivan Co. for $125, with the same prospective rise in value.

But what about Twilight Park and Crystal Brook? The Park is an established fact, and will take care of itself. So I have sought for some larger scheme to boom when the Catskills are frozen up, and also to suit those who prefer the seashore to the mountains. The three enterprises do not conflict, but rather help each other.

Twilight Park is a smart clipper, full rigged, manned, and officered, which has made five successful voyages and brought back valuable cargoes.

Crystal Brook is a tight little schooner, for those who like smooth-water sailing, and many applicants are booked for her summer cruise.

The Sullivan County Club is an ocean liner just launched and ready for her engines and crew, planned on a liberal scale with every comfort and requirement. We have three hundred passengers secured already, but there is room for a thousand. When will you come on board?

No Malaria, No Mortgage, No Personal Liability.

Address SULLIVAN CO. CLUB,

203 Broadway, New York,

OR

CHARLES F. WINGATE, Sanitary Engineer,

119 PEARL STREET.

REMOVAL.

Our Main Retail Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED

TO

176 FIFTH AVE.,

NEAR 23D ST.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,

174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St. Washington, 817 Market Space.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, January 24, 1893.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1892.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892.		$3,690,250 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1892		1,472,142 48
Total Marine Premiums		$5,162,393 36
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892		$3,759,193 05
Losses paid during the same period	$1,466,178 06	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$738,617 09	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$7,816,455 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,027,000 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,029,345 26
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,336,622 46
Cash in Bank	276,262 99
Amount	$12,485,685 71

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and afte Tuesday, the seventh of February next.

. The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1888 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1892, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of May next.

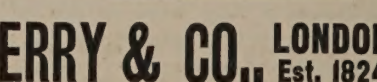
By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,	George Bliss,	Anson W. Hard,
W. H. H. Moore,	John L. Riker,	Isaac Bell,
A. A. Raven,	C. A. Hand,	N. Denton Smith,
Jos. H. Chapman,	John D. Hewlett,	Thomas Maitland,
James Low,	Chas. P. Burdett,	Gustav Amsinck,
William Sturgis,	Henry E. Hawley,	Joseph Agostini,
Benj. H. Field,	C. H. Marshall,	Geo. W. Campbell,
Jas. G. De Forest,	Chas. D. Leverich,	Vernon H. Brown,
Wm. Degroot,	Edw. Floyd-Jones,	C. de Thomsen,
William H. Webb,	George H. Macy,	Leander N. Lovell.
Horace Gray,	Lawr'ce Turnure,	Everett Frazar,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Wald. P. Brown,	Wm. B. Boulton.

J. D. JONES, President,
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice-President.

A. O. Series of SCHOOL PENS

Made 

by

PERRY & CO., LONDON. Est. 1824.

Largest and Oldest Pen Makers in the World.

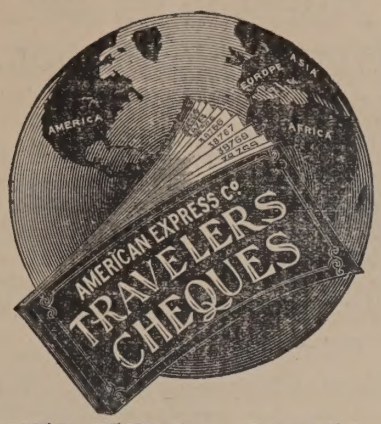
Samples to Teachers on application.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,

Sole Agents, 810 Broadway, NEW YORK.

You Need Funds

When Traveling in Europe.



At the World's Fair.

Carry TRAVELERS CHEQUES of the American Express Co.

NO IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED.

More Convenient than Letters of Credit or Circular Notes, and **Half the Cost.**

Available at over 20,000 Places in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, United States, etc., including **Principal Hotels,**

Exact Amount in Foreign Money printed on Cheque **will be paid.**

Cheques Issued for $10, $20, $50, $100, and $200 each.

Visitors to the World's Columbian Exposition will find these Cheques especially convenient and avoid risk in carrying money. **Paying offices on Fair Grounds** and at **200 other places in Chicago.**

Rates and Further Particulars can be obtained from **any Agent of the American Express Company,** also at the Principal Offices of the Company, 65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and 78 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

Arnold Constable & Co.

NOVELTIES

Spring Dress Materials.

Figured and Glacé Epinglines, Silk and Wool Mixtures, Glacé and Jacquard Figures, Fancy Plaid Effects.

SELF-COLORED AND GLACÉ

DRESS FABRICS.

Camel's Hair, Diagonals, Cheviots, Hop-Sackings.

New Weaves and New Colorings.

FANCY PRINTED CHALLIES.

CRÉPES AND CRÉPONS.

Embroidered Robes.

Broadway & 19th st.

NEW YORK.

PROFESSOR TOTTEN'S WRITINGS have been grossly misrepresented by the Public Press. You have probably never seen a good word said for him! *Must there not be another side to such a matter?* He believes in the Bible as written; in the Public School as established; and in Anglo-Saxon principles as inherited! His enemies are the **Three Great Perils** which threaten our land! Will you not, for very fairness' sake, examine his words of warning for yourself? We are his sole publishers. Send stamp for circulars, or 50 cts. for a sample volume. We conjure all those who hold American traditions sacred to give this fearless author a preliminary hearing without the medium of any third party.

OUR RACE PUBLISHING CO.,
37 Benedict Building, New Haven, Conn.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine

OF THE

World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BRENTANO'S CLEARANCE SALE.— American, English, French, and German Books at greatly reduced prices. Sets and single volumes; paper, cloth, and special bindings. Brentano's Sample Book of Fine Stationery sent free upon request.
BRENTANO'S, 31 East 17th St., New York.

Your Reputation as a Person of Taste may Depend upon

the *exterior* of your house. Comparatively few people ever see the *interior.*

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains

add more to the beauty of a house than any other article of exterior use or adornment.

Send 6c. postage for Samples on Wood, Sketches, and Color Studies.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer

71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

WATER CLOSETS

Cleanliness of your home is sure to add to your health and comfort. The closet must be perfect. Don't trifle with serious matters. Write us.
WILLIAM S. COOPER
BRASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net*.

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net*. [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net*.]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

We want all the OLD BOOKS we can find. If you have a large library or small parcel of books you do not want, send us your address, and we will call and examine them. We are always prepared to buy and pay the cash at once, whether it amounts to five dollars or five thousand.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South Ninth St.,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution, April, 1775, to December, 1783.

By F. B. Heitman. This is a new book of the greatest historical interest, as it gives the name, rank, regiment, date of service, and promotion of every officer who served the United States during the Revolutionary War—so far as shown by the rolls. Descendants can find the official status of their ancestors. Price $5.00.

W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,

The City of Washington, Publishers and Booksellers.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

BOOKS WANTED.—EXECUTORS and others having libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser by addressing FRANCIS P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., New York.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just issued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

MANY NEW PICTURES

FOR

Bridal Gifts and Home Decoration.

"HALCYON DAYS," by J. O. Davidson.

"EVENING," by Julian Rix.

"THE UPPER PASSAIC," Rix.

"SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN NEW ENGLAND," Brownscombe.

"UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE," Yeend King

And many others. The best

Etchings, Engravings, Etc.

Paintings, Water Colors.

Tasteful Picture Frames. Fine French Plate Mirrors.

☞We will soon place on exhibition Water Colors by F. Hopkinson Smith.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Paintings By the Old Masters

In the Picture-Galleries of Europe.

ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS,

IMPORTED DIRECT,

MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED, IN ALL SIZES.

Our Catalogue of 10,000 subjects mailed for 10 cents.

Braun's Carbons in Great Variety.

C. H. Dunton & Co., 136 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Choice and Rare Books.

C. J. PRICE, 1004 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, has now ready his complete and priced catalogue of recent importations of Americana; First Editions of Dickens and Thackeray, Books illustrated by Cruikshank and Leech; Dramatic Biography and the Drama, including a superbly extra Illustrated Life of Garrick; Rare Collections of Portraits; Best Editions of Standard Authors; Facetiæ; Choicely Illustrated French and English Works, etc., etc.

Sent free on application.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

and

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Send for Price-Lists.

WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,

United Charities Building,

4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICANA.

A very rare History of the Indian Wars has just been reprinted for GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, Dealer in Old Books, 25 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y. Circular and Catalogue on application.

RARE BOOKS. **AUTOGRAPHS AND PORTRAITS**

Our Bargain Lists are published monthly in our illustrated family magazine SUCCESS, 50c. a year; 10c. a number. AMERICAN PRESS CO., Baltimore, Md.

Nuggets for Bibliophiles

Is the title of a Catalogue of Rare Books, which will be sent you for stamp by WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 22 East 16th St., New York.

JOSEPH KNIGHT COMPANY,

BOSTON,

Have recently published the following Standard Sets:

Thackeray's Complete Works.

THE NEW HOUSEHOLD EDITION.

This edition is printed from new and large type, set in a small page, well spaced and leaded, making volumes handy in size and easy to hold without weariness. It is fully illustrated with over 300 illustrations, consisting of new wood engravings from drawings by the author, LUKE FILDES, BARNARD, and others, and original etched frontispieces by FAILTHORPE of London, or photogravures from BARNARD'S designs. The paper has a fine laid surface, and contains no clay or filling. It is an ideal set of books, and by far the best set of THACKERAY ever offered. Complete in 30 volumes. Maroon cloth, gilt tops, $37.50; the same in half calf or half morocco, $75.00.

Bulwer Lytton's Novels.

THE NEW HOUSEHOLD EDITION.

This is the first and only illustrated edition of BULWER ever offered American book-buyers. It is beautifully printed on fine laid paper from new and large type, making a genuine handy volume set. It is illustrated with about 200 half-tone illustrations from original drawings by the best American artists, such as DIELMAN, HARPER, TAYLOR, MERRILL and others, and photographs of scenes referred to in the text. Each volume will have a photogravure or etched frontispiece. Complete in 32 volumes. Maroon cloth, gilt tops, $40.00. The same in half calf or half morocco, $80.00.

Sample page mailed on application. Sent, express paid, to any address on receipt of the price by the publishers.

Charles T. Dillingham & Co.,

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,

766 Broadway, New York,

Make a Specialty of Supplying Public, Private, and School Libraries.

Correspondence with book purchasers solicited. Any book published in United States sent postpaid on receipt of price. Liberal discount to parties ordering quantities. Send trial order.

Lists of books for Libraries priced gratis.

Alexander Dumas' Romances.

NEW LIMITED EDITION OF 1,000 COPIES.

The most complete and only finely illustrated edition ever issued of the principal romances of this great French writer, newly translated by eminent scholars.

This edition is embellished with over two hundred superb etchings and photogravures, mainly by French artists.

The manufacture of this edition is perfect.

All of the illustrations will be proof impressions on imperial Japanese paper.

This edition is complete in **40 octavo vols.**, *bound in English vellum cloth, paper titles, gilt tops, at* **$2.50 per vol.**

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

$1.00 Each. — *Machiavelli's 'Florence,'* Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' Locke's 'Human Understanding,' the 'Talmud,' Voltaire's 'Romances.' (Mailed promptly.) PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NUMBERS, Vols., and sets of the *Nation*. Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

NATIONAL BALLADS

"Let me make the songs of the people and I care not who makes the laws."

The series of "Ballads of the Nations" printed in the Knickerbocker Nuggets is now complete and comprises :

I.—**The Book of British Ballads** Edited by S. C. HALL A facsimile of the original edition With illustrations by Creswick, Gilbert, and others. Pp. vii. + 368, $1.50.

II.—**Irish Melodies and Songs.** By THOMAS MOORE Illustrated by Maclise. Pp. 229, $1.50.

III.—**Ancient Spanish Ballads,** Historical and Romantic Translated, with notes, by J. G. LOCKHART. With 60 illustrations. Pp. 308, $1.50.

IV.—**American War Ballads.** Edited by GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON. Comprising a selection of ballad poetry produced during the Colonial Period, the Indian Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812–14, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. 2 vols., fully illustrated pp. viii + 226—viii. + 278, $2.50.

V.—**French Ballads.** Printed in the original text. Edited by Prof. T. F. CRANE. Illustrated. Pp. xiii. + 282, $1.50.

VI.—**German Ballads.** Printed in the original text. Edited by Prof. H. S. WHITE. Illustrated. $1.50.

VII.—**The Iliads of Homer.** Translated from the Greek by GEORGE CHAPMAN. With a full series of illustrations from FLAXMAN'S designs and from Greek vases 3 vols, $3.75.

The above are sold separately. The set in ten volumes, Illustrated, square 16mo, cloth extra, $13.00.

Full list of the Knickerbocker Nuggets sent on application.

G.P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

NEW YORK: 27 and 29 W. 23d St. **LONDON:** 24 Bedford St., Strand.

Foreign Books at Foreign Prices.

For the accommodation of Book-buyers who prefer to receive Foreign Books by direct mail from abroad, we have established a MAIL-ORDER DEPARTMENT, under the style of

LEMCKE & BUECHNER,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

through which English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, or any other Foreign Books can be supplied by direct mail, in the shortest possible time, and at the foreign prices.

A multiplicity of accounts, foreign correspondence, and remittances will be saved, and all the benefits of buying through English, French, or German houses will be secured by sending orders to

LEMCKE & BUECHNER,

Foreign Mail-Order Department of

B. WESTERMANN & COMPANY,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers
[Established 1848].
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Correspondence invited.

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,

PUBLISHERS OF

General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

MAYNARD, MERRILL, & CO.'S AUTHORIZED

Brantwood Edition of Ruskin's Works.

With Special Introductions by Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

NOW READY, IN 21 VOLUMES.

Price per set, $37.75. Sold also in separate volumes.

Mr. GEORGE ALLEN begs to announce that Ruskin's Works will hereafter be published in America by Messrs. Charles E. Merrill & Co. (Maynard, Merrill, & Co., successors) of New York, who will issue the only authorized editions.

In accordance with a contract with Mr. Ruskin's English publishers, upon which the above notice was based, we have the pleasure of announcing the publication of the Brantwood Edition of Ruskin's Works, in 21 volumes. This is the only edition published in this country with Mr. Ruskin's consent, and from the sale of which he derives a profit. The illustrations have been prepared under the author's personal supervision, and the type, paper, and style of binding are in accordance with his suggestions. Each of the prose works contains a special introduction by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard College, explaining the purposes for and the conditions under which it was written. These introductions from the pen of Mr. Ruskin's most intimate friend and most acute and sympathetic critic, many of them containing extracts from personal letters written while the works were in preparation, give to this edition a rare and unique value. The two volumes of poetry written between the ages of seven and twenty-six, with an appendix of later poems now first collected from original manuscript and printed sources, are edited in chronological order, with notes biographical and critical by Mr. Ruskin's secretary, William G. Collingwood, M.A. The chronological arrangement of the poems—the author's age at the time of writing being printed at the top of each page—illustrates in a most interesting manner the development of his mind and style. The two volumes of poems have been copyrighted in this country under the new law, and the attention of the public is called to the fact that, by virtue of this copyright, we shall hereafter be *the only publishers in this country able to supply Ruskin's works in a uniform style of binding.*

All English editions of Ruskin now in print are kept in stock or will be imported at short notice.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Chicago Journal :—It is curious to reflect that whatever helpful instruction and whatever ethical inspiration the majority of his American readers have taken from his writings have been derived from a polluted source, for all hitherto existing editions of Mr. Ruskin's works have been of the pirated sort—unsanctioned by their author and bringing to him no remuneration. It would doubtless do a man good to read the Bible, even if he had to steal it, but if he were the kind of person to whom moral ideas appeal, he would not be likely to get very far in the perusal without feeling a little uncomfortable about the manner in which the book was acquired. It is, therefore, a great satisfaction to be able to announce that an authorized edition of the works of Mr. Ruskin will soon be obtainable by American readers, and the thought that the volumes have been honestly come by will doubtless add materially to the satisfaction with which they will be read.

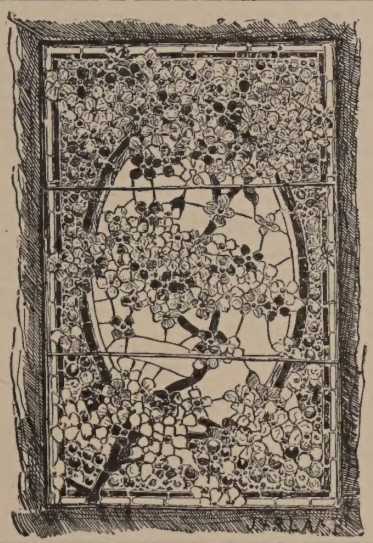
Of their mechanical execution only praise can be spoken. The typography is beautiful, and the paper has a warm and restful tint familiar to readers of Mr. Ruskin's English editions.

New Orleans Times-Democrat :—The pirated editions through which Americans have made the acquaintance of this author have added to the outrage of robbery the insult of cheapness and ugliness in the matter of paper and binding, and the reproduction of illustrations. All these injuries receive an atonement, somewhat tardy, it is true, but gratifying to all parties, in the neat binding and beautiful type and paper of the "Brantwood" edition.

The Churchman :—If this volume is a specimen of the rest, we must say that the Brantwood edition is the only fitting presentation of Ruskin's beautiful writings. The present edition is authorized, and in every way to be admired.

The Publishers would be pleased to send on application a full descriptive circular.

MAYNARD, MERRILL, & CO., 43, 45, and 47 East Tenth St., New York.



STAINED GLASS.

For Churches, Libraries, Schools, and Private Houses. Special designs submitted for any work desired, whether figure or ornamental.

Send for Handbook.

J & R LAMB

59 Carmine St., New York.

BURR'S LIBRARY INDEX.

FOR INDEXING SUBJECTS, TO AID THE STUDENT, SCHOLAR, CLERGYMAN, LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, EDITOR, AUTHOR, TEACHER, AND ALL LOVERS OF BOOKS.

All Words and Names are indexed by the first TWO letters, with nearly 400 divisions of the Alphabet, printed in Thumbholes cut in the edges of the leaves,
Opened instantly at any combination by the use of one hand!
An Index to information for immediate or future use.

Write for Descriptive Circular and price.

THE BURR INDEX COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, HARTFORD, CONN.

FRENCH.

'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools. One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

UNITARIAN LITERATURE
SENT FREE.
Address Box 462, Concord, Mass.

'ESTABLISHED 1858'

'H.' H.' UPHAM '&' CO.'

MEMORIAL TABLETS

'IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE'

'54' South' Fifth' Ave: near' Bleecker' St:
'NEW YORK'

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.

EDITED BY

THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

New Monograph, Vol. II, No. 2.

BANKRUPTCY:

A Study in Comparative Legislation

Public Library F

By S. W. DUNSCOMB, JR., Ph.D.

8vo, 167 pp. Price, 75 cents.

For preceding numbers and volumes, apply to

PROF. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE.

CHETOLA (Place of Peaceful Rest).

On north end of Isleboro, Penobscot Bay, Maine. Thirty miles beautiful shore visible; steamers stop twice each way daily. Seven-room cottage; twelve-foot piazza on three sides; stable; one acre ground, mostly lawn; surrounded, three sides, by grove of spruce and birches, commanding site, fifty feet above water. $2,500. Photographs on application.
Address 87 Adelbert Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

Hyannisport, Mass.

A nine-roomed cottage and bath—fully furnished for housekeeping—unsurpassed views of sea and land—warm water sea-bathing—fine sailing and fishing. Rent for the season, $400. Address
Rev. Dr. WRIGHT, Fulton, Mo.

EUROPE. A lady, well connected, and of extended experience in travel abroad, desires position as travelling companion or chaperone. Address COMPANION, care A. DE POTTER, 1122 Broadway, N. Y.

MAINE COAST.

LANDS at and around CAPE ROSIER and Castine, Me., on this boldest and most beautiful section of Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Mt. Desert—southwesterly exposures, fine harbor fronts, bold rocks, beaches, and fine trees, broad views of mountains and islands, extended drives along the shore and among the hills, new wharves, and good daily connection by boat and rail. These lands are offered at low prices to persons intending to build and occupy. A very few hundred dollars will buy a fine high shore lot of several acres. Several tracts of from 20 to 50 acres are offered at low prices. Send for descriptive pamphlet and further details to
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

PENINSULA.

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful peninsulas on the Maine Coast, situated on Penobscot Bay. This property is nearly a mile in length, and comprises 100 acres of land. Controls on its inner side a land-locked harbor with deep water for its whole length, has fine views of the mountains, and the land is wonderfully diversified, comprising fine cliffs, ravines, hills, beaches, green slopes, woods, and uninterrupted view across the open sea.

It is within an hour's sail by steamboats plying several times daily from the railroad terminus to Rockland, where there is excellent day and night Pullman car service from Boston.

Price, $3,500.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

IRON BOUND ISLAND.

ON FRENCHMAN'S BAY.—For Sale—A very attractive furnished cottage of 14 rooms, situated at the summit of this large and beautiful island, directly opposite to and within 2 miles of Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert. Will be sold at a low price to settle an estate. An exceptional opportunity for a gentleman wanting a retired position with the most beautiful views on the Atlantic Coast, or for a small summer club.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

MILTON, MASS.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—In this most beautiful suburb of Boston—near the Blue Hills. A charming modern cottage of 10 rooms, very tastefully furnished; stable, with coachman's room, and ample land; within 10 minutes' walk of R. R. station; 20 minutes by train from Boston. Address
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ISLESBORO, ME.

TO LET—for the summer—A cottage of 10 rooms fully furnished; stable, boat-house, and ample grounds; most beautiful views of bays, islands, and mountains; within a short distance of Islesboro Inn and Steamboat Landing; rent $375.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ADIRONDACKS.

TO LET, furnished, at Lake Placid, a most beautifully situated cottage of 8 rooms, commanding an extended view of mountains and lakes, with grounds running to the water. Rent low.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

CONCORD, MASS.

TO LET, furnished, for the summer—"The Old Manse." This well-known and charming old-fashioned mansion, with gardens and grounds running to the river, will be let for a low rental. Can be seen only by special arrangement with
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

THE SEASIDE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, at Pigeon Cove, Mass.—Charmingly situated house of 11 rooms. Stable; furnished; superb view of ocean.
J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation*.

Irrigation

is of immense importance to you, whoever you are, wherever you are, if you choose to profit by it.

Better than rain; the sun and air and soil combine to make it better than rain; the farmer gets it when and where he wants it—this part dry and that part wet.

Irrigation costs as much for grain as for fruit; but the southern fruits pay best. Skip grain and grow fruit; or invest in irrigation for oranges lemons prunes figs grapes almonds etc in Southern California.

A $50 share of our stock costs $50 now; it will be worth $500, if all goes well, in three years—perhaps before the first dividend.

Pamphlet free; and map goes with it.

THE COLORADO RIVER IRRIGATION CO.
66 Broad Street, New York.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

To Travellers Visiting Japan.

To rent, for four or six months from August 15, 1893, the finest portion of the year in Japan, one of the best houses in Yokohama, completely furnished and equipped. Address "TRUSTA," P. O. Box 259, Yokohama. Information, ROBERT BLUM, 80 East Washington Square, New York City.

WORLD'S FAIR.

First-class accommodations for individuals and large parties. House in perfect sanitary condition.
For further particulars, address
P. C. HAY,
2535 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Where for Your Vacation? The Travelers' Bureaus of The News Series (Herkimer, N. Y., Office) may help you decide. Inquiries should be accompanied by 10c. in stamps.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1453. THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE MAY NUMBER

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

CONTAINS:

THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

By the Hon. B. F. TRACY,

Ex-Secretary of the Navy.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY PROF. DEWAR'S DISCOVERIES, PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS
A RAILWAY PARTY IN POLITICS, . . THE EDITOR OF THE "RAILWAY AGE"
THE ANN ARBOR STRIKE, ... FRANK P. SARGENT,
Grand Master Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen

IMMORTALITY AND AGNOSTICISM.

I. "THE GATES AJAR"—TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER, ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS
II. THE DECADENCE OF THEOLOGY, ... JOHN BURROUGHS
POSSIBLE REFORMATION OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC, . THE REV. W. S. RAINSFORD, D.D.
WHICH IS THE BEST FORM OF LIFE INSURANCE?
The Natural-Premium System, ... GEORGE A. LITCHFIELD,
President Massachusetts Benefit Life Association
The Disadvantages of the Level-Premium System,. . . . . EDWARD B. HARPER,
President Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association
THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION, ... THEOPHILUS HARRIS DAVIES,
Personal Guardian of H. R. H. the Princess Kaiulani
FOREIGN NATIONS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR:
Persia, ... CLARENCE ANDREWS
Canada, ... GEORGE STEWART

FURTHER VIEWS OF PENSION LIST REVISION.

By WHEELOCK G. VEAZY, *Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Representative* O'NEIL *of Massachusetts, and Representative* ENLOE *of Tennessee.*

ANCIENT AND MODERN DENTISTRY, ... DR. E. H. RAYMOND
DEATH AS A FACTOR IN PROGRESS, ... WOODS HUTCHINSON, M.D.
IS LAND HELD OUT OF USE? . . . . . W. B. COOPER
SING PO'S CHART, ... EDWARD P. JACKSON

50 cents a copy. $5.00 a year. Sold by all Newsdealers.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 3 East 14th St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 321

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Extra Session 324
Western Socialism 324
"Cuts" and Truth 325
The Australian Collapse 326

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Gettysburg Thirty Years After 326
Letters of Emerson to Carlyle 327
Prof. Freeman and Prehistoric Sicily 328

CORRESPONDENCE:

The Cost of the Lobby 329
Tacoma vs. Rainier 329
Democracy in Old Virginia 330
The Coup d'État in Servia 330

NOTES 331

REVIEWS:

Books About the Stage 334
Personal Reminiscences 1840-1890 334
Analytics of Literature 335
Prisoners and Paupers 336

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 336

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.

Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Discounts on application.

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,021 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY
Founded by Dr. Eben Tourjée. OF MUSIC. CARL FAELTEN, Director.

The Leading Conservatory of America.

In addition to its unequalled musical advantages, exceptional opportunities are also provided for the study of *Elocution, the Fine Arts, and Modern Languages.* The admirably equipped Home affords a safe and inviting residence for lady students. *Calendar Free.* FRANK W. HALE, General Manager, Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

The Summer Session of The Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago

extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.

CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms: $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Wallingford.

ROSEMARY HALL.
A COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss RUUTZ-REES, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH. French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

MARYLAND, Baltimore. 1214 Eutaw Place.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Located in the most beautiful part of the city. Opens Sept. 21. Students prepared for college.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 706 Saint Paul St.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, English, French, and German School for Girls, Mrs. JULIA R. TUTWILER, Principal, will reopen September 27. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Students prepared for college.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 252 Marlboro' St.

MISS CLAGETT'S HOME AND DAY School for Girls reopens October 3. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. Donald, Trinity Church; President Walker, Institute Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMNASTICS.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Freeman Pl., Beacon St.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.—VOCAL, Literary, and other Art Studies. Send for plan of *Summer Term,* July 1, LAKE BLUFF, ILL., with Art Courses for Teachers and Clergymen at WORLD'S FAIR.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury Street.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Oct. 3, 1893. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 51 Gray's Hall.

SEAL HARBOR SUMMER SCHOOL, Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert, Me.—Private tutoring by four experienced instructors (Harvard graduates) for entrance examination to any college. References: Prest. Eliot, Prest. Low, Rev. Dr. Van De Water, Dean Laurence. For circulars, address S. R. HAYTOR.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY and Family School for Boys. Fits for College. Physical Laboratory. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PREPARES for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business. Individual teaching. Laboratories. The 50 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—BOARDING and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893. Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women. References: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College; the Misses Eastman, Dana Hall, Wellesley, and others. Circulars on application.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., } Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATORY and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Hadley.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE OF- fers three Collegiate Courses. Music and Art. Library, Laboratories, Cabinets, and Observatory. The fifty-seventh year opens Sept. 14, 1893. Board and tuition, $250. Mrs. E. S. MEAD, President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

STANLEY HALL, A BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. 14 instructors—9 resident, 117 students. Full courses in Music, Art, Languages. Two years beyond College Preparatory Courses. Offers scholarship (value $400) to Bryn Mawr College. For catalogue, address Miss OLIVE ADELE EVERS, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Manlius.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR, by St. John's Military School, via the Great Lakes. Organized as Cadets of a ship-of-war. Limited number may join. June 27 to July 27. Apply for terms.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.
References:
The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha;
The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City;
The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College;
The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL Boarding and Day School for Girls. Courses include all studies required at American and English University entrance examinations.
30th year begins October 3, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 and 34 East 57th St.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMP- SON'S Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Thursday, October 5, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 119th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON.—French and English School. Resident pupils.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

MISS BALDWIN'S DAY, BOARD- ing, and College Preparatory School for Girls reopens September 26. For circular, address
Miss FLORENCE BALDWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 10 MILES from Philadelphia. A College for Women. The Program, stating the graduate and undergraduate courses of study for the academic year, will be sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 13th year opens September 20, 1893. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

A CHANGE DESIRED BY A COLLEGE Professor of Latin. Experienced, and not afraid of the work incident to building up and maintaining the department. Address X. P. R., care of *Nation.*

Teachers, etc.

MISS ANNA PETERSEN DESIRES a position as resident governess in a family, or as teacher in a school. She is qualified to teach German, French, Italian, and English. References: Madame Guertler, Hanover, Germany; Prof. C. E. Norton, Cambridge, Mass. Her address until June 15 is care of Miss A. C. Morgan, Portsmouth, N. H.

WANTED—AS PRINCIPAL OF A flourishing Technical School—A gentleman of education and experience, who will be capable of supervising both mechanical and common-school instruction. Special familiarity with some technical branch desirable. Address, giving age, qualifications, etc., DIRECTORS, *Nation* office.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher of German and French, now holding a position in one of the best colleges in the West, wishes a position as teacher or companion for the months of June, July, and August. The same is also a good pianist. Excellent references. Address W. S. A., care the *Nation*.

A CLERGYMAN AND WIFE IN Boston suburbs will take two or three young children to educate with their own, according to modern ideas and without the customary long confinement in school-room. Beautiful location. Best references. Address T. D. G., Box 5086, Boston.

A GENTLEWOMAN ACCUSTOMED to foreign travel would like to communicate with some one needing companion or chaperon for a tour around the world, or for an extended journey through Europe. References exchanged. N. E., care *Nation*.

A PARISIAN LADY, LUTHERAN, educated in Germany, good musician, desires an engagement for the summer months. Would teach (12 years' experience), travel, chaperone, or act as secretary. References exchanged. Address MLLE. M., A. F. Seminary, Staunton, Va.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF a New England Academy, and at present a student, wishes employment as a governess in a private family during the summer season. Address MISS EDITH, care of the *Nation*.

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher and holder of an advanced degree, wishes for a mathematical professorship where her rank and salary will be based upon ability instead of sex. Address K. L., care of the *Nation*.

FITTING FOR COLLEGE.—A TEACHer of five years' experience in preparatory and high schools will give fitting or reviews for college. Good references. Address INSTRUCTOR, the *Nation*, 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHIlosophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

A LADY HAVING TRAVELLED and lived abroad, would like to chaperon a few young ladies to Europe for the summer holidays. Has some knowledge of French. References exchanged. Address E. A. C., care of the *Nation*.

SCHOLASTIC.—*Opening for Boys' or* Girls' Boarding School in the country. Some capital required. Climate perfect for consumptives. For particulars address BROWN BROS., Box 723, Austin, Tex.

WANTED.—POSITION AS PRIvate tutor for the summer by a Yale graduate. Can furnish best of references. Fitting for college preferred. Address W. J. L., *Nation* office.

ADIRONDACKS.—COACHING FOR Fall Examinations by College Professor at Lake Placid after June 20. Address R. A., Columbia College.

CHARLES W. STONE, *Tutor for Harvard*, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—*Teacher* of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, 23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN *Professors*, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
NEW BOOKS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER READING

HOMES IN CITY AND COUNTRY.
With 100 illustrations, 8vo, $2.00.
These papers from SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE relate to home-winning and to the characteristic features of city, suburban, and country houses, with suggestions by acknowledged authorities as to the most desirable features of each class.

ART OUT OF DOORS.
Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER. 12mo, $1.50.
Full of ideas and suggestions regarding the artistic arrangement of grounds, driveways, paths, flower-beds, trees, etc., all characterized by a genuine enthusiasm and love for the subject, and fine taste in the treatment of it.

HOW TO KNOW THE WILD FLOWERS.
A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. WILLLIAM STARR DANA. With over 100 illustrations by MARION SATTERLEE. *Second Edition.* Square 12mo, $1.50 *net.*
"With this compact and intelligible guide the least learned lover of floral beauty may acquire with ease and pleasure a store of information. The book is got up in excellent style, and the illustrations are real works of art."—*Boston Beacon.*

ISLAND NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.
The Beach of Falesá, The Bottle Imp, and Isle of Voices. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.25.
"Most delightful. Some of the most characteristic and best work of Stevenson is found in the volume."—*Boston Traveller.*

STORIES OF A WESTERN TOWN.
By OCTAVE THANET. Illustrated by A. B. FROST. 12mo, $1.25.
"It is a genuine pleasure to have the opportunity of calling attention to tales so good, so wholesome, so fresh. The Western character has never been better presented."—*Boston Courier.*

ART FOR ART'S SAKE.
Seven University Lectures on the Technical Beauties of Painting. By JOHN C. VAN DYKE. With 24 illustrations. 12mo, $1.50.
"They take a broad survey, they deal with the points it is worth while to know about, they are perfectly lucid, and are very charming in their literary art."—*N. Y. Sun.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF MIDDLE LIFE.
By FRANCISQUE SARCEY. With Portrait. 12mo, $1.50.
"A very entertaining volume. It is written with much sparkle and cleverness, and will be read with eagerness."—*New York Tribune.*

SECOND BOOK OF VERSE. By EUGENE FIELD. 16mo, $1.25.
"On various themes, many of them clever, all of them readable, with a touch of nature in every line."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

SOCIAL STRUGGLERS. By Prof. H. H. BOYESEN. 12mo, $1.25.
This new novel relates the experience of a Western family endeavoring to secure a footing in New York Society.

Charles Scribner's Sons, 743-745 Broadway, N. Y.

School Agencies.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends* C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893.
Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal Instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

Educational.

LANGUAGES.
Summer Course in Languages.
Best Advantages for Learning Conversation, Normal Course for Teachers.
The Berlitz School of Languages,

Fifth Avenue,	Auditorium,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.	CHICAGO, ILL.
Charming seaside place.	Cool and pleasant.
Pleasure and study combined.	Convenient to the Exposition.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.
Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.
For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

MACMILLAN & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

Just Published. Third Edition. 12mo, cloth, $2.50.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF DANTE.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. Third Edition. 12mo, $2.50.

Now Ready, in 1 vol. Demy 8vo, cloth, $4.50.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF MADAME de KRUDENER.

By CLARENCE FORD. Illustrated with Portraits of Madame de Krudener and the Emperor Alexander I. 8vo, cloth, $4.50.

Just Published. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Verbum Dei.

The Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1893. By ROBERT F. HORTON, M.A., author of 'Revelation and the Bible,' etc. 12mo, $1.50.

Just published. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Survivals in Christianity.

Studies in the Theology of Divine Immanence. By the Rev. CHARLES JAMES WOOD. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Now Ready. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

The World of the Unseen.

An Essay on the Relation of Higher Space and Things Eternal. By Rev. A. WILLINK. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

"We believe that no thoughtful or intelligent person who begins to read this little book will willingly lay it down unfinished. We think most persons who have read it once will read it several times. We venture to predict that the book will be as popular as 'The Unseen Universe,' or 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World.' It seems to bring the unseen so near 'that the smallest movement in the Fourth Direction would immediately bring us into it.'"—*Churchman.*

A New Book by Mr. William Watson.

Excursions in Criticisms.

Being some prose recreations of a rhymer. By WILLIAM WATSON. 16mo. Bound in buckram, $2.00.

By the same Author.

The Eloping Angels.

16mo, Cloth, 75 cents.

"Mr. Watson calls his poem a caprice. It has serious places, and it contains some admirable lines."—*Spectator.*

Second Edition Now Ready.

Collected Edition of Poems.

16mo, Cloth, $1.25.

*** In addition to Mr. Watson's latest poems, this volume contains all the poems included in the volume entitled "The Princes' Quest, and Other Tales," a small edition of which was published in 1884.

"Surely this is poetry, and poetry of a high order; of such are these poems by William Watson. We advise all who love the best in new poetic literature to possess themselves of this volume."—*The Critic.*

Fourth Edition of Sir John Lubbock's New Book.

The Beauties of Nature

AND THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

By the Right Hon. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., F.R.S. With numerous illustrations and full-page plates. Uniform with the new edition of "The Pleasures of Life." 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.50.

"His volume is a perfect storehouse of information, imparted in a style that at once charms and interests."—*Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.*

Now Ready. New Edition, with Additions. Vol. I. $1.50.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys.

With Lord Braybrooke's Notes. Edited, with Additions, by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. Vol. I., $1.50.

*** Also Large-paper Edition, Limited Edition, $5. This edition sold only in sets.

Now Ready, Vol. I. of Mr. Bryce's Great Work. New Edition, Thoroughly Revised, price $1.75.

The American Commonwealth.

By the Right. Hon. JAMES BRYCE, D.C.L., author of "The Holy Roman Empire," M. P. for Aberdeen. New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition, with Additional Chapters. In 2 volumes, large 12mo. Third Edition, revised throughout.

Vol. I. *Now Ready.* $1.75 net.
Vol. II. *In the Press.*

"It is, so far as America goes, a work unique in scope, spirit, and knowledge. There is nothing like it anywhere extant, nothing that approaches it. . . . Without exaggeration, it may be called the most considerable and gratifying tribute that has yet been bestowed upon us by an Englishman, and, perhaps, by even England herself. . . . Every thoughtful American will read it, and will long hold in grateful remembrance its author's name."—*New York Times.*

The Stickit Minister
And Some Common Men.

By S. R. CROCKETT. 12mo, Cloth, $1.75.

Mr. William Winter's New Book.
Now Ready. 18mo, 75 cents.

Shadows of the Stage.

SECOND SERIES.

By WILLIAM WINTER. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

*** Also a large-paper limited edition, $2.00.

By the same Author.

George William Curtis.

By WILLIAM WINTER. With Portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"Mr. Winter's tribute to the memory of his life-long friend is not a task done perfunctorily. Manifestly his heart inspired the words that he spoke. The verdict of the future respecting Curtis's rank as an author, as a man of letters, as an orator, and as a citizen, can hardly be made up without a reference to this tiny volume."—*Tribune.*

Shakespeare's England.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

Gray Days and Gold.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

Old Shrines and Ivy.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

Shadows of the Stage.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

The above four volumes, uniformly bound in half calf or half morocco, in a box, $8.00.

*** Also a limited edition, printed on laid paper with ample margins, four volumes, in a box.

Wanderers.

Being a Collection of the Poems of William Winter. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. With a Portrait of the author. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

*** Also a limited large-paper edition, printed on English hand-made paper. Price, $2.50.

ADVENTURE SERIES.

Large 12mo, Illustrated, $1 50 each.

"In the 'Adventure Series' a dozen or more famous old stories have appeared, all of them founded on fact."—*Evening Bulletin.*

NEW VOLUME.

The Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Augustus, Count de Benyowsky,

In Siberia, Kamchatka, Japan, The Sinkin Islands, and Formosa. From the translation of his original manuscript (1741–1771) by WILLIAM NICHOLSON, F.R.S., 1790. With Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckworth,

Mountaineer, Scout, Pioneer, and Chief of the Crow Nation of Indians. Written from his own dictation by T. D. BONNER. New Edition. Edited with Preface by CHARLES G. LELAND ("Hans Breitmann").

"Whoever desires to read an old-fashioned and genuine story of life on the plains at the time when the buffalo ranged in immense herds and the railroad as yet was not, and the red man dominated the situation, will find such a narrative in this volume."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Particular Account of the European Military Adventures of Hindustan,

From 1784 to 1803. Compiled by HERBERT COMPTON, editor of "A Master Mariner," etc.

Kolokotrones, the Klepht and the Warrior.

With Introduction and Notes by Mrs. EDMONDS. With a Preface by M J. GENNADIUS.

Hard Life in the Colonies.

Compiled from Private Letters, by C. CASLYON JENKYNS.

The Story of the Filibusters.

By JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

A Master Mariner.

Edited by HERBERT COMPTON.

The Escape of Latude and Casanova from Prison.

Edited by P. VILLARS.

Missing Friends: Adventures in Queensland.

Edited by a Danish Emigrant.

Book Reviews, a Monthly Journal devoted to New and Current Literature. Vol. I., No. 1. Price, 5 cents. Yearly Subscription, 50 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893.

The Week.

ALL things considered, the opening of the World's Fair on Monday was a success. The chaplain of the Senate threw a stump speech into the form of a prayer with the ease born of long practice, and "a member of the journalistic profession" turned aside from his sterner duties to furnish a poem which doubtless met the expectations of every reasonable hearer. The Director-General of the Fair launched himself upon a wide sea of oratory, but the President's brief though sufficiently enthusiastic remarks brought all safely to land again, and the machinery was duly set in motion in the presence of a great and exuberant crowd. Of course, the grounds and buildings are in a rather ragged condition as yet, and the exhibits are far from being all in place; but this backwardness is said to be no greater than is invariable at international expositions. The main things —a fine site, beautiful architecture, adequate means of transportation, and popular interest—are secure, and everything now gives promise of a successful Fair. It is safe to say that no city in the country envies Chicago her prize, and yet that every part of the land is ready to do all within its power to make the Columbus Exhibition a national triumph.

In looking over the musical programmes arranged by Mr. Theodore Thomas for the Chicago Exposition concerts, it is pleasant to notice that, amid the great variety of attractions offered, American compositions occupy a place of some prominence. It cannot be denied that in New York, and even in Boston, the American composer is too much neglected. There is, for instance, Mr. MacDowell, whose pianoforte concerto is being constantly played in Germany (in Breslau it was repeated three times this winter), while in this city his name hardly ever figures on a programme, although Mr. Seidl once declared him superior to Brahms. Another striking feature of the Chicago concerts is the number of special "composers' nights." Schubert, Brahms, Beethoven, Schumann, will have each an evening to themselves, while Wagner will have two, with Frau Materna as principal vocalist—apart from the Richter concerts, which will be chiefly devoted to Wagner. The principal orchestras and choral societies of Eastern and Western cities will be heard in standard works, among which it is gratifying to find Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion" twice. Mr. Thomas's daily popular orchestral concerts began on May 2. These are free to the public, while the large size of the concert-hall has made it possible to keep the admission prices to all the concerts at a reasonable figure. Thirty first-class concerts are announced for the months of June and July, while in September and October two distinguished foreigners, M. Saint-Saëns and Dr. Mackenzie, will by their presence add a personal interest to some of the concerts.

The general effect of the really wonderful spectacle on the river on Thursday was sadly marred by the postponement. Whoever was responsible for this made a great blunder. The naval review was announced for ten A. M. It was put off to 1:30. It is true the rain did cease for a short period at half-past one, but this was pure luck. There was no reason to expect it, for the wind was dead northeast. In the meantime, we do not think it is an exaggeration to say that 200,000 people, men, women, and children, were standing along the shore, with or without umbrellas, a large proportion up to their ankles in mud, waiting wearily. One hour of such expectation would have been tedious enough; three was cruel and dangerous. Of course, thousands on the boats suffered also, but, as a rule, they had some sort of shelter, and, at least, had wood to stand on. To expose hundreds of thousands of persons of all ages and both sexes for hours to a driving rain-storm simply because the Committee of Arrangements thought the weather too inclement for themselves, was an offence which no monarch in Europe would, under such circumstances, have dared to commit. But, apart from this, the review was an extraordinary success, not so much in the number and size of the men-of-war as in the remarkable adaptation of the scene to the purposes of popular welcome and admiration. No other great city of the world has a piece of water in such close proximity that a great fleet can lie in full view from the housetops, and its whole sailing craft of every description sweep around it in endless procession. This procession of boats, as witnessed from the decks of the men-of-war, must have been fully as wonderful a sight to our foreign visitors as the war vessels themselves to the people in the boats.

President Cleveland last week made his first appointment of a postmaster in a great city when he promoted Andrew T. Sullivan to be head of the office in Brooklyn. It is not too much for us to say that this is an ideal appointment, for such it is frankly confessed to be by the leading organs of the opposition party. Mr. Sullivan entered the Brooklyn Post-office in 1886, when Mr. Joseph C. Hendrix was beginning that term of service which made him, by the admission of so good a Republican as ex-Postmaster-General James, "the ideal Postmaster of the United States." The office was in a shocking condition when Mr. Hendrix assumed charge—the very worst office in any place of any size in the whole country, by the unanimous admission of all the officials of the Department who had relations with it. Mr. Hendrix realized the necessity of securing the best possible man for cashier, and he picked out Mr. Sullivan, already an expert accountant, without the latter's even making an application for the place or knowing that his name was under consideration. Within a few months Mr. Sullivan had raised the Brooklyn office from the foot to the head of the list for accuracy and promptitude in its financial department. When President Harrison refused to continue Mr. Hendrix in office on the expiration of his term and appointed a new man simply because he was a Republican, this Republican felt compelled to retain Mr. Sullivan as cashier, Democrat though he was in his political beliefs, knowing that this was the only way in which he could maintain the standard of the office. On the death of the Republican Assistant Postmaster last March, the Republican Postmaster, for the same reason, promoted the Democratic cashier to fill the vacancy, and on the recent death of the Postmaster himself the latter's bondsmen chose Mr. Sullivan for acting Postmaster as a matter of course. The appointment is thus the deserved reward of faithful and efficient service by a man who entered the office upon his merits and has won his way by his own ability, owing nothing to the influence of his own party, and doing nothing to offend members of the other party in the discharge of his duties. In other words, it is the filling of an important office in the Federal service upon precisely the same common sense principles which govern the filling of responsible places in any large business establishment. From the standpoint of the public interests not one word can be said except of unqualified praise.

The result of the election in the Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts on Tuesday week had been awaited with lively curiosity by all careful observers of our politics, whether inside or outside the State. The district gave Mr. Lodge nearly 3,000 plurality last fall, and has always been regarded as a sure Republican district. Mr. William E. Barrett, a perfect type of the self-seeking politician, whose only motto is, "Get there!" supposed that all that was necessary would be to get the regular nomination. There was strong opposition in the party to his ambition, the better element supporting Mayor Hayes of Lynn, a man who believes in honorable politics and despises tricky expedients. A majority of the delegates

fairly elected favored Mr. Hayes, but the Barrett men had the organization of the Convention and seized control, most of the Hayes delegates leaving in disgust at the high-handed methods which were adopted. But Mr. Barrett still had faith in an appeal to party regularity, and persuaded a number of old respectables, with Senator Hoar at their head, to deliver speeches in his behalf, on the ground that he must be fit for Congress because he was a poor boy and worked his way through college! What happened is full of encouragement to all friends of good politics. The Republican candidate was defeated by a plurality of 35. It is apparent that a number of Republicans who could not stomach Barrett, voted for the candidates of the Prohibitionists and the People's party as an indirect way of recording their disapprobation, while many more refused to go to the polls, and a good many others voted for the Democratic candidate, Dr. William Everett. This is not a victory for Democracy, nor a defeat for Republicanism. It is a triumph for decency in politics, a rebuke of bad character and low methods.

The Noah L. Farnham Post of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city, having openly adopted resolutions condemning the existing pension laws and their methods of administration, was at once called to account by the Commander at the Department headquarters and notified that it is not the privilege of a Grand Army post to pass resolutions openly condemning pension abuses and to discuss them in public. The answer was in the nature of a defiance, which has resulted in the suspension of the post, to be followed probably by its expulsion. The importance of the stand which this post has taken becomes evident when we recall the fact that it is the timidity of politicians in regard to the "soldier vote" which has built up the pension abuses and which continues them. There is not a man in Congress who does not know of the existence of these abuses, but in every Congress we have had during the last ten years there has been but a feeble minority with courage enough to vote for any measure which would make pension frauds more difficult. All that has been necessary to frighten even such a professional economist as Mr. Holman has been to say "soldier"; his vote has at once been given on the side of extravagance and dishonesty. The mild measures of retrenchment recommended by the sub-committee to the last House failed to secure even the approval of the committee which considered them. An officer of the Farnham Post puts the matter in a nut-shell when he says:

"We rely on our knowledge of the sentiments of the men as men. All that we have to contend against is the organizations. They are in the control of the claim agents, and not until, by our persistent agitation, we can rouse the men to act as soldiers can we hope to defeat the Army. But it is the Army and not the men that has surrendered to our enemy."

Let it once be known that the honest soldiers (who are certainly in the majority) are ranged on the side of honor and honesty, and we may look for a rush of Congressional support for such measures of pension reform as President Cleveland and his Pension Commissioner will recommend.

The *United States Tobacco Journal* publishes with appropriate comments a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversing one of the decisions of "the Hon. Isaac H. Maynard, late of Senate-stealing notoriety, but then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration"—so the *Tobacco Journal* identifies him. The decision of Maynard was that under the old tariff (that of 1883) the unit to be taken by an appraiser of leaf tobacco at the Custom-house (to determine whether a bale should be dutiable at 35 cents or at 75 cents per pound) must be the *single leaf*. The Board of Custom-house Appraisers had previously decided that the *bale* as known to the trade was the unit intended in the law. Maynard reversed this ruling and caused large amounts of tobacco to pay the 75-cent rate that would otherwise have paid only the 35-cent rate. It was like the hat-trimmings case, where the importers collected the duty from the consumers and then turned around and sued the Government and collected the money a second time—a very neat and well-known dodge. Of course, the guileless Maynard never imagined the possibility of such a thing. Well, the importers of tobacco paid the higher rate of duty under protest, then sued to recover the difference, and now have obtained a decision that Maynard was wrong. Maynard is kicked and cuffed, figuratively speaking, by the court through two columns of the *Tobacco Journal*, and Uncle Sam, with a very long face, is beginning to take out his pocket-book in order to pay the refunds.

We did not support Mr. Flower for Governor in 1891, but we forebore saying a good many things about him which his previous rôle in politics strongly suggested, partly because he was still an untried man, and partly because it was difficult to suppose he could turn out worse than "Platt's man," Mr. Fassett, who was then playing the demagogue in sad fashion. In so far as Flower stood for anything in Federal politics, he stood for tariff reform and sanity on silver. What Fassett stood for, nobody knew; he himself doubtless being as ignorant as anybody. Gov. Flower has since justified all the worst fears of his worst enemies. One of his first official acts was the appointment of Dr. Jenkins, a Tammany brother-in-law, to the place of Health Officer, at a time when cholera was expected and had been prepared for by legislation, in plain violation of the statute defining the Health Officer's qualifications. His energetic action in dealing with the Buffalo and Fire Island mobs, however, won him much popularity, and raised high expectations touching at least his courage. But he speedily dissipated these hopes. His appointment of Judge Maynard, and his signing the "Billy" Sheehan bills, and his general connivance at the frauds of every description of the Hill faction, followed by his wicked as well as ridiculous interference with the course of justice in the Harris case, make him in our eyes not only a bad candidate for the Governorship, but for any moderately responsible office in a civilized State. We say "civilized State," for some of his performances, notably the appointment of Judge Maynard in defiance of the leaders of the bar, and his resort to "trial by Raines," in defiance of the Court of Appeals, are the acts of a barbarian. The "business capacity" which his adherents loudly claimed for him when nominated, however useful it may have been in enabling him to make his own fortune, has not thus far been displayed in the service of the public.

There is nothing improbable in the report that Mr. Sheehan "amended" his Buffalo Police Commission Bill after its passage by writing in a salary clause. This method of legislating has been employed frequently at Albany since the Hill-Murphy Machine came into full control of the State Government; *e. g.*, the title of the Tammany Croton Watershed Bill was "amended" after passage by the convenient process of striking out part of it with a pen. As a matter of fact, aside from its irregularity, there is little to choose between this Sheehan way of amending a bill and the Sheehan way of passing a bill. Both are outrageous abuses of the legislative power for which no defence is possible. A curious commentary upon Gov. Flower's conduct in signing the Sheehan Bill has been furnished by the reproduction of a veto message from Hill when he was Governor in 1886, in which he denounced a similar measure which a Republican Legislature had passed taking the appointing power from the Mayor of New York city. That Hill in 1886 should condemn as "mischievous," "questionable," and an unwarranted "encroachment" upon the powers of a Mayor a bill precisely similar to one which Flower, acting as the tool of the Hill Machine, signs in 1893, would be a strange spectacle in any other State than New York.

Mayor Gilroy's formal dismissal of the City Club Committee's charges against Commissioner Brennan is a purely perfunctory performance. As everybody felt sure from the outset that he would "stand by" Brennan, nobody is surprised by his formal announcement of the fact. It would be a waste of time to consider seriously the reasons which he gives for his decision. Summed up briefly, they

amount to saying that, while even the Mayor cannot claim that Brennan has carried out the law under which he is acting, still he has done the best he could, and is trying to do better all the time. The Mayor, like Col. Fellows, lays stress upon the "unparalleled snowfall of last winter" as an excuse for Brennan's shortcomings, but the snow period was expressly excepted from the City Club Committee's charges, which were based entirely upon Brennan's failure for the eight months of last year preceding the snow, and the weeks which have followed the snow's disappearance. The Mayor's decision that the charges against Brennan of inefficiency and neglect to obey the law, are not "sustained," will make slight impression upon the public, for every intelligent citizen knows from his own observation that if nature had not come to Brennan's assistance with copious rains, the city would to day be in an intolerable condition of filth.

Ex-President Harrison's services have been secured as a lecturer on international law at the Stanford University in California, and Senator Stanford is reported as saying that he "had an abhorrence of war, and had suggested to Gen. Harrison that in his lectures he should devote himself to any extent he desires to arguments for peace and arbitration." It will be interesting to hear Gen. Harrison lecturing in favor of arbitration, considering how much he did when in power to uphold, in his dealings with Chili, that view of national honor which makes arbitration, as a means of settling international disputes, difficult. The Chilians were in great trouble when the Valparaiso riot occurred; there was no reason for believing that the Government authorized or approved of it, or were reluctant to punish the rioters. There was no doubt of our capacity to conquer the country in a single campaign, if we chose. The case was one, therefore, which eminently called for delay, and patience and forbearance, for, in short, the display of faith in peaceful methods. President Harrison, however, from the very first, permitted the Navy Department to shower threats on the Chilians in such volume as to make it very difficult for a high-spirited people to apologize and make amends, and to commit the American press and public to a war policy towards a small feeble Power. His getting in a war message on Monday because he had no telegram on Saturday is fresh in everybody's memory. Should he come out now as a supporter of arbitration, we trust that he will bear in mind that a peaceful, peace-loving state of the public mind is necessary to make arbitration successful, and that to produce this state the duellistic view of honor has to be laid aside. It was as difficult to persuade people, when they found we had a nice new navy, that honor did not require us to fight the Chilians promptly last year, as it would have been to convince a South Carolina gentleman in 1859, that as good gentlemen as he here at the North kept their honor in good condition without either occasionally shooting at anybody or being occasionally shot at.

The late Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency has so far recovered consciousness as to deliver some opinions on the financial question, which were printed in his newspaper on Monday. He says that "so long as the Republican party remained in power they had money enough in spite of the heavy foreign demand for gold." That fact is very easily accounted for. President Cleveland's former Administration had left so large a surplus on hand that it was not easy to get rid of it. This surplus was so great that it was necessary to deposit something over fifty millions of it in national banks in order not to produce an unbearable cramp in the money market, and this circumstance led to an attack upon Secretary Fairchild by Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison. The surplus turned over to Secretary Windom in the spring of 1889 was in round figures $100,000,000 after paying the sinking-fund charges for the year. "There has been no change since," continues Mr. Reid, "excepting in the men responsible for the Government." Yes, indeed; there has been a remarkable change. The surplus is gone and the sinking-fund charge for the current fiscal year is not paid. "If the people at home and abroad have not equal confidence in them"—equal to what they would have had in *us*—"and begin to draw gold below the danger point, you must not blame the Republicans for that." No, nor the Populists, nor the Prohibitionists, nor any other minority party. You must blame the majority.

The Cobden Club lie has cost the Dalziel News Agency, which gave it circulation in the closing days of the last Presidential campaign, something over $1,000, and this experience is likely to withdraw the lie permanently from future campaigns. The Dalziel version had the serious defect of being too definite. It represented Mr. E. H. Van Ingen of this city as the chief agent in bringing from the Cobden Club a corruption fund of about a half million dollars to be used in electing Cleveland. As published in the Philadelphia *Press* and other high-tariff organs on the morning of election day, the lie stated that the fund was "estimated by several well-known Americans in London to have amounted in all to about $500,000," that "Cleveland's friends in London have refused to deny that they have raised English money to such an amount to be spent on Cleveland," that "Cleveland's old secretary and admirer, Dan Lamont, brought a part of it on his recent return from abroad and gave it to the Democratic managers on Wednesday last; the balance is understood to have been cabled last week, and the entire amount has been hurried West to buy votes for Cleveland." Mr. Van Ingen, who was associated by Dalziel with Mr. Lamont in bringing over the fund, brought suit in London against Dalziel for libel, and when the case was called on Monday, counsel for Dalziel announced that his client had apologized, had confessed that there was no truth in the charge against Mr. Van Ingen, and that, in addition to paying the costs of the action, Dalziel would pay £200 to some London charity. It would be an excellent public service were Mr. Van Ingen to force the American newspapers that published the lie to pay for that outrage also.

Paris has evils of municipal politics to contend with, but not for lack of parties and candidates for office. The election of Municipal Councillors took place on April 16, and the most fastidious voter must have been able to find his particular stripe of political opinion represented by some one of the various parties asking for his suffrage. There was a Republican ticket, a Democratic, a Radical, a Liberal, a Revisionist, a Socialist, a Constitutional, a Progressive, a Revolutionary, an Independent, a Monarchist; and one candidate appealed for support as an "abstentionniste et protestaire." This gentleman must have drawn largely on the famous "stay-at-home vote." In all, 380 candidates presented themselves before the 507,495 qualified electors; in 1890 the candidates numbered 430, and there were 500,616 registered voters. As the Municipal Council consists of eighty members, one sees that there is no lack of citizens willing to take office. Some forty-two candidates were successful on the first ballot, and the various parties maintained about the same strength as in the last Council. This means, unfortunately, the continuance of the Radicals and Socialists in control.

The three years' *moratorium*, or suspension of payments, granted the Argentines is about to expire, but they are by no means ready to relinquish its delights. The Finance Minister has informed the English bondholders that 1898 will be a convenient time, as he is at present advised, to resume the payment of interest, and he thinks that by 1901 the payments into the sinking fund can be resumed. Meanwhile he proposes to turn over a certain lump sum every year to the importunate creditors of the nation—say $7,500,000—which they can divide up among themselves in lieu of their just dues. This does not constitute a very cheering outlook, especially as the country is not able to pay its running expenses exclusive of the interest on its debts. It is apparent now that it was a great mistake to let the Argentines go three years without paying anything. The habit of not paying one's debts is fearfully easy to form and fearfully hard to break off.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

It seems to be well settled that the President has determined to call an extra session of Congress in September, and not earlier unless some unforeseen financial emergency should arise. We fully appreciate the reasons which have led him to fix upon this course, and we rate his political sagacity so high that the very fact of his choice of a certain plan seems to us of itself a new argument for it; yet we cannot see, either from the nature of the case or from the actual course of events, any conclusive reason for changing our view, formerly expressed, that Congress should be in session at this moment, engaged upon the work which the people have ordered done.

No one can deny that there would have been an excellent chance of getting the silver purchases stopped at once if Congress had been sitting a fortnight ago, when a financial panic seemed imminent. The nervous feeling was so general throughout the country, and bankers and merchants were so universally agreed that the Sherman Law was the immediate cause of the Treasury embarrassments, that all needed "pressure" could have been put on wavering Congressmen to make them adopt the one radical remedy for our financial troubles. In September, the situation may have greatly changed. Gold usually begins to return to this country by that time of year. Further, as Secretary Carlisle admits, the very measures of relief which the present crisis may compel the Administration to take will tend to veil the bad posture of affairs by September. The friends of silver will be in a position to go on making light of predictions of disaster, just as they have done for fifteen years. Without the actual evidence of an actual monetary crisis under their eyes, such as they would have had, they will resume their talk about the artificial fears of Wall Street and the gold-bugs, and will fight strenuously, if not for the retention of the Sherman Law or some greater monstrosity, at least for some compromise which will drag along to burden the country for another dozen years. The chances in favor of a clean-cut ending of the silver folly would have been far greater, with Congress in session two weeks ago, than it is reasonable to expect them to be in September.

It may be said that this is simply arguing after the event, and that the great opportunity, which now appears to have been lost, could not have been foreseen. We think it has been sufficiently foreseen, but no matter for that. It is upon Congress that the responsibility rests, and that responsibility cannot be brought home to it too soon. In his gratifying statement of financial policy on April 24, the President tacitly recognized this truth. He distinctly said that the embarrassments of the Treasury arose from "ill-advised legislation," and that the thing to do was to make the best possible of the situation "pending a legislative return to a better and sounder financial plan." If that return is imperative, why delay it a day longer than necessary? Will there be any arguments in September which are not at hand in April? The moment will come when Mr. Cleveland must write a message to Congress calling upon the silver-men to quit their fooling; will they be any better disposed to do so in September, with added personal grievances in the way of patronage refused, than they would have been in April, with the prestige of an Administration in its first weeks to urge them to right action?

What is true of the monetary question is true of the tariff question. What an old story the latter will seem five months from now, when a dilatory Congress sets about doing what an overwhelming majority of the people voted should be done, first three years before, and again, and more emphatically, ten months before. The impetus and enthusiasm of a successful campaign will have become a thing of the past and will be very hard to revive. Meanwhile, the men who want the tariff to remain as it is are not idle. Their work is always in order. The lobby has long ago been called in extra session. Already do we see half hearted Democratic Congressmen rise here and there to remark that it is going to be a very difficult thing to say what is "raw material" and what is not, and that it may be all very well to revise the tariff on some other fellow's goods, but that their own districts must not be touched.

These difficulties may all be overcome; we believe they will be. But we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that they have been unnecessarily intensified by delay. Nobody can question the excellence of Mr. Cleveland's intentions or the genuineness of his courage. Doubtless he has persuaded himself that deliberation and caution will lead to a judicious solution of our financial and tariff difficulties, which will be, as Burke said of the conservative methods of the English Revolution, "a parent of settlement and not a nursery of new revolutions." But the work is not solely his own to do. In the end he must throw the responsibility on Congress, and we remain unable to see how a Congress ten months away from election, ten months away from the popular uprising against tariff wickedness, exposed for ten months to all the intrigues of corrupt procurers of selfish legislation, can be expected to meet its responsibility better, and do its work better, than a Congress brought to its appointed task at the earliest possible moment.

WESTERN SOCIALISM.

The recent disturbances in Kansas, when two political parties were literally fighting for possession of the State-house in order that each might, curiously enough, gain possession of it for law-making purposes, excited the thoughtful attention of all students of social and political conditions. They began to inquire as to the causes of such a state of public opinion as these manifestations revealed. It was well known that Kansas was the stronghold of the so-called Populist movement, and that the creed of that movement included various kinds of financial, political, and social heresies which had little foothold in the Eastern sections of the country; but few observers were prepared for the outbreak of anarchistic violence which occurred, and which seemed to indicate a condition of social unrest and mental unsoundness calculated to threaten seriously our system of popular government.

There have been various explanations of the Kansas situation, but none which is, on the whole, more satisfying and philosophic than that which is presented in the *Forum* for May by Mr. Frank B. Tracy, an editorial writer for the Omaha *Bee*. Mr. Tracy treats the subject of socialistic disturbance, as embodied in the Populist party, in reference to the entire West, but his observations apply, of course, with no less force to Kansas as the chief seat of the trouble. He traces the growth of socialistic ideas in the West directly to the war and to the trend of governmental acts of the thirty years which have followed. He argues that the tendency of the National Government during these thirty years has been to constitute itself a source of maintenance for the people, to develop a belief in paternalism. With military rule, the idea of supremacy of the Government sank deeply into the minds of the people. A high tariff was levied to raise the enormous revenues required, and incidentally to stimulate languishing American industries. At the close of the war the war taxes were continued, and the host of public offices created by the exigencies of the war was not only retained, but increased. Congress after Congress became more lavish in its expenditures for public improvements. All these things tended to create and foster a popular tendency to look upon the Government as the fountain of aid and support for all the people. They made an especially strong impression upon a people who had gone West to settle upon lands that had either been given them outright by the Government, or had come to them cheaply because the same Government had given them to the railways.

In addition to all these things there was added the Government policy of reckless and extravagant pension appropriation. Mr. Tracy says that during the last fiscal year over $20,000,000 were disbursed to veterans through the pension offices of Topeka and Des Moines. This fact alone would be explanation enough for the breeding of paternalism among the people of the two States affected. When the public mind had been influenced and demoralized by this series of Government lessons in paternalism, there came crop failures for three successive seasons. These, combined with the high rates of freight demanded by the greed of railway corporations, brought

forth the Farmers' Alliances, which sent ignorant and fluent men, whose minds were filled with ill-digested facts and half-truths, among the farmers and laboring-classes, to sow the seeds of general uneasiness and discontent. The result was the birth of the Populist party, whose creed was dissent from all social and economic laws, and blind faith in the ability and obligation of the National Government to give the people aid and relief in all needed directions.

When the free-silver question came along, it found the new party ready to receive it without reserve and with unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Tracy takes the view repeatedly advanced in these columns, that the seeds for this and all other forms of cheap-money lunacy were sown in the Greenback or Legal-Tender Act of 1862. "The magic wrought by the greenback," he says, "dazed the people. Money was scarce before its advent, immediately afterwards it became abundant. The query naturally arose from the ignorant, who could not see or know the basis of the greenback, 'If the Government can create money so easily when it is needed, why should it not be created in unlimited quantities so that all may have an abundance of it?'" How far this craze has gone, Mr. Tracy illustrates by the following incident:

"The free-silverites in the West do not stop with demanding the free coinage of silver; they favor the free coinage of gold, copper, lead, or anything else which the Government will stamp as money. This is only another phase of paternalism. They reason that the Government is their guardian and benefactor in finance as in offices, pensions, bounties, and homes. 'What's the use of the Government borrowing money? Why can't it make all it needs?' screamed a hotel orator last July in Omaha, and thunderous cheers greeted the speech. From this idea came quickly and naturally the abolition of national banks, the sub-treasury and Government warehouse schemes, Senator Kyle's famous 'composite coin,' etc."

All this, which is a condensed and imperfect outline of Mr. Tracy's paper, furnishes a convincing explanation of the troubles through which Kansas and other Western States are passing. We do not look upon the disturbance as anything more than a temporary phase of popular thought. The West is passing through, in a more violent form, what the East has weathered in safety. Its experience is certain to result in a healthier mental condition, though the course of the disease, from the nature of the patient, will run for a longer period and be more difficult of mastery than it was in the East. Mr. Tracy declares that it is not his purpose to "portray the West in a condition of volcanic socialistic fury, nor to create the impression that property and person are not entirely safe there. On the contrary, the West is peaceful; it is in a degree happy, and, on the surface, contented." Why it is in a condition of ignorance and delusion is revealed by the following statement by Mr. Tracy of its needs in the way of instruction and honest leadership:

"We need more honest and penny-despising public journals, newspapers with broad vision and intelligent, independent views. We need a revival of the moving editorial which shall convince men, rid them of their heresies, and elevate public thought. We need careful and judicious laws, no longer in the direction of paternalism, and at the same time no longer discriminating in favor of classes. The line must be drawn sharply between warranted intervention of the Government and unwarranted assumption of powers not inherent in Government. The nice distinction between Government supervision and Government control must be made. . . . We in the West especially need statesmen who will not be afraid to jeopard their chances of temporary success by preaching the true principles of government."

"CUTS" AND TRUTH.

THE Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, a journal for whose printed matter we desire to speak with the utmost respect, and which, indeed, is, in the matter of honesty, accuracy, and sobriety, a bright particular star, has within a few days joined the pictorial army, and now helps its readers to get at the meaning of its more abstruse passages by "cuts" of various sizes. On April 27 its first illustrated number had cuts of the foreign men-of-war, and among them, of the French *Jean Bart*, the most remarkable of all. She is a huge, ferocious-looking craft, with no masts or sails. The place of the masts is taken by two towers, carrying each two circular galleries for Gatling guns and riflemen. In the *Ledger's* cut she is a pretty three-masted bark, sitting low in the water and under full sail. In fact, nothing could be more misleading touching the looks of the ship and her real character than the cut.

We select this illustration of the value of cuts because it happens to occur in a highly respectable journal, which really does take pains to be accurate. We might multiply such illustrations by the score every week from the pages of less reputable and more unscrupulous papers. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that, taking the large Carlylean view of truth, as the greatest moral force of the universe, by which men and nations must be saved, and without which we shall all likewise perish, nine-tenths of the cuts are lies, and promote, like so much of the printed matter, that indifference to truth, and that jocular view of lying, perverting, and deceiving, which play so large a part in "successful journalism," and, when worked into the woof and warp of national and individual character, lead straight to that "second death" of the Revelation which even the higher criticism admits to be something peculiarly unpleasant.

There is only one road open to the improver or elevator of American journalism to-day, and that lies, not through cuts, but through increased accuracy and reliability. It is a matter of common observation that regard for these things has been declining steadily in the newspaper offices for the past ten years, though the expenditure of energy and money in the collection of "news"—that is, of occurrences and stories of every description, true or false, which are likely to "sell the paper"—has greatly increased. The release of the reporters from responsibility for the accuracy of their narratives and interviews has during that period been steadily progressing. If there be many offices in which a reporter suffers in pocket or credit for bringing home a bag of lies or exaggerations or distortions at the end of his day's wanderings, we have yet to hear of them. Bogus interviews, in default of positive information, are now so common as hardly to excite remark even from the victims. Burlesque drollery in the guise of descriptions of actual occurrences is so common that it is with great difficulty a New Yorker to-day can get from a morning paper any reliable account of any important event of the day in his own city. He might as well try to find a needle in a load of hay as to try to extract from any four of them, say, an accurate view of the size or importance of a public meeting of any description. In illustration of this, we recently cut from three of them the following accounts of the same performance of the Theatre of Arts and Letters, and this is rather a mild case:

"The lower floor was nearly filled, and three or four rows of chairs were occupied in the first balcony."

"There was about a third of a houseful of finely dressed ladies and gentlemen present."

"A very large audience, one that filled nearly every seat in the orchestra and balcony as well, was in attendance."

Of the effect of this on the character of the reporters, mostly young men just beginning life, and often really bright and well equipped for rational human work, we need not speak. We may safely leave that to the moralists, the business men, and the families whom they torment and caricature, without any check or supervision from their employers, who sit in the office in humbug state, trafficking in their lies and inventions. They recall, in many of their activities, the nest of demons, attracted by Nero's tomb, who lodged in an ancient tree on the Pincian Hill, which Pope Paschal II. was compelled to cut down in the twelfth century, as the only means of getting rid of them, in compliance with the prayer of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, whom they pestered to death night and day.

Absolute accuracy is not attainable by the press or any other human beings. The fault one so often hears found with the newspapers—that no one ever finds anything accurately told in them of which he has himself personal knowledge at first hand, is unreasonable, because the trouble is with the human senses. Owing to the ineradicable defects of eyes and ears and judgment, nobody is any more accurate, other things being equal, than an honest and careful reporter in describing what he has seen. History is as full of misstatements as any good newspaper. It is not in newspapers only that hearsay goes wrong; it goes wrong in courts, in camps, in counting-rooms, and in libraries in much the same way. One has only to send the

plainest tale through two or three minds to get it badly twisted. But an honest effort to get at the truth, and a constant and active desire to avoid untruth, are within everybody's reach. The humblest and most stupid man can avoid lying, although accuracy may be unattainable for him. The reform or "development" most needed in journalism to day is not fresh or better means, like cuts, of spreading abroad "things that are not so," but improved means of making what appears in the paper more credible. To give the bogus interviewers and the burlesque reporters additional instruments of deception and annoyance is to drag the press down, not to raise it up, as a means of human culture.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLLAPSE.

THE succession of bank failures in the Australian colonies, ending, for the present, with the crash of the National Bank of Australasia, announced on Monday, is the natural result of the political and social methods which have prevailed in Australia for the past generation. The colonies set out to make themselves the paradise of workingmen, with all that the term implies in the modern world. In Australia it implied a headlong plunge into protectionism, with the consequent lavish expenditures for national objects and mounting taxation, a vast system of internal improvements paid for by borrowed money, and a giving in to the demands of labor which led up to the tremendous and disastrous strike of 1890. Ever since the latter year, in fact, the paradise of workingmen has been suffering from unexampled hard times, and the smashing of the banks comes now only as the culmination of disaster. It is simply the familiar process of paying the fiddler after the dance.

The colony of Victoria began experimenting with a protective tariff in 1865. Following the usual course of that kind of national rake's progress, acts were successively passed in 1870, 1872, 1880, and 1889, pushing the duties and the taxes higher and higher. Hand in hand with this went national borrowing on a great scale. Between 1880 and 1890, Victoria alone borrowed $100,000,000, while her municipal and private indebtedness correspondingly increased. The foreign loans were all used up by 1890, and the protectionist Ministry then proposed to borrow $70,000,000 more to complete other lines of railroads and a system of irrigation. But about that time came along the pricking of the Argentine bubble and the Baring crash; and the English investor, as gullible in his way as his French cousins whom De Lesseps swindled, was in no mood to throw more good money after bad. Cut off thus from foreign supplies, the colony has been driven to most unpleasant economies, and the "boom" that Sir Charles Dilke was so enthusiastic about has fallen into the collapse of which we now see the accumulating evidences.

The younger colonies, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand, were unable to withstand the example of Victoria, and, like her, went in for high tariffs and taxes, big borrowings and lavish outlay. They began by levying tariffs against Victorian products as well as those from across the seas, which imitation was a form of sincere flattery not exactly relished by Victoria. In fact, the loss and inconvenience caused by warring tariffs have undoubtedly contributed much to the demand for Australian federation. The spendthrift colonies have certainly found out now that, with all the other things they have in common, they are federated in financial difficulty, the result of financial folly.

But no account of the causes which have brought the present troubles of the Australians upon their heads would be complete if it left out the part which Labor has played. Nowhere else in the world, we believe, has the labor agitator had so clear a field, or have his specific nostrums been so thoroughly tried. The "right to employment" has been fully recognized. In 1886 a protectionist Government gave indiscriminate relief to the unemployed in Sydney, without any labor test. This was shortly before a general election, and as soon as the good news reached the other colonies all the lazy and shiftless began to take themselves to the promised land in Sydney, where 6,000 men were at one time lodged and fed by the Government. Many of them were afterwards set at work on public jobs expressly devised for them, and so completely had they come to regard themselves as a part of the "State" that they demanded a holiday in June, 1887, to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee.

Many of the public works were advocated and undertaken mainly to give employment to Labor, and it was not strange that the leaders of the workingmen came to feel that they had only to demand and threaten to get anything they wanted. They did get concession after concession, until at last they pushed their demands too far for flesh and blood, and the great strike of 1890 came on, in which their power was broken. Some idea of the economic notions and regard for the public of these strike-leaders may be had from a single incident. A firm of ship-owners, doing a large coasting business, called in the strikers and showed them their books, demonstrating in that way that they could not grant their demands without bankruptcy. The men admitted this, but suggested that the higher wages should be conceded, and then that freight rates should be doubled, the strikers agreeing to boycott all other lines so as to maintain the monopoly!

It is a bitter and humiliating experience which the colonies are now going through, but it has its lessons for them and for the rest of the world. Not even such vigorous young countries, with such great resources, have any charter of immunity from the ills which the laws of finance and the laws of trade bring upon all who violate them. This would seem to be a truth which is obvious enough and which has been proved often enough in the past 400 years; but each age of the world, like a credulous youth, seems to need to have the results of folly proved over again in its own time. In that view of the case, the Argentine collapse and the Australian crisis are performing a useful public function.

GETTYSBURG THIRTY YEARS AFTER.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., April 29, 1893.

OPPORTUNITIES for visiting the field of Gettysburg in company with the corps commanders of that great battle are rapidly passing away. Three of these renowned men were here yesterday and to-day, namely: Gen. O. O. Howard, who commanded the Union army in the first day's engagement, after the death of Reynolds—his own corps, the Eleventh, being that day under the command of Gen. Carl Schurz; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, commanding the Third Corps; and Gen. James Longstreet, commanding the First Corps of the Confederate Army. Gen. Slocum, who commanded the right wing on the second and third days, was expected here, but was prevented from coming by illness. Accompanying these surviving commanders were Gen. Charles H. Howard, Gen. D. McM. Gregg, who commanded the Second Division of Cavalry, Gen. Henry E. Tremaine of New York, Gen. Lewis Merrill of Pennsylvania, and a number of officers of lesser rank. Accompanying Gen. Longstreet were his chief of staff, Gen. Latrobe, and his chief of artillery, Gen. Alexander. Gen. Mahone of Virginia, who commanded a brigade of A. P. Hill's Corps, was also present. Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania joined the party this morning. A dozen or more civilians were present. The excursion was planned and the company brought together by Mr. John Russell Young. The participants were the guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Of the three corps commanders Gen. Howard is the best preserved. He looks like a man but little past the prime of life. He was only thirty-two years of age when the battle took place. The sixty-two years that now rest upon him are carried lightly. His face is cheery and he manages the one arm that remains to him with great facility. The figure of Gen. Sickles, with his two supporting crutches, needs no description to New Yorkers. Gen. Longstreet is now past seventy and is somewhat bent with years. He is also troubled with deafness so that it is necessary to speak close to his ear, or to use a tube, while carrying on conversation with him. His mental faculties are not impaired in the least. His conversation is pointed and concise to a degree, and his recollections of the events of the battle are vivid and accurate. A professional guide (Capt. Long) accompanied us over the field during the two days that we have been here, explaining the positions and events of the engagement. Gen. Longstreet frequently interrupted him with comments or additional explanations. For example, when Capt. Long said that the Union guns ceased firing just before Pickett's advance was made, on the third day, Gen. Longstreet said with a grave smile: "And perhaps if you had not stopped firing, we should not have advanced." But of course this was only a conjecture. It

is known that Longstreet was opposed to the Pickett charge, believing that it was a task beyond human endurance. It is known that he was opposed to fighting at Gettysburg at all. He told us to-day that he said to Lee after Howard had taken position on Cemetery Ridge, that these Gettysburg hills were of no more value to the Confederate Army than any other ground in Pennsylvania or Maryland, and that a movement to the right would compel the Union forces to abandon their ground and occupy less favorable positions. Thereupon Gen. Howard remarked that a movement to the right would have exposed Lee's communications, and that if Grant had been in command of the Union Army, it would have been an act of suicide. "Yes, and if Grant had been in command, what we actually did would have been suicide," remarked one of the Confederate officers.

Yesterday the party took carriages and drove over the ground of the first day's fighting, and also over the positions occupied by Lee's army on the two following days. As there are no monuments to designate these positions, while those occupied by the Union forces are specially marked, this route is seldom taken by tourists. Indeed, the road is in part grass-grown, and is cut off in two places by farmers' gates. It is, nevertheless, accessible with carriages the entire distance of nine miles, that being the extreme length of Lee's line after he had got all his men in hand. A full report of all that fell from the lips of the actors in this tremendous fray during our drive would be exceedingly interesting. I shall restrict myself to one or two points as to which the country has always felt an intense interest.

When we arrived at the ground where Pickett's division formed for the fatal charge which ended in its virtual annihilation, I asked Gen. Longstreet if there was anything to prevent a counter attack by Gen. Meade after the remnant of Pickett's men were driven back. "You can answer that question, Alexander," replied Longstreet. Gen. Alexander then took up the discourse. "We saw that the situation was desperate," he said. "I ordered up to that ridge [pointing to a slight elevation a few rods from us and rather more than a mile distant from Cemetery Hill] every gun that had as much as twenty rounds of ammunition left. Our batteries taken together had an average of only fifteen rounds each. There was nothing for us to do but to fire the last shot from these guns. Everything was open from there to there [pointing to a space along the Confederate line half a mile in width]. All that we had left was that fringe of guns with twenty rounds of ammunition."

When Gen. Alexander had said this, Gen. Longstreet nodded and repeated the words of his artillery chief: "There was nothing from there to there except that fringe of cannon—no infantry at all." He then told an anecdote which an English officer (Capt. Fremantle) who was with him at Gettysburg has narrated in a book. Fremantle says that he watched Pickett's men until the head of the column reached the Union line and began to clamber over the stone wall. Longstreet had watched it also, but with a more practised eye. He had seen the effect of the withering fire, and he knew that the leaping of the stone wall was but the last gasp of that stricken band. Fremantle ran up to him and exclaimed, "General, that is magnificent. I wouldn't have missed it for the world." "The hell you wouldn't," replied Longstreet. Secretary Stanton once directed Longstreet's attention to Fremantle's narrative and asked him whether it was true. He replied that probably it was, as there was nothing in his whole life that he could have spared more easily than the magnificence of that charge.

Gen. Mahone added that it was simply impossible for men to traverse that space, nearly a mile and a quarter wide, in the face of cannon and musketry, and reach the wall in sufficient numbers to do what they were sent for. One of the Union officers who heard this remark of Mahone, and who was one of the combatants at or near the place where Armistead leaped the wall, said that the number who got over with Armistead was between sixty and ninety. This was the wedge that was to pierce the centre of the Union Army. It was surely thin enough when it arrived.

I then asked Gen. Howard what he thought of Gen. Meade's failure to make a counter charge when Pickett's division had been put *hors du combat*. He replied in these words:

"I am not much given to criticising my superior officers, whether they be living or dead. The question you ask is one concerning mental constitution or psychology. If Grant had been in command instead of Meade, there would have been an immediate advance as soon as Pickett's division was hurled back. So it would have been if Sheridan or Thomas had been in command. They were men of a different mental make-up from Meade. Gen. Meade drew up an order for attacking Lee at Williamsport before the latter crossed the Potomac in his retreat, but he cancelled it. Lee had simultaneously issued a proclamation to the army congratulating them on their recovery from the recent disaster and upon their readiness to fight again. He had perhaps taken some pains to provide us with an early copy of this document. At all events, Gen. Meade received it and changed his mind, although some of his juniors, including myself, urged him to attack. But, on the whole, I do not consider it a misfortune that the grand charge was not made after the repulse of Pickett. If Lee's army had been destroyed, there would probably have been a restoration of the Union on a different basis from that which came later. I do not think that the North was prepared at that time to insist upon sweeping slavery away utterly. The South was not yet exhausted. It had a deal of fighting power left. It could have prolonged the war for a considerable time. The question would have been presented to the North, Shall we go on fighting in order to destroy slavery, or shall we have peace with union now? No; I have serious doubts whether it would have been a real advantage to us to have annihilated Lee's army at Gettysburg."

One other point upon which I was desirous of getting Longstreet's views was as to the disposition of Sickles's corps on the second day. This, as every reader knows, has been the subject of severe criticism. Two books at my elbow (those of Doubleday and of Walker), both written long after the event, condemn Sickles's forward movement, which threw him out of line with the general formation, which ran from Cemetery Hill to the base of Little Round Top, the latter not being yet occupied. Sickles, when he had moved forward, was face to face with Longstreet. I put my question to Longstreet at the hotel, after our day's drive was ended, and he answered in the following manner:

"I had intended to take possession of Little Round Top. It was the real citadel. Anybody can see that it is the key of the position. With that in my possession I could have swept the whole of Cemetery Ridge. Meade must have evacuated as soon as my guns were in position there. As soon as I moved I found Sickles in my front. He detained me an hour, and even then I only missed getting Little Round Top by five minutes. A detachment of the Fifth Corps was mounting the top as we arrived at the bottom, and there was a hot fight for possession, but our chance was lost, and Sickles is accountable for it."

Military critics may contend over Sickles's movement as much as they please, but the judgment of the man most nearly concerned and most likely to be impartial is that which I have here transcribed. Gen. Longstreet has in manuscript and ready for the press a book containing his own memoranda of the war. In this he will undoubtedly set forth, with all needful fulness, the point which he communicated to me as above. H. W.

LETTERS OF EMERSON TO CARLYLE.

London, April 11, 1893.

In the collection of Mr. T. G. Arthur of Glasgow, sold to-day at Sotheby's, were four letters of Emerson to Carlyle, which brought £12 15s. Three of them appear in Professor Norton's volume of the Carlyle-Emerson Correspondence, their dates being: Concord, April 21, 1840, Concord, August 30, 1840, Manchester [England], March 2 [1848]. The unpublished letter is as follows:

"Concord, 22 Aug. 1856.

"Dear Carlyle:

"Here is the proposal in full of Phillips, Sampson & Co., in reply to my explanation of your design. It looks fair and fruitful to me, though I am a bad judge. The men Phillips and Sampson are well esteemed here, have great confidence in themselves (which always goes far with me), and I believe will keep their word as well as any of their kind, though in all my experience of mortal booksellers there are some unlooked-for deductions in the last result. I have neither a right or a wish to throw any doubt on these particular booksellers, who mean the best. I hasten to send the letter, before yet any steamer from Liverpool can bring me any growl of wrath from my dear old lion. Stifle the roar, and let me do penance by appointing me to negociations and mediations with P. S. & Co., and the printers, which I will gladly and faithfully execute.

"Success to the history of Frederic! I read a slight recent life of Voltaire, by Eugene Noel, which touched Frederic: a far better book, L'Eglise et les Philosophes, by Lanfrey; but wait for you. Ellery Channing, a dear gossip of mine, told me the other day that he had read your French Revolution 'five times'! Send the new edition with more speed. Ever yours,

"R. W. Emerson."

This letter—which followed Carlyle to the North, where he was visiting Lord Ashburton—contains a careful statement (August 18) by Phillips, Sampson & Co., concerning Carlyle's proposal for a complete edition of his works. Chapman was to print 2,000 or 4,000 copies, and then send the plates to America, where a sufficient number might be printed, the plates then returning to London. The Boston publishers point out that this would require Chapman to keep back his volumes too long, or else risk piracy; they propose that a duplicate set of plates should be made for America. They tell Emerson that they will give Carlyle "the same copyright we do you, although yours is the highest price we pay, except to Mr. Prescott and Mrs. H. B. Stowe."

The three letters sold to-day, which appear in Mr. Norton's volumes, belonged to the large number alluded to in the introduction to that volume as having fallen into strange hands. The curious story has never been told. Carlyle had promised Emerson's daughter (Mrs. William H. Forbes) her father's letters, but somehow could not lay his hands on them. In fact, many of them had been stolen, though this Carlyle never knew. Soon after his death Mr. Trübner introduced to me, in his office, a person who had an important manuscript of Carlyle to sell, mentioning my connection with Harper & Brothers. The result was that on the next evening, Sunday, I went to a dingy house in Kentish Town, and there

inspected Carlyle's journal of a tour in Ireland, afterwards published with an introduction by Mr. Froude. The history of the manuscript repeated by Mr. Froude was also told to me, but I felt certain that it had been stolen. The person (I suppress the name because of his relatives) was unwilling to part with the manuscript for even the night, or to wait until I could consult Messrs. Harper. This eagerness was suspicious. The sum demanded was exorbitant, especially as I was allowed no more than a little time of Sunday evening for examination. Soon after this I learned from Professor Norton at Cambridge that many of Emerson's letters to Carlyle could not be found, and that unless they were discovered the correspondence would appear incomplete. Somewhat later Mr. Lowell told me that some of these letters had been offered to him. He had declined to buy them, and if he had given notice of the offer to Carlyle's executors, a good deal of trouble might have been prevented. Unfortunately, Mr. Lowell could not give me the address of those who had the letters, so for some weeks I turned myself into a detective. The person who offered me the Carlyle manuscript had once been a copyist in Carlyle's employ. My theory was that this person had stolen the Emerson letters, and this theory ultimately led to the discovery of the letters, though they were held for sale by another of the "ring." I found at length another person to whom they had been offered, and who had kept the address. The people at this address said they knew the "lady" who had them to sell, and she would call on me. This she did, bringing three or four of the letters.

She was a crafty woman, rather elderly, very timorous. Her story that Carlyle had given the letters to a friend, etc., I could estimate, knowing Carlyle's efforts to find them for Emerson's daughter. Fearing that any effort to put the law in motion might cause destruction of the letters, we resolved on strategy. The "lady," who had come from Kentish Town to Bedford Park, was refreshed with tea or wine, and treated like a lady. Finding she had brought only four of the letters, I gave her her price, ten pounds for the four, on condition that next day I might bring them to her and examine others, until I could select the four I wished. She chose, however, to bring the rest herself, and did so, fortunately on a day when we had guests, and when it was necessary for her to leave them for examination during the evening. The four first left had of course been copied, and these she took back. My wife and I sat during the entire night copying the rest. The address left by the woman was the same as that where I had been offered the Carlyle MS. Having despatched the copies to Mr. Norton, and returned the letters to the "lady," selecting my four (now in possession of Mrs. Edith Forbes), I at once unfolded the whole story to Sir James Stephen. He approved of what I had done, and said that as an executor of Carlyle he would at once take steps to recover the letters and send them to Mrs. Forbes. But two days later I received from him a letter retracting these promises, and saying that he and Mr. Froude had concluded to take no action in the matter.

I think that in some way the "ring" must have become suspicious of me, for when I presently made an effort to negotiate for the remaining letters, it was replied that they were all sold. A few months later a young Emersonian of Cambridge (England) told me with joy of his having obtained a letter of Emerson to Carlyle. At my request he sent me the date of the letter, and I was obliged to tell him that it was one of the stolen letters, and should be sent to Mrs. Forbes. He wrote back with much agitation, but the letter was never forwarded. When young university men, even an Emersonian, betray a lack of ethical lucidity where autographs are concerned, one need not wonder much at the lax standard of many collectors. Of the letters of Emerson to Carlyle there are now in this country probably eight or ten. It has been repeatedly stated in the public press that these belong to Emerson's daughter, by Carlyle's gift, but they are tenaciously held by their "receivers." MONCURE D. CONWAY.

PROF. FREEMAN AND PREHISTORIC SICILY.

ROME, April, 1893.

I THINK it is a subject for enduring regret that Prof. Freeman had not, with his rare energy and comprehensive knowledge of mediæval history, given himself to the unfolding of the Norman period, in his History of Sicily. His death and the manner of it are to me one of the most striking verifications of the pathetic words of Whittier:

> ——"of all sad words of tongue or pen,
> The saddest are these—'It might have been'";

for had he but given the years which he devoted to the Greek period to that in which he was so easily first, the Norman, we might have been spared the melancholy accident of his death, and we should certainly have had what we must now wait long for, if ever we get it as he would have given it to us, an appreciative history of the Norman dynasty in the Two Sicilies.

I have no intention to pass judgment on that portion of his truncated work which deals with the Greek invasion of the island, for I have no competence to do it; but it is not hazarding much to say that, while no one was his equal in the knowledge of the history of that northern race of which he himself seemed an example and champion, others may well have replaced him in the use of the classical authorities which are the only bases of authentic history in the Greek period. I knew him well, and we have fought some good battles together for justice and liberty. I was with him during a part of his work in Sicily, and I shall ever remember the thoroughness of his investigation of what he wanted to know, and differ from him with deference and diffidence. But in his treatment of the prehistoric period there are assumptions which I believe to be misleading, and which pervert the true significance of such prehistoric data as are given us, and of these I make bold to write, as having made them the subject of special study, which he never had.

With a singular insistence on the details of that part of history in which he knew himself to be at home, he showed a tendency which I could never understand (and we had many conversations on the subject) to ignore all the details of the preceding period. I conjecture that this was due to a double feeling, partly the mistrust of all traditions which he could not check by recognized documentary authority, and in part the desire to simplify the prehistory in which he felt himself more or less lost. He determines to disregard all the data which point to a Greek colonization prior to that with which the Greek history proper of the island commences, that of Naxos, Syracuse, etc., but to treat this he is obliged to recognize the Thucydidean traditions of the events prior to the coming of the Greeks of Naxos, which are of the same character and authority as those which record the colonization of the Trojan Elymeans in Sicily and the Argives and Arcadians in continental Italy. He wished to make Sicily a clean field for Greek enterprise, and to do so he was obliged to reject the tradition which makes the Elymeans a mixed Trojan and Greek people, though this tradition is as well founded as any of those he admitted, as for instance the passage of the Siculi from the continent on rafts, which Thucydides himself makes a doubtful question; and he was obliged to ignore the archæological testimony, which is the most positive that we have as to all events prior to the seventh century B. C., and without which it is often difficult to understand the tradition.

Thus, the tradition of the city of Segesta being founded by refugees from Troy is strongly confirmed by the fact that, in our earliest knowledge of the Elymeans, we find them appealing to Athens for help, on grounds of consanguinity; and the temple, the only monument remaining, though of comparatively late date, is distinctly Attic in its architectural character. What we know of the earliest traditions of Sicily is that it was inhabited by the Sicani, who in later times were crowded to the western end of the island, driven before the Siculi; they, in their turn, being driven out of Italy by the Pelasgi and the aborigines combined. The demarcation laid down by their treaty, as preserved by tradition, was still observed in the Greek times, and the evidence of archæology confirms the tradition, for we find that the Sicani left a peculiar form of tombs, which are found in great quantities in their end of the island, while the Siculi buried in a very different manner, which is to be observed in the eastern end, as well as in the southern portions of Italy from which they emigrated, and where we have the right to suppose they lingered longest.

Since, therefore, the monumental record confirms in the clearest way the legend on which Freeman reposes, why should he reject it when it does not import to his programme? Similarly, he alludes to the most remarkable monument of the prehistoric period in the island, the Pelasgic remains at Cephalù, ancient Cephalœdium, as a Siculian ruin, because it did not suit him to admit another early Greekish invasion, though if he had examined it, he would have seen that it must have been long anterior to the time at which Thucydides fixes the Siculian migration. He speaks of it as distinctly a Siculian city, rejecting the reputed Pelasgic character, with an intimation that this is purely mythical and without meaning, though the same tradition that preserves the memory of the coming of the Siculi, embalms with them that of their enemy and persecutor, the Pelasgian. That there is no tradition of the Pelasgic settlement in the island, is due to the extreme antiquity of it, and the fact that it came, in all probability, from the north, before any direct Greek movement took place, even the Elymean, and before any intercourse with Greece.

Freeman even speaks of the work on the hill of Cephalù as early Greek with "cut-stone" doorway. This is pure assumption, and, as I know from his own admission that he had not seen Cephalù, he had not even his own observation to rest on, but took the statement of some one who had no knowledge of the character of this kind of monument. I was unwilling, in view of his affirmation, to trust to my own memory of the place, and I have been again to it to correct my own impression, and if possible to gather new data. At Collesano, between Cephalù and Palermo, there is another

site marked with ruins of the same character, but those of Cephalù are so perfectly defined, so complete in all the characters that belong to the remains recognized as Pelasgic in central Italy and in Greece, that there is no room for a discussion as to their origin. The "cut stone" of Prof. Freeman's description is a perfect parallel to the doorway of the great tomb at Mycenæ, the city gates at Alatri, the gates at Arpino, and numerous others of the later style of Pelasgic work, hammered, and polished by trituration. The lapse of ages and the usual corrosion of the weather where it has had full play have effaced all the original surface of the stone, which is an extremely hard limestone, but in the protected parts the hammer-marks are still perfectly distinct. Now, when we come to examine with the same closeness the earliest admitted Greek remains, or those which we know to belong to the Siculi, we find that the tool-marks are relatively recent, even in the exposed surfaces. The city, or fortress, whichever it might have been, at Collesano may be considered a dependency of Cephalœdium, as it has no ancient recognition and is too near for an independent city. But there can be no question that there was an early colony of the wandering Pelasgi in Sicily centuries before the Siculi were driven there, and the attribution of the city to the latter has no warrant either in tradition or archæology, while the fact that in those parts of the island known to have been held by them no similar ruins are to be found, though we know many Siculian city sites, makes it impossible to admit Freeman's attribution.

That the earliest Greek traditions having any character of authority should have no knowledge of a Pelasgic colony in Sicily is easily understood, for, by the careful collation of the traditions concerning Italy preserved in Pliny, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Strabo, Livy, and Virgil, even after making all allowances for the distortion of myth, the Pelasgic power in Italy had begun to decline or become merged in that of the Italic agglomeration which preceded the first recognized Greek colonies on the Latin and Tyrrhene shores hardly later than fifteen centuries B. C. Ethnical changes under the conditions of life at that epoch took place very slowly, and in the earliest mention made of them by Dionysius there is proof that they had gone into decline. The Greek immigrations spoken of as those of Antenor and Faliscus and the Enotri, with the combination against them of the native Latin elements, had so completely broken them that, according to the accounts of Dionysius, they had disappeared long before the Trojan war. The stock still bearing the name, whose centre was at Crotona (now Cortona), was of a different race. Martelli, indeed ('Le Antichità de' Sicoli,' etc.), fixes the date at 1306, drawing too close conclusions from the chronology of the early tradition as recorded by Dionysius. But the results of recent excavations in various parts of Italy make it certain that a long period of more or less complete assimilation of races, forming an Italic nationality, had supervened between these early conflicts in which the Pelasgic, Umbrian, Siculian, aboriginal, and other races had contested supremacy, and the invasions of the eastern nations; for we find the traces of that nationality immediately underlying those of the Greek and Etruscan, and differing entirely from such as we know to be those of the Siculi, which are identifiable from their occurrence in the sites where they were an historic and dominant race, within historical times.

A colony of Pelasgi important enough to account for the city which occupied the site of Cephalù must have preceded by a long time the decline of the race; and as that appears to have been complete at a period anterior to the migrations of the Trojan epoch, it is hardly possible that the passage of the Siculi into Sicily, if driven before the Pelasgi, could have been as late as the date assigned it by Thucydides and accepted by Freeman, viz., three centuries before the arrival of the colony at Naxos, the Pelasgi at that time being already dispersed. But there is a tendency in the ancient traditions to abbreviate the epochs with which they deal while beyond the limit of the period of transition from pure myth to more or less historical tradition, which appears to have been somewhere between 1200 and 1000 B. C. During this time history seems to have been crystallizing. The narration takes the character of that in the early books of the Scripture. Dynasties and nationalities are represented by names of individuals, and the changes of a phase of civilization are put in the life of a man. Martelli, in his very complete, if too literal and deferential, study of the traditions and passages of the ancient authors on these questions, has shown by the comparison of their different data that there must have been a much longer interval between the arrival of the Siculi and that of the Greeks, and puts the former at about 1600 B. C. This might accord with the estimate I have offered as to the dominion of the Pelasgi, but brings the event into that twilight of the gods in which time can no longer be measured, and at best we can only recognize succession of events.

Where everything has to be confirmed or rejected by such uncertain light as that of traditions handed down through countless centuries before becoming written history, the best we can do is to construe with the largest possible liberty, but, as it seems to me, with the conviction that every one of the traditions bears a certain relation to positive fact; and when, as in the case of the recent discoveries of Faleria, we find that tradition is confirmed by the revelations of archæology, we are the more encouraged to connect its *disjecta membra* in a coherent scheme. I believe we are accumulating the data for a tolerably reliable general understanding of prehistoric Italy, which, if not history, is still further from myth, and the more we investigate, the more value we find in the traditions when largely interpreted.

W. J. Stillman.

Correspondence.

THE COST OF THE LOBBY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Is it not worth while to republish such a clipping as the following, which I take from the Norfolk (Va.) *Landmark?*

"There was a meeting of the trustees of William and Mary College Tuesday which was fully attended. . . . It was decided to draw from the Government the $64,000 recently appropriated to reimburse the College for property used during the war by the United States, and the question of a fee to be paid to Major H. C. Semple was fully discussed. The amount of the claim for services was placed as high as $20,000 at first, but it was finally determined to pay $6,400, and that is the amount which Major Semple will receive for the work done in Washington helping to promote the appropriation. While not as much as some thought he should receive, it is generally regarded as a proper allowance, not too much and not less than he deserves."

It would be interesting to know precisely what were the services of the Major. We wonder whether, in making the $20,000 claim, he handed in a statement of details; and if he made such a statement, it would be interesting to know in what particulars the Trustees made the cuts.

More interesting still to us who are off in the provinces would it be to know whether services like the Major's form a necessary part of the order of business in the "swim" of our legislating centre. To the uninitiated it would seem that a bill like the one whose passage the Major promoted ought, if it be a good one, to find enough public promoters on the floor of Congress, without the additional services of an expensive special promoter like the Major.

Will not some Washington correspondent kindly tell us what the Major really did?

J. H. Dillard.

New Orleans, April 27, 1893.

TACOMA VS. RAINIER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your issue of March 30 I noticed the statement that the rivalry between Seattle and Tacoma exists principally on account of a difference of opinion as to the correct name of that splendid snow-capped peak, called "Rainier" throughout the entire State of Washington with the exception of Tacoma. A small coterie of so-called "scientific gentlemen," otherwise known as real-estate boomers, in that city, have for some time been making an unsuccessful attempt to fasten the name of their town upon this mountain, which may justly be called the most magnificent and picturesque peak in our country.

The facts in regard to the naming of the mountain are as follows: Capt. Vancouver of the British Navy, in 1792, with two small ships, sailed into the Straits of San Juan de Fuca and discovered the sheet of water now known as Puget Sound, and so called by him after Lieut. Puget of his ship. Following a time-honored precedent, he also gave names to the bays, rivers, and mountain peaks of the country. He called the mountain to the north "Baker," after Lieut. Baker of his ship, and the peak to the south "Rainier," after his friend, Capt. (afterwards Admiral) Rainier of the British Navy. All the names given by him are in use to-day.

It is stated by the Tacomans that the mountain was always called "Tacoma," or "Tahoma," by the Indians of the Sound. According to the consensus of opinion among the most intelligent of the old pioneers of the country, the word "tahoma," in one of the Indian dialects in which such word was used (there being about fifteen different dialects in use among the Indians), was applied indiscriminately to all the snow-capped mountains of the Cascade and Olympic Ranges, and meant "flowing breasts." The real Indian name given the mountain by the (Puyallup) Indians, who lived at its base, was "Chepollup," Puyallup being a corruption of "Chepollup." "Chepollup" was the Indian name of the beach where Tacoma is now situated.

The name "Rainier" has been recognized in the school geographies throughout the United States and Europe for nearly a century. It is the only name by which the mountain has been known to the pioneer settlers of the country, and, finally, "Rainier" is the name recognized by the Government of the United States. If, then, "Rainier" is not the correct name of the mountain, none of the names given by Vancouver are correct, and we should proceed to rename all the mountains, bays, rivers, etc., and even the Sound itself.

The true reason for the attempted change in the name was a desire for a cheap advertisement of the city of Tacoma, and it therefore is not surprising if such an attempt has caused resentment in Seattle and throughout the State of Washington.

Respectfully, JOSIAH COLLINS.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1893.

DEMOCRACY IN OLD VIRGINIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Prof. Jameson's article in this week's *Nation* reminds me of an occurrence last summer, an account of which you may think worth printing. Going back to the happy hunting-ground of my childhood to spend my vacation, I took tea at the house of a gentleman farmer, and we amused ourselves, during a long evening, in turning over a mass of old papers accumulated by his father. My friend lives in a handsome modern house, and occupies himself entirely in farming about eight hundred acres of land, which, since it was a part of a much larger tract, described as lying upon the banks of a "Creek issuing out of the Potowmac river, North-west of the Blue Ridge mountains, called Chenandoah," has passed only by inheritance from father to son, and was beginning to be cultivated, probably by slave labor, when Gen. Washington first crossed the Blue Ridge Mountain to make surveys in the valley of Virginia, and now presents, instead of the traditional appearance of worn-out Virginia land, one of fertility and prosperity.

Among the papers, we found certified copies of wills of a father and son, one dated 1721, the other 1756. The maker of the former described himself as of sound mind, but very feeble in body, and divided what must have been a very large estate between three sons, simply describing the three parcels of land as first: "All my lands lying North of York River"; second, "All my lands lying between the York and the James River"; and third, "All my lands lying South of the James River." The slaves were to be separated into three equal portions, care being taken that an equal number of tradesmen went to each portion. A single daughter of the family was left a thousand pounds. Great care was taken to provide for the reversion of the land of the younger son to special descendants of the other two, in the event of the failure of issue; and the will closed with the expressed wish that its maker be buried with his ancestors, which was done. An inscription on an old tombstone lying close to that of his father and grandfather, in an old graveyard in Gloucester County, modestly tells how he "justly established a good reputation."

Thirty-five years later the second of the three sons of the above made his will. He had for many years been without a male heir, having had seven daughters born in succession when his eldest son was born, who, at the making of the will, was a child seven years old, and there were living two other sons. The will begins by giving £500 to each of the daughters, then certain landed estates were set apart for the second and third sons, and simple, direct instructions given should either of the two die before coming of age. Then all the remainder of the estate was left to the eldest son; and "if it should please Almighty Providence to remove that eldest son before he became of age," then the second son. Then followed two clauses which were suggestive of a democratic feeling. In one clause the estate was charged with the maintenance, at a certain school, of "five poor children" from the date of the testator's death until the coming of age of the eldest son, and earnest advice to said eldest son to do all in his power, when he came of age, to break the entail of a certain estate of 2,000 acres lying in another county, which had probably been settled on him and his heirs by his maternal grandfather.

The residence at which this will was made, lying a few miles from Williamsburg, still overlooks the James River, in what was the most aristocratic portion of the old colony. The eldest son mentioned in it lived to vote on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in the Virginia Convention. The second son died in London, on his way home from college. Between 1850 and 1860 there was frequently to be seen on the way a handsome coach, drawn by well-groomed horses, with a dignified coachman, and a footman behind, in which sat a clean-shaven, scrupulously dressed elderly gentleman, on his way to the Democratic mass-meeting at Berryville. He was the last surviving grandson of the maker of the will. B.

CUMBERLAND, MD., April 29, 1893.

THE COUP D'ÉTAT IN SERVIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: If we wish to understand what has just happened in Servia, we must glance back at the history of the last few years. In Servia there are three political parties—no Conservative, but a Progressist, a Liberal, and a Radical one. The first of these has, or is supposed to have, Austrian leanings. It was once the favorite of King Milan, and its leader, Mr. Garashanin, Prime Minister from 1884 to 1886, was largely responsible for the disastrous war with Bulgaria, and for various other mistakes, which, combined with the general hatred of Austria-Hungary, have so thoroughly wrecked the party that, in the last Skupshtina, it had but three or four members. In the present one it may count as many as half-a-dozen. Garashanin has been prominent recently as the chief partisan of Queen Natalie, and, in a correspondence with ex-King Milan, the former sovereign and his favorite Prime Minister practically accused each other of having ordered the murder of some women imprisoned for political reasons.

After the Progressists went to pieces, Milan turned to the Liberals, and when he abdicated (March 6, 1889), he appointed, during his son's minority, three Liberal regents, the chief of whom was Mr. John Ristitch, by far the most prominent and able politician in the country. Ristitch was educated partly in France and in Germany; he was one of the regents during Milan's own minority; he was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the wars with Turkey and of the Berlin Congress, where he represented Servia and obtained for her a substantial increase of territory in spite of her defeats. He had been violently hostile to Austria, which finally had compelled him, by a threatening note (October 17, 1880), to resign his position. As Regent, he has continued to show much ability, and, of late, the Liberals have been thought to be more favorable than their rivals to the Dual Empire.

The Radicals are particularly the party of the peasantry. When we remember that Servia is a purely agricultural country, that there are no great land-owners, and only one town worthy of the name, we understand why the Radicals have gained steadily in power, till at the last elections before those of a month ago they carried some four-fifths of the seats in the Skupshtina. They did not make good use of their victory. Many of the new legislators were peasants, their leaders (Messrs. Gruitch, Pashitch, etc.) were continually falling out with one another, Cabinet changes were frequent, and the Ministers seldom got along well with the Liberal Regents. As the Radicals disliked the army, which in turn was hostile to them, in order to counterbalance its formidable influence they distributed many thousand rifles with ammunition among the peasants, under the pretext of arming them against brigands. The party was lukewarm about the dynasty (there was a Radical insurrection in 1882), and it showed itself rather helpless in the conjugal squabbles of the royal family which so long troubled the peace of the land.

Last autumn the Regents decided to strike a great blow. They suddenly dismissed the Cabinet, replacing it with Liberals, dissolved the Skupshtina, and for nearly six months governed without one, while preparing for the new elections, which took place in March last. The preparing was thoroughly done. Prefects that could be relied upon were put over each district, and worked with zeal; troops maintained order at the polls—*i. e.*, drove away voters opposed to the Government—none but those who had paid their taxes properly were allowed to register, many elections were declared void for one reason or another; in short, all the well-known means were used which make it so difficult to learn the real feelings of the people in such countries as Spain or Bulgaria.

Under these circumstances it is most astonishing that the Liberals did not sweep everything before them; instead of which they scraped together, by hook and by crook, something like a majority of half-a-dozen in a house of nearly one hundred and fifty, while even the official figures gave them less than half the popular vote. Such as their majority was, however, they prepared to govern with it. To the threat that the Radicals, by keeping away, would make a quorum of the Skupshtina impossible, they answered by intimating that they would pay no heed to legal trifles of that kind. Ristitch had told the Russian Minister at Belgrade some time before that, even if the elections went against him, he would not change his Cabinet.

Now comes the news of King Alexander's *coup d'état*. Regents and Liberal Ministers have been arrested together at dinner, and the young Prince proclaimed of age. It is evident that this is not the work of a boy of seventeen, old for his years as he is, but that it is a clever revolutionary stroke on the part of the Opposition. As they certainly have the majority of the nation on their side, they have little to fear. Whether the army was as much pleased as telegraphic reports announce is doubtful, yet some of them must have been won over. We also hear that Liberal officials are resigning, which is natural enough. It is easy to see what will happen next. The Skupshtina will be dissolved; there will be new elections; the Radicals, with the Government machinery on their side this time, will have a great triumph; and the reign of Alexander I. will begin amid much rejoicing. It may be that Queen Natalie, or the Russian Minister, or both have had a hand in this successful conspiracy. It was so prettily carried out that it suggests a master mind, and we do not know how the Prince was drawn into it; but in no case can we understand what has happened unless we take into account the position of the Servian parties.

In conclusion, we can say that the boy King

is hardly to be envied. He has succeeded to a crown with worse than no prestige, and he has begun his reign with violence, at the instigation of a party of doubtful loyalty, who are merely using him as a tool. A. C.

Notes.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press the second part of Prof. W. J. Ashley's 'Introduction to English Economic Science,' carrying the narrative from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century; 'A Study of the Jews in Mediæval England,' by Joseph Jacobs; 'Lorenzo de' Medici,' an historical study, by Edith Carpenter; 'A History of Pottery and Porcelain in the United States,' by Edwin A. Barber, with many illustrations; 'Princeton Sketches: The Story of Nassau Hall,' by Geo. R. Wallace; 'The Wilderness Hunter,' by Theodore Roosevelt; 'The Shrubs of Northeastern America,' by Prof. Charles S. Newall; 'Chinese Nights Entertainments,' by Adele M. Fielde; 'In Amazon Land,' selections and adaptations from Brazilian writers, by Martha F. Sesselberg; and 'The Monism of Man.'

The same firm have ready, but for the index, the final volume of Mr. Worthington C. Ford's edition of the Writings of Washington. A noticeable feature of it will be a useful and impartial summary of the evidence in regard to the English pedigree of Washington, and a convenient record also of the American line, with the light thrown by the recent discoveries in regard to the emigrant Washingtons. The satisfactory conclusion is that the identification of the two Virginians is complete, and the fact that they were the sons of Rev. Lawrence Washington of Purleigh is as well established as any step in any pedigree ever can be.

Lincoln's religious beliefs are the subject of a work by John E. Remsburg, formerly State Superintendent of Education in Kansas, now in preparation by the Truth-Seeker Co. of New York.

'Repudiation of State Debts in the United States,' by Prof. William A. Scott of the University of Wisconsin, will be published early in May by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Ginn & Co. will issue in June, in their "Classics for Children," the 'Thoughts' of Marcus Aurelius, edited by Edwin Ginn.

Several fresh reprints are on our table: Miss Ferrier's 'Destiny,' in two volumes, in the handsome series of Roberts Bros.; a pretty edition in two volumes of 'Counterparts,' with an introduction and some editing of the text by George B. Upton, from A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago; and, in the "Minerva Library" of Ward, Lock, Bowden & Co., George Borrow's 'Lavengro,' with an introduction by Theodore Watts. The compression of this last into a single volume has been at the expense of the typography.

Two years ago, in noticing Mr. F. Horace Teall's pioneer work on the 'Compounding of English Words,' we expressed a wish that he had prepared a list of compounds to be used as a convenient reference-book. "Fairly comprehensive," we desired it to be, and "authoritative." The first desideratum is well met in the same author's 'English Compound Words and Phrases' (Funk & Wagnalls Co.), in which the list fills 285 pages in triple columns, embracing some 40,000 words. This list will tend to become authoritative, for the reason that Mr. Teall has bestowed much thought upon the subject, has had a large practical experience as a proof-reader, and is guided by principles clear to himself if not always clearly laid down; and because the usage of printing-offices is divided and capricious. Of course anything like completeness was out of the question, but where omissions are encountered, analogy will generally help out. Following Mr. Teall, one can always be sure of consistency in the case of any given compound. In an introduction he gives the rules for his own guidance in preparing the list, but most people will pass them by and thank him for his dicta without reference to reasons.

It is somewhat difficult to understand why Caroline Hunt Rimmer's little book (D. Lothrop Co.) is called 'Figure Drawing for Children.' It is a short treatise on the drawing of *children's figures*, couched in language altogether incomprehensible to a child and too technical for many of its elders. The first portion of it, which is devoted to "the single-line figure," is indeed childish enough in one sense. In the latter portion there are some sensible directions as to the proper construction of the figure, but they are far from complete and are mixed with much nugatory matter. The final chapter, on "Foreshortening and Composition," is particularly vague and meaningless.

'Artistic Travel,' by Henry Blackburn (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.; New York: Scribners), is an arrant piece of bookmaking. The text seems to have little purpose other than that of a vehicle for the illustrations, which are hardly worth carrying. They are taken from many sources—Doré's illustrations of Taine's 'Voyage aux Pyrénées' being bodily incorporated—and are almost all bad. The author "points to them with pride," saying that they "are the result of an amount of labor and enthusiasm on the part of all concerned which is becoming rarer every day. Here author, artists, and engravers have worked in complete *rapport*, without the aid of kodaks or of any of the mechanical processes of illustration which, from an artistic point of view, disfigure so many modern books of travel." In these days of brilliant and accurate illustration, to present with so much enthusiasm this miscellaneous collection of mouldy and antediluvian woodcuts shows delightful assurance. The best, and indeed the only tolerable, things in the lot are Caldecott's slight sketches of figure-subjects in Brittany; the worst are probably Mr. Blackburn's own, though many of his selected cuts press him closely for the preëminence of badness.

In 'The Evolution of Decorative Art' (Macmillan), Mr. Henry Balfour, curator of the ethnological department of the University Museum at Oxford, has produced an interesting and admirable little book. After a description of the earliest works of art known to us (the drawings of the Cave men), he shows that art, at the time they were produced, was already highly developed and was far from its origin. The only means left us for an investigation of the origin of art is the study of the art of primitive and savage races still existing. This study Mr. Balfour takes up and endeavors to trace the successive stages of design. First stage: appreciation and adaptation of natural or accidental peculiarities as ornamental effects. Second stage: reproducing artificially such natural effects. Third stage: variation, conscious or unconscious, through successive copying. Here he calls in the experimental method, and reproduces series of successive copies actually made for him. The extent of final variation from the original design after a dozen or fourteen successive copyings is almost incredible. His illustrations from savage or primitive art of the gradual degradation of would-be realistic designs into meaningless pattern are very striking. His argument on the probable derivation of graphic from plastic art is also clear and, to us, convincing. We heartily recommend the volume to all who are interested in the subject.

We are sorry to note that with vol. vi. the New Series of "Records of the Past" (London: Bagster) comes to an end. We can ill afford to lose this convenient collection of translations of Egyptian and Semitic monuments, and trust that its publication may soon be resumed. The first work in the New Series of the Oriental Translation Fund is Rehatsek's translation of Mirkhond's 'Life of Mohammed (*Rauzat-us-Safa*),' edited by F. F. Arbuthnot, printed and published under the patronage of the Royal Asiatic Society, and sold at 22 Albemarle Street, London. The book is a mine of curious legend and a miracle of pious distortion.

Mr. Albert S. Bolles, author of several well-known books upon our financial history and upon banking, has added to their number one entitled 'Bank Collections' (New York: Homans Publishing Co.). The legal relations arising from transfers of negotiable paper are here stated with fulness and particularity by Mr. Bolles, as they have been developed and confirmed by judicial decisions. There is not much attempt to formulate principles, but almost all contingencies are considered and the cases applicable to them cited, so that the book is likely to be a serviceable guide to bankers and business men in emergencies when counsel is not at hand.

Any work on the English language from the pen of Dr. Henry Sweet is sure to command attention in proportion to the recognized high rank of the author among philologers. The first part of the 'New English Grammar' (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan) is an important contribution to the English students' library; and the publication of a 'Short Historical English Grammar,' containing those sections of the larger work that treat of phonology and morphology, is also very welcome. Neither work, however, is well suited to the needs of the class-room in school or college. The larger edition contains an exasperating introduction, full of interesting and suggestive remarks, but needlessly innovating in its terminology. The chapters on the history of the language, on word-formation, and on the development and decay of inflections are very valuable, but do not always make the necessary distinctions between established facts and the author's theories. Altogether, the smaller book will be useful only in the hands of an expert and accomplished teacher, and the larger book, though every instructor in English and every serious student should possess it, is too unpractical to serve the purposes for which it was written. It is strange that Dr. Sweet should think, as his preface indicates, that the study of such a manual is of practical advantage as a preparation for the study of foreign languages.

The 'History of the English Language,' by A. C. Champneys (Macmillan), is frankly amateurish but very readable. The author has avoided most of the amateur's pitfalls, but has tripped badly now and then. His remark on the Anglo-Saxon instrumental (with a reference to the obsolete work of Helfenstein) is significant of his limitations. One is surprised, too, at finding no mention of standard authorities which even the amateur is bound to know something about before he makes a book on language. Mr. Champneys writes in an agreeable style, but is at times too colloquial, and

now and then repeats himself in a fashion bordering on garrulity. The scholar will find much to object to in his presentation of the subject, but the "general reader" may safely be sent to what is, on the whole, an agreeable little book.

'Mediæval Lore' (London: Elliot Stock) is a reprint, as little modernized as possible, of selected passages from John of Trevisa's English translation (1397) of the well-known mediæval encyclopædia, 'De proprietatibus rerum,' of Bartholomew Anglicus. The choice of passages is based on the value of the work as "one of the most important of the documents by which we may rebuild for ourselves the fabric of mediæval life." The chief headings are science, manners, medicine, geography, and natural history. To each division the editor, Mr. Robert Steele, has prefixed an interesting explanatory note dealing with the general trend of mediæval knowledge on that topic. The preface is by William Morris, who does not neglect an opportunity to refer to "what must now, I would hope, be called the just-passed epoch of intelligence, dominated by Whig politics, and the self-sufficiency of empirical Science." As a whole the volume will be interesting to all who care for the picturesque side of mediæval life; perhaps the more so because the editor's treatment of the original is suggestive, unpretentious, and professedly not exhaustive.

St. Clair Baddeley's 'Queen Joanna I.: An Essay on her Times' (London: Heinemann) is written "solely in the cause of violated truth," with the purpose of portraying the real character of Queen Joanna I. of Naples, a fourteenth-century Mary Stuart. This purpose, the preface informs us, will be fulfilled "if the sultry atmosphere which has been permitted to gather round the name and reputation of this royal lady is cooled or even vivified by one breath of healthy and truthful air." In the hands of a skilled writer and student of history the task might have proved extremely interesting and valuable, for Joanna's career abounded in thrilling episodes, and her relations with the popes in Avignon and Rome, with Hungary, Spain, Sicily, Provence, and North Italy, as well as her own much-tormented kingdom of Naples, make her a not unimportant figure in one of the most critical periods of Italian history. Mr. Baddeley, unfortunately, is not a skilled historian or even a well-trained writer. His style is turgid and cheaply imitative of Carlyle's; his introduction does not introduce; and his method, that of a somewhat disconnected series of essays, destroys what little unity his theme possesses. Nevertheless, the author shows a remarkably detailed knowledge of many parts of an extremely intricate subject.

A very comely new organ of English antiquarianism is *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, published quarterly by Charles J. Clark, 4 Lincoln's Inn Field, London, W. C. Illustrations in three styles adorn No. 1, for March, 1893.

Mr. Waters enlarges his Washington connection not a little in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April, by wills of Watkin, Makepeace, Campian, Light, Hayward, etc. He also publishes the discoveries that may lead to determining the pedigrees of Chad Brown and Giles Corey, as already advertised in this journal. Another well-known New England family, that of Silsbee, and still another, Hall, are extensively exhibited in these "Genealogical Gleanings." The will of John Smithier of Arlington (County of Gloucester) names kinsmen Custis, thus notably associating in England a family name and a place name united in Virginian history. The will of Thomas Callowhill, father of William Penn's second wife, is of interest to Pennsylvanians and to Quakers generally.

Gold having been discovered in considerable quantities on the headwaters of some streams in eastern Nicaragua, the Government sent Dr. Bruno Mierisch to report upon the geology of this still unexplored region. In an interesting account of his expedition in *Petermann's Mitteilungen*, for February, he corrects the common impression that this part of the country is heavily wooded. Great tracts, especially in the neighborhood of the coast, are savannah. The inhabitants are the Mosquito-Indians, living on the coast, among whom are to be found many Jamaica negroes, and the Sumus, the river Indians. The latter are nearly an extinct race, now numbering only a few thousands, though there are numerous evidences of a former great population. Dr. Mierisch writes cautiously of the value of the gold deposits, as there has been but little scientific mining. A large part of the gold is still obtained by washing in a primitive cradle, two men being able in this way to get from a fifth to a half an ounce, and, in very exceptional cases, an ounce a day. The largest nugget found weighed twenty-three ounces. A great obstacle to the development of the mines is the difficulty of obtaining food, the region being almost uninhabited.

Appalachia for February contains a welcome map of New England, showing a selection of mountain-peaks with a view to enabling a person upon any leading summit, mountain, or hill in the district covered, to identify other prominent points within the field of vision. In most cases the heights are subjoined to the names. It appears from the Councillors' report that the Appalachian Club has equipped nine meteorological stations with instruments, under the auspices of the New England Weather Service. This useful work will probably be renewed every year for some time to come.

An address delivered last summer by Prof. William Morris Davis before the American Institute of Instruction at Narragansett Pier has just been added to the list of the Publication Agent of Harvard University, and may be had for a dime. It is entitled 'Geographical Illustrations: Suggestions for teaching Physical Geography, based on the physical features of Southern New England.' The discourse is mainly about Rhode Island, in comparison, however, not only with New England but with the Atlantic coast generally, and is remarkably clear and interesting, and the lecturer's illustrations are hardly missed; but one readily imagines what a field there is here for the lantern as a permanent adjunct of the teaching in our public schools.

An interesting discussion of the project of an enlarged waterway between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic seaboard has lately been published by W. P. Judson of Oswego. The enormous tonnage passing through the canal at Sault Ste. Marie to and from Lake Superior naturally turns attention to the possibility of a future rivalry between rail and waterways, when the latter are made available for ships in which a cargo once loaded at our lake ports may remain until discharged in any other port of the world. The Welland ship-canal and other canals along the St. Lawrence, possessions of Canada, are not sufficient for modern needs, nor are they equipped with modern improvements; hence the need of canals of our own in western New York from Erie to Ontario, and again by the way of Oneida Lake and the Mohawk Valley from Ontario to the Hudson. Their cost is estimated at about a hundred million dollars.

—Of Part VII. of the 'New English Dictionary' (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan) we are enabled to give, in advance of publication, a few particulars. Running from *consignificant* to *crouching*, it registers 7,540 words. Out of this aggregate, 5,414 are Main Words. The Special Combinations explained under the Main Words amount to 936, besides which there is a huge mass of Obvious Combinations, left, judiciously, to avoid waste of space, without explanation. The Subordinate Words and Forms of Words number 1,190. From among the Main Words, 1,208 are marked as having become obsolete, wh le 171 others are designated as alien or else incompletely naturalized. Under *cony*, *cook*, *coolie*, *coomb*, 'a measure of four bushels,' *coomb*, 'a hollow on a hillside or slope,' *coop*, *coot*, *copperas*, *coppice*, *corbel*, *corduroy*, *core*, and *couvade*, to name a few instances where we might name scores, Dr. Murray has, as usual, exhibited proof of his unparalleled thoroughness of research and critical sagacity as an etymologist. The following extract from the forthcoming "Prefatory Note" to Part VII. is of curious interest:

"The influence of historical events on the fortunes of a word finds a remarkable exemplification in the word *Cross*. What Roman, in presence of the ignominious associations that attached to its Latin original, *crux*, and the expresson *I in crucem*, could have conceived that a time would come when *cross* would be one of the great dictionary words of a far greater language than his own; that, besides embracing senses so distinct as 'the instrument of crucifixion,' 'a decoration of an order,' 'a piece of money,' 'an intermixture of breeds,' with nearly thirty other applications, the word would also be an adjective, a verb, an adverb, and a preposition, and, in each of these capacities, form a multitude of compounds and derivatives, of which 284 would require treatment in the Dictionary? It will be seen that the Latin *crux* entered our language by three distinct routes, and in four distinct forms, and that it was the form which came by the most circuitous route that was eventually the survivor."

—The rate of progress at which Dr. Murray and Mr. Bradley are accomplishing their gigantic enterprise is everything that could, in reason, be looked for. Nowhere, in their workmanship, is any trace of precipitation, inequality, or slovenliness perceptible. It is gratifying to observe the appreciation of their merit, and of the importance of the undertaking they are engaged in, that is evinced by the assistance which scholars and experts in every part of the civilized world are rendering them, as also by the steady increase of contributors to their stock of raw materials in the form of quotations, not to speak of others who gratuitously arrange, sort, and sift those materials, or discharge, to the essential relief of the editors, the functions of sub-editors and those of other indispensable subordinates. None but the few who are, as it were, behind the scenes can have any but the vaguest conception of the enormous expenditure of industry and various talent involved in the production of the 'New English Dictionary'—a work which, in time to come, will, without question, be assigned a conspicuous position among the most notable collaboratory achievements of our energetic century.

—Mr. William I. Fletcher's name temporarily supplants Mr. Poole's in the second supplement to 'Poole's Index to Periodical Literature' for the period January 1, 1887–1892 (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In bulk the

new volume matches closely its immediate predecessor, though it has incorporated the thirty-nine volumes of the London *Journal of the Society of Arts* (1852–1891) and the twelve volumes of *Meliora* (1858–1869), never before indexed; the one rich in articles on applied science, the other in sociological topics. Altogether, 1,087 volumes have been indexed, and forty-one periodicals are indexed for the first time, having sprung up in the half decade. Mr. Fletcher remarks on a certain constancy of birth and death in the kind of periodicals fit to be taken cognizance of by the 'Index.' The volume is a mirror of current thought and discussion in the Anglo-Saxon world at least, and of men and events the world over, and for the most part the names of the writers of the articles indexed are revealed. These names have a peculiar interest in the case of obituary notices of eminent persons, as of Lowell and Browning, for instance. The former, by the way, demands a column; the latter, two. Tennyson, not yet departed, has one, and so have Ibsen and Tolstoi. Shakspere, always with us, fills four columns. Byron's centenary created an interest measurable by less than a quarter of a column, while Shelley, on the eve of his centenary, fills three-quarters. Goethe and Darwin run parallel with one column, Lincoln and Emerson with three-fourths; Dickens and Thackeray, Bismarck and Boulanger, with one-half. The revival of interest in Washington's pedigree swells his quota to two columns. The insistence of the Irish question upon settlement is well exhibited in the seven and a half columns allotted it—as many as for Great Britain, nearly as many as for England alone (8). So her despotism and her Siberian sore help to place Russia, with three columns, ahead of Italy. Japan and China are neck and neck with three columns each; and Africa has the same total. The prominence of the woman question (in its broadest sense) shines in seven and a half columns, or as much as labor, railroads, tariff, and taxation combined. Liberal attention is given to libraries, in three columns. Harvard and Oxford Universities are friendly rivals in one column each. And so we might go on; but it is enough to announce that this invaluable guide has been issued.

—We have received from J. B. Lippincott Co. a large octavo volume bearing the following title: 'University Extension.—The History and Theory of Money. By Sidney Sherwood, Ph.D., Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania. Being a Special Course of Twelve Lectures in Finance, with Syllabus and Attendant Discussion, Delivered under the Auspices of the Association Local Centre of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and the Patronage of the Bankers of Philadelphia. With Addresses by Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Hon. William L. Trenholm, late Comptroller of the Currency; Hon. Edward S. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency; Joseph Wharton, Founder of the Wharton School; Prof. Edmund J. James, Ph.D., Wharton School, and President of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching; and Charles Hermon Thomas, M.D., Chairman Association Local Centre; and an Introduction by William H. Rhawn, Chairman of Committee of Bankers.' It may appear superfluous on our part to suggest any extension of a title so universal, but in a work so redolent of the spirit and so suggestive of the advertising skill of the late Postmaster-General of the United States of America, we should have been pleased to have something from John Wanamaker. It is perhaps unnecessary to advise the general public as to publications of this kind, but we should fail of our duty did we not warn those of our readers—if such we have—who are prone to take delight in the weaknesses of their fellow-creatures, that if they pray not to be led into temptation, they must not open this volume. It seems that after every lecture was concluded, general, not to say promiscuous, discussion took place, which discussions were taken down by a stenographer and are here reproduced in full. While we may respect that broad charity which holds one man's opinions upon money and finance to be as good as another's, and listens patiently while "First Gentleman" and "Second Lady" inquire how the existence of a Chinese coin reputed at the Philadelphia Mint to date from B.C. 2354 is to be reconciled with the occurrence of the Deluge in B. C. 2348, or why it is that we do not have money in any degree commensurate with the demand for it, it cannot be denied that scoffers will laugh at these debates with no counterfeited glee. In truth this is University Extension of the "chromo" order, and it is to be feared that such methods will bring the movement into discredit with the judicious by persuading the ignorant that they are improving their minds in engaging in idle gossip. Moreover, the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching should consider if in their mission they do well to sound a trumpet before them.

—No one is more competent than Prof. Emilio Comba to relate the story of the Waldenses, and no story is better worth repetition than that of the heroic struggle which this handful of mountaineers maintained for more than five centuries against the overwhelming forces of the Church supported by the State. As long as men prize the fundamental virtues of human nature—the virtues which go to make up the unconquerable resolution to endure all things in defence of what is believed to be the truth—so long will the vicissitudes of this secular contest, in which the anvil finally wore out the hammer, possess interest not only for the student of history, but also for the ordinary reader. To all who feel interest in a reality which surpasses romance we can recommend the 'Storia dei Valdesi, narrata da Emilio Comba'—a small volume, in which, within the compass of about four hundred pages, the author has compressed the results of a lifetime of work among the original sources. The book has the advantage that the narrative is brought down to the present day, and relates the circumstances through which the hunted refugees of the Alpine valleys now have a college in Florence and a church in Rome itself. If newspaper statements are to be trusted, some two thousand of these mountaineers are making arrangements to emigrate to North Carolina, the progress of the age having rendered unproductive the industries which have hitherto been their support. Prof. Comba's book can be recommended to all who would like to know how much to be welcomed is the accession to our population of these hardy, God-fearing, industrious folk.

—The death, on April 28, of Charles de Mazade removes one of the most prominent French writers of the second class. His career illustrates how favorable in France are the conditions for the success of literary men who have talent but not genius. Born in 1821, he published a volume of poems when he was but little more than twenty years old, and then was drawn into journalism, which, in France, offers a fair field for winning individual renown. Forty years ago he joined the staff of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to which great periodical he contributed several of his more important works, besides a fortnightly summary of political events. A few years ago he reached the goal of his ambition in being elected to the French Academy. He wrote eight or ten historical works, including a defence of Marie Antoinette and Mme. Roland, and biographies of Lamartine, Thiers, Cavour, and Metternich. The last two exhibit fairly his methods and style. His Life of Cavour is still the best short account of the Italian statesman that has appeared, and the same may be said for his Life of Metternich ('Un Chancelier d'Ancien Régime'), which, in a single volume, presents a clear and compact criticism of the policy and character of the Austrian Chancellor. Both of these works are properly monographs rather than histories, and monographs of a kind which until recently had few examples in English or American historical literature. Mazade, indeed, is a good representative of the change that has taken place in France in historical composition. He belongs to the generation which is just closing, and which differs from its predecessor in devoting more attention to the criticism of causes than to the narration of events. That earlier generation was made illustrious by the Thierrys, Mignet, Guizot, Thiers, Martin, and Michelet. The school of monographists has had two most eminent leaders, Renan and Taine, whom we think of as critics rather than as historians. Less distinguished than either of these, Mazade still deserves an honorable place among his contemporaries. His "Chronique de la Quinzaine" in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* was characterized by fairness and sobriety, gave a noteworthy reflection of history in the making, and maintained a uniform literary excellence rare in transient writing.

—The problem of the ultimate source of the Nile seems finally to have reached a solution through the recent explorations of Dr. O. Baumann. Thirty years have elapsed since Speke sent to the Royal Geographical Society of London his famous laconic despatch, "The Nile is settled," announcing the discovery by him of the great equatorial lake Victoria Nyanza, supposed to be the main head-basin of Africa's mighty river. This discovery was followed shortly afterwards by that of a second, seemingly still larger, equatorial lake, the Albert Nyanza, which divided the honors of "Conqueror of the Nile" between Speke and Sir Samuel Baker. The progress of more modern African exploration, while it has served in many ways to bring about a truer knowledge of the mutual relations of these two large lakes than was known to Speke and Baker, and to establish the more positive claims of the Victoria Lake, had not, until Dr. Baumann's journey, answered the still significant question regarding the position of the headwaters of these lakes; in other words, the actual fountain-head of the Nile had yet to be discovered. This is now shown to be, on the eastern face of the "height of land" which closely borders Lake Tanganyika on the northeast, the source of the Kagera, or Ruvuvu, a western, and the most powerful, tributary of the Victoria Nyanza. This position was reached by Dr. Baumann on the 19th of September last. With its source thus placed between the third and fourth parallels of south latitude, the Nile traverses thirty-five degrees of latitude, and becomes a close rival in length of the combined Mississippi-Missouri system of rivers.

BOOKS ABOUT THE STAGE.

The Technique of the Drama: A Statement of the principles involved in the value of dramatic material, in the construction of plays, and in dramatic criticism. By W. T. Price. New York: Brentano's.

Memoirs of the Professional and Social Life of John E. Owens. By his Wife. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

The Drama: Addresses by Henry Irving. New York: Tait, Sons & Co.

La Comédie de Société au XVIII^e Siècle. Par Victor du Bled. Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: F. W. Christern.

De Scribe à Ibsen. Par René Doumic. Paris: Delaplane.

If the number of handbooks rec ently published can be taken as a criterion, there is a widespread interest in the technicalities of the dramatist's art. It is true, unfort unately, that no one of the manuals which profess to show how every man may be his own playwright is really of any value; but then most of the manuals which are provided to teach people how to paint or how to compose music are equally futile. The latest of these guides for the playmaker is Mr. Price's 'Technique of the Drama,' and it is neither better nor worse than Mr. Calmour's, Mr. Archer's, or Mr. Hennequin's. No one of these authors has been able to seize the essential principles of dramatic art and to present them, showing the different modifications imposed on the form of a play by the changing physical conditions of the theatre and by the influence of the masters of stage-craft. It is not easy to show that the "Œdipus" of Sophocles is made in accordance with formulas almost the same as those which governed Hugo in writing "Hernani," Dumas *fils* in writing the "Dame aux Camélias," and Ibsen in writing "Ghosts"; but this is the truth nevertheless. It would be easier to set forth the Scribe formula of playmaking, to note how it was modified by Sardou, to declare how Dumas *fils* simplified it boldly, and to prove that Ibsen carried this simplification a step further yet. In dramaturgic art, in mere technical skill, as shown in "Ghosts," for example, Ibsen is the foremost of living dramatists, surpassing even Dumas *fils*, marvellous as is the technical dexterity of "Francillon," for instance. Real insight into dramatic art Mr. Price has not, and his advice is as likely to do harm as to do good. As we have said more than once before, the rather vulgar book on 'Playmaking,' published at the office of the London *Stage*, and Mr. Julian Magnus's article in *Lippincott's* several years ago, are really of use, for they are practical rather than æsthetic; and two or three chapters of M. Legouvé's 'Soixante ans de Souvenirs' may also be recommended to the 'prentice playwright. It is curious that no one has thought to translate Freytag's 'Technik des Dramas,' with notes applying the German author's suggestions to the English stage. The poorest chapter in Mr. Price's book is that on the "Literature of Dramatic Principle," which is a mere hodge-podge of titles thrown together without order or discrimination. Perhaps its worthlessness can best be indicated by pointing out that it praises Mr. Davenport Adams's 'Dictionary of the Drama,' a work long promised but not yet published!

John E. Owens was a comic actor of much force and originality. His life was well worth telling, and his widow has told it pleasantly and satisfactorily. That the biographer overestimates the importance of her subject is obvious enough, and is, of course, pardonable. The one character by which Owens is now remembered, the character with which he identified himself as he did with no other, is the character of the old Yankee farmer, *Solon Shingle;* but he played all the long line of low comedy parts—*Launcelot Gobbo*, *Dr. Ollapod*, *Paul Pry*, *Major de Boots*, *Dr. Pangloss*—and he played them well. He made his mark also in the *Perkin Middlewick* of "Our Boys," and in the old man *Rogers* of the comedy which Mr. William Gillette made out of Mrs. Burnett's "Esmeralda." Another American character assumed by him with wide approval was the *John Unit* of Mrs. Bateman's "Self," one of the first of American comedies to win popular esteem. The adventures which Owens met with in his efforts to get on the stage and after he had become an actor, and later still when he developed into a wandering star, are very like those recorded in other books of theatrical biography—in which, indeed, there is a very great sameness. But there are not a few amusing anecdotes scattered here and there through the pages of Mrs. Owens's easily written volume. We may note the account (p. 69) of the painting of Naegle's portrait of Edmund Kean, now hanging in the library of The Players in this city.

Mr. Henry Irving's addresses on various theatrical topics have most of them been printed separately, either in this country or in England; but they have now been brought together in a single volume, well printed and enriched by a reproduction of the striking portrait of Mr. Irving by Mr. Whistler. Two of these addresses are on the Art of Acting, as to which Mr. Irving says nothing new, but says aptly and pertinently much that is true and much that needs to be said afresh to every generation. In the main, both of these lectures are pleas for the dignity and honor of the histrionic profession, and they are—as the recent speech of Mr. Jefferson was and as M. Coquelin's many and more brilliant *conférences* are also—to be taken as evidence in behalf of an art often as ill-defended as it is often unwisely attacked. If inferior in wit and in art to M. Coquelin's plea, Mr. Irving's is at least sincere and moderate. The tone of all four addresses is elevated and the manner is winning.

Among the interesting books which are waiting to be written, one of the most entertaining would be 'An Anecdote History of Amateur Theatricals,' and especially the volume devoted to the private performances given in France, from the days when Louis XIV. capered gravely in the ballets of Molière down to the very risky reviews written by the Marquis de Massa for the ladies of the court of Napoleon III. Two or three chapters of this future volume are contained in M. du Bled's recent book on 'La Comédie de Société au XVIII^e Siècle'; but it is not the ideal performance. M. du Bled gossips pleasantly, but rambles overmuch. Yet he outlines for us the theatres organized by the Duchess of Maine, by Mme. de Pompadour, and by Marie Antoinette; he sketches the performances given by the Princes of Clermont and of Orleans; and he tells again the life of Madame de Genlis, who was herself private theatricals personified. M. de Goncourt's 'La Guimard,' as our readers are aware, sheds light on another side of the French amateur theatre of the last century.

The sub-title of 'De Scribe à Ibsen,' "Causeries sur le théâtre contemporain," is more accurate, for the strictly contemporary drama holds by far the largest place in this collection of newspaper articles. M. Doumic's object, he informs the reader, is to indicate the chief changes which have taken place in nineteenth-century dramatic literature, and the tendencies of the most recent plays. It would be going too far to say that he has measurably succeeded, for, to begin with, he accords too little space to Augier and Dumas, the former especially, and he wholly neglects to summarize the conclusions which his examination of the various modern plays has led him to. This might not be so weighty an objection were these conclusions clearly stated in the separate criticisms or in the preface, where he has attempted to "fill the want." The criticisms, however, are strictly of the journalistic order, and lack that precision and ripeness which a careful survey of the works and a comparison of their relative value would have given them. To the reader who desires to know something of recent plays which have attracted attention in France, to gain some knowledge of the plot and an imperfect idea of the drift of the piece, M. Doumic's book will be useful. To the numerous admirers of Sarcey it will come as a proof of the critic's wisdom in refusing to collect and publish his *Temps* articles, on the ground that newspaper criticisms are not the stuff out of which a book may be made. M. Doumic, by recasting his articles, could have made a work as interesting as his 'Portraits d'Écrivains.' We regret that he has not done so.

Personal Reminiscences 1840–1890; including some not hitherto published of Lincoln and the War. By L. E. Chittenden. New York: Richmond, Croscup & Co. 1893.

Mr. Chittenden is a bibliophilist, perhaps a bibliomaniac. His specialty is early books relating to Vermont. There were few of these which he could not capture in a chase of a couple of years. But Sanders's 'Indian Wars' during ten times that period defied his still-baffled and still-renewed endeavors. Some incidents of his hunt for this volume, which was crowned with success in 1874, fill five entertaining pages. Up to that year he had seen only one copy of this "most excessive rarity," and this find, which had been sold at auction for over two hundred dollars, was not for sale. During the last score of years Mr. Chittenden has heard of four other copies, and so is forced to confess that the number in existence is at least six. But he has gratification in believing that all these copies except his own and one other are *imperfect*. Notwithstanding that the 'Indian Wars' is so far from being a unique volume, if a perfect copy were now offered for sale at public auction, there are collectors by the score, in Mr. Chittenden's belief, who would pay for it more than two hundred dollars, and make a profitable investment.

But such a third perfect copy is now before the writer of these lines. Not a leaf, not a word is wanting. The original leather binding is perfect, save cracks at the back. If the leaves are not uncut, they were cut in binding. The only writing in it is a former owner's name, Clary Browne, and a translation of the Latin motto on the title-page. It is cruel to disturb the dignity of well-nigh exclusive possession of a work *ipsâ raritate rarior*, in which Mr. Chittenden has sat for two decades, but he is not a man who would have the truth suppressed. Four hours of railroad from the Columbian Fair will bring him to the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, where he can see what his eyes have never yet beheld, a *third* perfect copy of 'A History of Indian Wars with the First Settlers of the United States, particularly in New England; written in Vermont,' etc. He can there also

handle the identical *Repertory* which, he says, "put him on the track of the history" of Sanders's production. A review in that periodical, according to Mr. Chittenden, drove Sanders or his publishers to make a holocaust of the whole edition except a half-dozen impressions that were beyond their reach. That article was more potent than Lockhart's, or Croker's, which killed Keats but could not constrain him to burn his books. If the mantle of its author, Prof. Hough, could fall on reviewers nowadays, no greater blessing could be vouchsafed to the reading public, for the Sanders compilation is as worthless as rare. Indeed, it seems scarcely possible that Mr. Chittenden can have ever read its 319 pages—no, not even to ascertain that his copy possesses its vaunted completeness. The Madison copy of the *editio princeps* was consulted by Smithsonian officials philologically ten years ago as the only one then known to them.

Mr. Chittenden's Reminiscences will be attractive to men of very different classes. What we have said will satisfy the book hunter that the book is a revelation after his own heart. Vermonters will read it, for it is rich in local color. Lawyers will read it, the old to remember their own tricks of the trade, which they see here painted to the life, and the young that they may learn how to repeat those tricks with equal adroitness from generation to generation. Bankers will read it, for it chronicles many short stories from long experience, to which, if they do not attend with profit, they will surely suffer loss. Lobbyists will read it, for it describes the machinery by which a Third House made the two other branches of a Legislature to be recognized as both of them *lower* houses. Spiritualists will read it, for it portrays new departures and astonishing manifestations in more than one continent. Sportsmen will read it, for it is brimful of their wild joys, camping and tramping, shooting and fishing, on field and mountain, lake and river. No matter whether we hold Judge Lynch to be a good or a bad arbiter, we have in the Reminiscences a new reason for the faith that is in us. Students of political history cannot neglect the chapters on the earliest Free Soil organization, in which our author was one of the six original members. No intelligent man can fail to be glad of an inside view of Chase's financial policy which created those colossal sinews of war that crushed the rebellion. Every one who has handled a greenback and read the name L. E. Chittenden written upon it will be drawn to his book, desirous to know what manner of man he was more fully than can be read in his autograph. The Reminiscences are dedicated to our great advocate at the Bering Sea Convention. Whoever would see him in quite another light than that he shone in as Minister at the British Court will find what he seeks in these pages, more realistically than anywhere else. Through details which Mr. Chittenden, even at this late day, hesitates to give, we see him taming a shrew by pretending to miss his aim in shooting at her—though he was so good a shot that if he saves seals as successfully as he destroyed ducks, every lady in the land will call him blessed. But we behold our diplomat chiefly glorified as "the only native poet who has had enough of the divine afflatus to enshrine Essex Junction in immortal song." Mr. Chittenden's hope was to give his readers the whole of the admirable poem—of which he prints for us only four lines. It would seem that in his view Mr. Phelps's initials (E. J.) will go down to posterity as an abbreviation, not of Edward John, but of Essex Junction.

At least one-fourth of the Reminiscences relates to Lincoln, and never has a more wholesouled, heart-felt, and touching offering been laid on the tomb of one who may have finished his work, yet "whose sun went down while it was yet day." The Bible, which Mr. Chittenden sets forth as the inspiration of Lincoln's style, inspires his own, and preëminently in his indignant refutation of certain specious aspersions.

The Reminiscences, in type, paper, and animus, are as far as possible from those multitudinous works which begin with spoiling our eyes and then go on to spoil our morals. Their shortcomings are so few that we are ashamed to notice them at all. But now and then, as on pages 343, 401, 410, some words must be added and dropped, or sentences are broken-backed. Was the proof-reader drowsy when "breadstuffs was grown," p. 161, passed uncorrected, and when Populonia was misspelled, p. 165? More than one generation of Ballous has conjured with the name of Hosea. In Eli, which Mr. Chittenden substitutes for it (p.335), they will find no open-sesame. The ghost of orthodox Prof. Hough will haunt him for daring to call him of the *straightest* sect (p. 285), when all versions, old and new, print it *straitest*. Cicero and Tacitus would both decline the phrase Mr. Chittenden would pilfer for them from Laberius (p. 136). A button held close to the eye will hide the sun, and so a Florentine said to the writer beside the Arno that he supposed the Mississippi was larger, yet he could not believe it. Mr. Chittenden declares the Adirondacks "loftier than any mountains east of the Father of Waters" (p. 159). New Hampshire and North Carolina are against him, and statistics join hands with them. The highest altitude claimed for Mount Marcy is 5,344 feet, and the same authorities admit for Mount Washington 6,293, and 6,688 for Mitchell's Peak. Mr. Chittenden stumbles on the threshold, misquoting in his preface from Tennyson, notably in the line "Colossal, *glorious*, seen in every land." In what edition can we detect glorious?

Want of space forbids noticing other peccadilloes save one. In this case Mr. Chittenden had too little memory of the time and too much imagination for the fact. He says: "When Cartier, in May, 1535, first reached the rapids above Montreal, he found the soil carpeted with wild flowers. His men sincerely believed they had reached the Flowery Kingdom. They exclaimed, La Chine! La Chine! [China], and [thus] gave a name to the locality which it bears to-day" (p. 196). But what says Parkman, quoting Abbé Faillon? "Some of La Salle's men, refusing to follow him into the far West, returned to La Chine, and the place then received its name in derision of the young adventurer's dream of a westward passage to China," etc. (p. 21). Thus Mr. Chittenden's story is baseless in fact, and he also falls into an anachronism, for La Salle's birth year, 1643, was more than a century after Cartier's voyage.

Analytics of Literature: A Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry. By L. A. Sherman. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THIS is the most complete and typical description we have yet seen of the so-called "scientific" method of instruction in literature. For this method, if we understand Prof. Sherman aright, the advantage is claimed of "bridging the chasm between exceptionally endowed and mediocre minds," and of enabling "students apparently without taste for reading, or capacity to discern common literary excellencies, to appreciate and enjoy poetry as well as the best." The theory on which the method is based seems to be this. First, real appreciation of literature is a matter of the emotions and not of the intellect, and the emotions are hardly developed by the philological and historical methods of instruction now in use; second, the emotional effects and impressions which make up our appreciation of any piece of literature are produced by certain definite means, just as medicinal effects are produced by certain drugs, and these means may be analyzed and measured qualitatively and quantitatively, just as the composition and effectiveness of drugs may be discovered by analysis and experiment. To study literary impressions thus objectively and analytically is to lay the foundation for acute, or at least adequate, subjective criticism. The results of such analyses the author strongly advises the teacher to have exhibited by means of curves, not only because the student thus grasps the subject more easily, but because he develops "a quick sense of forms and qualities, or what one might call literary consciousness." Such curves are those on page 20, where "the range of force, as well as the ratio of force-terms to the whole number of words," in each stanza of Browning's "Count Gismond" is indicated; and those on pp. 284, 285, and 288, illustrating the units of thought and expression in Hooker and Macaulay, and showing the operation of two forces, "one unmistakably centripetal, tending to reduce the sentence to oral proportions, the other centrifugal, answering to the long book-periods of every literature."

In a fashion thus concrete, Prof. Sherman discusses, among other similar matters, the literary sentence-length in English prose, and the coördination, subordination, suppression, and articulation of clauses. A large part of the volume, however, is less "scientific" in character. The art of Shakspere and the art of Browning are treated in a way that reminds one of Mr. Moulton's analysis of the same or similar subjects; and on such topics as art and principles of art, the province of literary art, and the moral uses of art and poetry, Prof. Sherman deserts, it seems to us, the "scientific" method altogether, and indulges himself in interesting, but highly dogmatic, generalizations.

The disadvantages under which the new method labors, if Prof. Sherman's work be typical, are the following. First, we find surprisingly little here that is not already familiar to us from other text-books or other "methods" of teaching. The historical development of sentence-structure, for instance, the force derived from the use of figurative language, the suggestive or connotative power of words, are all comprised, so far as theory goes, in every good college course in rhetoric; nor can we conceive of a study of any masterpiece of any literature that would not of necessity be forced to consider them. Analyses of the style or art of Browning or Shakspere are not easily separable from special courses of reading or instruction dealing with those authors; and the consideration of the laws governing literary taste and the limits and functions of art appertains rather to work in æsthetics or in the history of criticism. Nowhere in Prof. Sherman's treatment do we find topics which would not appropriately be brought to the attention of the student of literature without resorting to the sort of method which he proposes.

Second, it is not easy to conceive of circumstances under which such a system would be useful. It is ostensibly proposed as a means of stimulus for students who have not read much

and do not read well; but such students can scarcely profit by a work the greater part of which presupposes an intimate acquaintance with several literatures, and which offers hasty and unstable generalizations on many matters of criticism. It seems to us as obvious a principle of pedagogics that pupils learn best to appreciate literature by reading it under favorable circumstances and without mastering any preliminary theories of æsthetics, as that the rank and file of a class learn best how to write by being given as much practice as possible, as much criticism as possible, and as little as possible general instruction in the philosophy of expression.

Third, the "scientific" method leaves the way open for a pseudo-scientific jargon. We read that "force in poetry is the enthusiasm of the 'ego' called forth by so near approximation to one of its ideals, as on perception or contemplation of some moral or spiritual excellence. It is the most intimate and unequivocal manifestation of the personality, and transcends all exhibitions of it beside in its effect on other minds" (page 18). Again, "it should be noted here, of course, that the soul's delectation is not quantitatively but only qualitatively complete; otherwise there could be no further aspiration and no advance" (page 109). Such language, which does not unfairly represent the tone of the book before us, must either bewilder the young student or else tempt him into looking at literature in anything but a really scientific fashion; in either case it harms him.

Prof. Sherman's book, in short, though at times extremely suggestive to the teacher and the critic, can scarcely be regarded as of much value for use in the hands of college classes, unless reinforced by the energy and strong personality of a teacher who loves, with all his heart, the literature he teaches. But such a man would stimulate his students by his own character, as Lowell did, rather than by his "method."

Prisoners and Paupers. By Henry M. Boies. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1893.

THE subject to which Mr. Boies draws attention in this book is of the profoundest importance. The treatment of those members of the community who have not the average endowment, and are therefore not allowed to direct their own lives, appeals especially to philanthropists, but the fact that these unfortunate classes are for the most part shamefully, even though ignorantly, maltreated, ought to appeal to every one who possesses a sense of justice. And when it is considered that this maltreatment is due principally to a blind and brutish devotion to the fetish of party, and results in a terrible waste of money and a frightful and wholly unnecessary increase of human degradation and suffering, it certainly seems strange that such protests as are here made should be received with apparent indifference by the public. We need, perhaps, another Mrs. Stowe to arouse us fully to the enormities covered by the decorous names of "charity and correction"; but the facts set forth here ought to be enough by themselves.

It may be laid down in general that most of our penal institutions are of a character to increase the number and further the degradation of criminals, that very many of our public eleemosynary institutions are adapted to accomplish the same results with paupers, and that the proper treatment of both classes has become so far a matter of science as to make it demonstrable that a greatly improved state of affairs could be attained at less than half the cost of the present methods. The evil is not going to cure itself, and moreover it is increasing at a startling rate. Mr. Boies refers to the figures supplied by our last census in partial support of his case, which is unfortunate, as that census is so generally discredited. But he has long been a member of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, and can speak from personal experience of the condition of affairs in that State. According to his statement, the number of criminals has increased during the last decade in Pennsylvania 54 per cent. faster than the population; the cost of county jails more than four times as fast, and the public expenditure upon the general score of charities and correction even faster. It is to be feared that most of our States could make no better showing. But in Great Britain it appears to be established that the number of convicts has largely decreased within twenty years, in spite of the considerable growth of population. Within ten years, according to Mr. Boies, the number of male prisoners has diminished 28 per cent., and the number of female prisoners 45 per cent. Such figures, as a very competent authority, Mr. W. D. Morrison, has recently shown in his book on 'Crime and its Causes,' are apt to be misleading; but as like modifications may be applied to our own statistics, the comparative result may not be affected.

It is not necessary to follow Mr. Boies in his somewhat fanciful suggestions for extinguishing the breed of criminals. It is idle to propose that Government should undertake to deprive any class of human beings of the power of reproduction, or to prevent the union of persons deemed unlikely to beget normal offspring. Such suggestions weaken the cause of reform by furnishing effective reproaches against reformers. So, too, the idea that a tax of $3 a gallon upon alcohol would produce a revenue of $268,000,000 and at the same time diminish the consumption of alcoholic drinks, finds no support in experience. Mr. Boies's case would have been stronger for the omission of these theories; but it is strong enough not to be overcome by their presence. No exception can be taken to his denunciation of the county jails.

"Into them," Mr. Boies declares, "our constabulary and courts hustle ravishers, sodomites, corrupters of youth, murderers, burglars, thieves, drunkards, prostitutes, and all the foul members of society they can lay hands upon, with children convicted of petty larcenies or of incorrigibility, with detained witnesses, and people accused of misdemeanors or crimes not tried. Inside the walls, comfortably housed, clothed, and fed, supplied with tobacco and cards, with promiscuous intercourse permitted during a part, if not all, the day, the professional criminal and the hardened sinner recount their adventures to an interested audience, and delight to initiate the more ignorant into all the mysteries of iniquity. Incarceration here has no deterrent dread for the 'rounder,' while the erring one, confined for a first assault, soon becomes assimilated to his companions and joins the ranks of crime."

Of these extraordinary survivals from a semi-barbarous age there are in our country seventeen thousand and fifty-eight, while there are but forty-four juvenile reformatories. Nineteen States have no such reformatories. It has been computed by Mr. Eugene Smith that by transforming these pest-houses into reformatory institutions such a saving of expense through the reclamation of criminals might be effected as "would be sufficient in a single year to rebuild all the county jails in the United States." The number of reformatories and industrial schools in Great Britain is reckoned at over four hundred, and their growth has been attended with a decrease in the number of prisons and jails from one hundred and thirteen to fifty-six. While our vast area may prevent any considerable reduction in the number of our county jails, there is no excuse for maintaining the system under which they are managed. The destination of all offenders should be the reformatory or the penitentiary—the reformatory for those young in years or young in crime; the penitentiary for the incorrigible. It is an outrage to shut up witnesses with criminals, and those whom the law presumes innocent should not be treated like convicts before they have been convicted. In all cases steady employment should be provided, not so much as a matter of economy as out of justice and mercy.

For particulars as to the abuses existing in our jails and poorhouses, as to the regimen that should prevail in such institutions, and as to penal and reformatory machinery in general, we must refer readers to Mr. Boies's book. He has done well to make this vigorous attempt to arouse public sentiment, and it is to be hoped that he may find his countrymen, generous and just as they have so often shown themselves to be, not insensible to this appeal.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Barine, Arvède. Bernardin de St. Pierre. [Great French Writers.] Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Black, H. C. A Treatise on the Law of Tax Titles. 2d ed., revised and enlarged. St. Paul: West Publishing Co.
Borrow, George. Lavengro. Ward, Lock, Bowden & Co.
Chamier, Daniel. A Manual of Roman Law. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. $1.60.
Chittenden, W. L. Ranch Verses. Putnams. $1.50.
Clarke, H. B. Spanish Literature: An Elementary Handbook. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. $1.60.
Collingwood, W. G. The Life and Work of John Ruskin. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Dickens, Charles. A Christmas Carol. [Riverside Literature Series.] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 15 cents.
Elliott, Sarah B. John Paget. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.
Elton, Charles I. and Mary A. The Great Book-Collectors. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.; New York: Scribners. $2.50.
Ferrier, Miss. Destiny. 2 vols. Boston: Roberts Bros. $2.50.
Fitch, Anna M. The Loves of Paul Finley. Putnams. $1.
Fletcher, W. I. Poole's Index to Periodical Literature. Second Supplement. Jan., 1887—Jan., 1892. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $8.
Ford, P. L. The Writings of Thomas Jefferson. Vol. I. Putnams.
Homes in City and Country. Scribners. $2.
Hudson, T. J. The Law of Psychic Phenomena. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
Jerrold, Walter. W. E. Gladstone, England's Great Commoner. F. H. Revell Co. 75 cents.
Kilbon, G. B. Elementary Woodwork. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.
Kinley, David. The Independent Treasury of the United States. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.
Ohnet, Georges. Antoinette; or, The Marl-Pit Mystery. Worthington Co. 25 cents.
Phelps, Elizabeth S. Donald Marcy. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Philanthropy and Social Progress. Seven Essays. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.
Sheppard, Elizabeth. Counterparts; or, The Cross of Love. 2 vols. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.
Sienkiewicz, Henryk. Without Dogma: A Novel of Modern Poland. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.
Skeat, Prof. W. W. Chaucer's House of Fame. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. $1.10.
Smith, Gen. W. F. From Chattanooga to Petersburg under Generals Grant and Butler. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Smith, Rev. F. The Canary: Its Varieties, Management and Breeding. F. Warne & Co. $1.
Snider, D. J. The Shakspearian Drama: A Commentary. 3 vols. St. Louis: Sigma Publishing Co.
Spurgeon, Rev. C. H. The Gospel of the Kingdom. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.
Stevenson, F. S. Historic Personality. Macmillan. $1.25.
Ten Brink, Prof. Bernhard. Shakspere: Fünf Vorlesungen. Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner.
The Riverside Primer and Reader. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 25 cents.
Thomas, Annie. Utterly Mistaken. Cassell. $1.
Tiffany, F. B. Death by Wrongful Act. St. Paul: West Publishing Co.
Travers, Graham. Mona Maclean, Medical Student. Appletons.
Turnbull, Mrs. Lawrence. Val-Maria: A Romance of the Time of Napoleon I. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
Underwood, F. H. The Poet and the Man: Recollections and Appreciations of James Russell Lowell. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.
Varigny, C. de. La Femme aux Etats-Unis. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Warren, J. L., Lord de Tabley. Poems Dramatic and Lyrical. London: Elkin Mathews & John Lane; New York: Macmillan. $2.75.
Wilkins, Eva. Descriptive Geography Taught by Means of Map Drawing. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.50.
Winslow, Helen M. Salome Shepard, Reformer. Boston: *Arena* Publishing Co.
Winter, William. Shadows of the Stage. Second Series. Macmillan.

MAY

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

ARTICLES—Herbart and Pestalozzi Compared, W. T. Harris; The Real Ground for State Control of Schools, G. H. Howison; Horace Mann and the Revival of Education in Mass., George H. Martin; A Working Basis for the Correlation of Studies, Charles De Garmo; The Pedagogical Value of Number Forms—a Study, Adelia R. Hornbrook.
EDUCATION IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS—The Teaching of Greek, John Stuart Blackie; The Teaching of Mathematics, W. H. H. Hudson.
DISCUSSIONS—The New Jersey Parochial Free-School Bill. Addison B. Poland; Changes in Nerve Cells, George W. Peckham.
REVIEWS, EDITORIALS.
$3.00 a year (monthly excepting July and August); 35 cents a number.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

MAINE COAST.

LANDS at and around CAPE ROSIER and Castine, Me., on this boldest and most beautiful section of Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Mt. Desert—southwesterly exposures, fine harbor fronts, bold rocks, beaches, and fine trees, broad views of mountains and islands, extended drives along the shore and among the hills, new wharves, and good daily connection by boat and rail. These lands are offered at low prices to persons intending to build and occupy. A very few hundred dollars will buy a fine high shore lot of several acres. Several tracts of from 20 to 50 acres are offered at low prices. Send for descriptive pamphlet and further details to

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

MILTON, MASS.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—In this most beautiful suburb of Boston—near the Blue Hills. A charming modern cottage of 10 rooms, very tastefully furnished; stable, with coachman's room, and ample land; within 10 minutes' walk of R. R. station; 20 minutes by train from Boston. Address

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ISLESBORO, ME.

TO LET—for the summer—A cottage of 10 rooms fully furnished; stable, boat-house, and ample grounds; most beautiful views of bays, islands, and mountains; within a short distance of Islesboro Inn and Steamboat Landing; rent $375.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ADIRONDACKS.

TO LET, furnished, at Lake Placid, a most beautifully situated cottage of 8 rooms, commanding an extended view of mountains and lakes, with grounds running to the water. Rent low.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

THE SEASIDE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, at Pigeon Cove, Mass.—Charmingly situated house of 11 rooms. Stable; furnished; superb view of ocean.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.

YALE MIXTURE.

Made by MARBURG BROS.

A Delightful Blend of
St. James Parish, Louisiana Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand, "Pickings."

PENINSULA.

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful peninsulas on the Maine Coast, situated on Penobscot Bay. This property is nearly a mile in length, and comprises 100 acres of land. Controls on its inner side a landlocked harbor with deep water for its whole length, has fine views of the mountains, and the land is wonderfully diversified, comprising fine cliffs, ravines, hills, beaches, green slopes, woods, and uninterrupted view across the open sea.

It is within an hour's sail by steamboats plying several times daily from the railroad terminus to Rockland, where there is excellent day and night Pullman car service from Boston.

Price, $3,500.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

IRON BOUND ISLAND.

ON FRENCHMAN'S BAY.—For Sale—A very attractive furnished cottage of 14 rooms, situated at the summit of this large and beautiful island, directly opposite to and within 2 miles of Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert. Will be sold at a low price to settle an estate. An exceptional opportunity for a gentleman wanting a retired position with the most beautiful views on the Atlantic Coast, or for a small summer club.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

CONCORD, MASS.

TO LET, furnished, for the summer—"The Old Manse." This well-known and charming old-fashioned mansion, with gardens and grounds running to the river, will be let for a low rental. Can be seen only by special arrangement with

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

Economic History Since 1763.

Selections illustrating Economic History since the Seven Years' War. Compiled by BENJAMIN RAND, Ph.D. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo, pp. 567, $3.00.

"Dr. Rand enables any student of the wonderful industrial changes of the last 127 years to derive from the very best authorities a thoroughly trustworthy outline of the economic and financial development."—*The Literary World.*

JOHN WILSON & SON,
UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

PROOF-REVISING AND INDEXING.—G. E. BIVER, 835 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the *F. Crosby Co.,*
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature. *56 West 25th St., New York.*

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

FOR SALE.

CHETOLA (Place of Peaceful Rest).

On north end of Islesboro, Penobscot Bay, Maine. Thirty miles beautiful shore visible; steamers stop twice each way daily. Seven-room cottage; twelve-foot piazza on three sides; stable; one acre ground, mostly lawn; surrounded, three sides, by grove of spruce and birches, commanding site, fifty feet above water. $2,500. Photographs on application.
Address 87 Adelbert Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

WORLD'S FAIR.

First-class accommodations for individuals and large parties. House in perfect sanitary condition.
For further particulars, address
P. C. HAY,
2535 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

EUROPE. A lady, well connected, and of extended experience in travel abroad, desires position as travelling companion or chaperone. Address COMPANION, care A. DE POTTER, 1122 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation.*

WANTED.—Quarterly Journal of Economics, Jan., 1887, Jan., 1888, or first, two, three, or four vols. complete. H. E. MILLS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JUST READY:

A NEW LAW BOOK ON THE VERY IMPORTANT TOPIC OF

PERSONAL INJURIES.

Including also Death by Negligence of Railroads and Other Corporations, and the Subject of Employers' Liability.

The Civil Liability for Personal Injuries Arising Out of Negligence.

By HENRY F. BUSWELL, author of 'The Law of Insanity,' 'Limitations and Adverse Possession,' etc.

One volume, 8vo, law sheep. Price, $5.50 *net.*

ALTHOUGH a subject of vital and immediate interest to the whole people of the United States, and a topic of litigation constantly coming before all the Courts, the law of "Personal Injuries" has hitherto received but meagre treatment at the hands of law-text writers, and the treatise here announced is the first special and separate treatment of this important subject offered to the profession.

A special text-book upon the law of Injuries to the Person now, however, possesses the great advantage of embodying important matter, which had not, some years ago, found its way into the decisions of the Courts and the statute law. The increase of population, the multiplicity of inventions, and the immense amount of travel throughout the United States combine to-day to render the subject one of greater importance and of more widespread interest than ever before, and make it possible to include within its discussion a large number of important questions which it would not have been necessary to treat of some years since, or which could not have been written of with such fullness and with such definitiveness as in the present work.

Among the important topics which are treated of in the work are:

Common-Law Actions by One for Injury to Another, and Statutory Actions in behalf of Deceased Persons or their Representatives.

Parties Defendant, *including Master for Acts of Servants or Agents; Passenger Carriers, Public Officers, Municipal Corporations, Owners and Occupants of Land, and Owners of Leased Property.*

Negligence on the Part of the Defendant, *including Negligence of Owners or Keepers of Animals, the Custody and Control of Dangerous Articles, and Physicians.*

Negligence on the Part of the Plaintiff, *including Persons under Disability, Infants and their Parents or Guardians, Employees, Passengers, Travellers on Highways, and Negligence at Railway Crossings.*

Liability of Municipalities as to Ways, *including Defects in Highways, Notice to the Defendant, Abutting Owners, and Respective Duties and Liabilities of Municipality and Third Parties.*

The Master's Obligation to His Employees, *including the Provision of Suitable Places, Appliances, and Agents, the Obligation to Instruct Employee, the Doctrine of Employee's Risk, Injuries Caused by the Negligence of the Plaintiff's Fellow-Servant, and a treatment of the Subject of Liability of Employer, extended by Statute.*

CASES CITED.—The author has cited a very large number of important decisions. Notwithstanding the fact that he has confined his citations to cases which illustrate the principles of the law, avoiding those which are merely cumulative, there are nearly three thousand five hundred cases cited in the work.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.—This very important question **occupies nearly one-third of the whole book.** In regard to the rule of liability as modified by the existence of the relation of employer and employee, Mr. BUSWELL says: "Upon this branch of the general subject, the tendency of the late leading decisions in the United States has been to modify the somewhat narrow interpretation of the common law, in favor of the master, expressed in certain leading English cases." This renders the portion of the work devoted to this question of special interest and value.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

254 Washington St., Boston.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

NEW YORK AND LONDON,

HAVE NOW READY:

VERTEBRATE EMBRYOLOGY.

A text-book for students and practitioners. By A. MILNES MARSHALL, M.D., F.R.S., Beyer Professor of Zoölogy in Owens College, author of 'A Junior Course in Practical Zoölogy.' Large octavo. 700 pages, with over 250 Illustrations. $6.00.

A New Edition of

A JUNIOR COURSE IN PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.

By A. MILNES MARSHALL and C. H. HURST. With 48 woodcuts. Octavo, $3.50.

This book has been received with cordial commendation by leading instructors on both sides of the Atlantic.

ELEMENTS OF MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.

With practical instructions for the performance of experiments and the construction of cheap apparatus. By JOHN ANGELL, F.C.S., Head-master Manchester Mechanics' Institution. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 16mo, illustrated, $1.00.

Of this practical little manual, over 100,000 copies have been sold.

Ready May 2.

OUTLINES OF ROMAN HISTORY.

By HENRY F. PELHAM, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford. Large 12mo, with maps, $1.75.

This work has been planned more particularly to meet the requirements of higher-grade students and reading-classes.

Special terms to instructors on copies for examination, and on supplies for first introduction.

Catalogue of Educational Publications sent on application.

Views and Paintings

of

SWITZERLAND

Original Photographs by CHARNOUX, of Geneva.

MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED, IN ALL SIZES.

See our Catalogue of FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHS of the

Views and Paintings of Europe.

Mailed for 10 cents.

Braun's Carbon Prints always in stock.

C. H. Dunton & Co., 136 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

GERMANIA

A monthly magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature, is highly recommended by college professors and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist the student of German, and to interest him in his pursuit." Its BEGINNER'S CORNER furnishes every year a complete and interesting course in German Grammar. $2 a year; single copies, 20 cents. P. O. Box 151, Manchester, N. H.

LANGUAGES French, German, Spanish, Italian

Actually Spoken and Mastered in Ten Weeks without leaving your homes by Dr. Rosenthal's Meisterschaft System. 550th Thousand. Pupils taught as if actually in the presence of the teacher. MASTERED for members. Terms for each Language. All questions answered and all exercises corrected free of charge. Specimen Copies, Part I, 25 cents. Send for Circulars.

The Meisterschaft Publishing Co.

No. 196 SUMMER STREET, Boston, Mass.

IN 10 WEEKS.

READY IN JUNE.

BRANDT'S GERMAN GRAMMAR.

SIXTH EDITION, with an Appendix, containing full Inflections and a List of Strong and Irregular Verbs.

BRANDT'S GERMAN READER.

THIRD EDITION. Carefully revised.

ALLYN & BACON, BOSTON, MASS.

PROFESSOR TOTTEN'S WRITINGS

have been grossly misrepresented by the Public Press. You have probably never seen a good word said for him! *Must there not be another side to such a matter?* He believes in the Bible as written; in the Public School as established; and in Anglo-Saxon principles as inherited! His enemies are the **Three Great Perils** which threaten our land! Will you not, for very fairness' sake, examine his words of warning for yourself? We are his sole publishers. Send stamp for circulars, or 50 cts. for a sample volume. We conjure all those who hold American traditions sacred to give this fearless author a preliminary hearing without the medium of any third party.

OUR RACE PUBLISHING CO.,

37 Benedict Building, New Haven, Conn.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Practical Business Book-keeping

IN DOUBLE ENTRY.

By MANSON SEAVY, Instructor in Book-keeping, English High School, Boston.

For Grammar Schools, High Schools, Academies, and for private use.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

Analytics of Literature.

A Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry.

By L. A. SHERMAN, Prof. of English Lit. in the Univ. of Nebraska. 12mo, cloth, xx+468 pages. By mail, postpaid, $1.40.

GINN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

FRENCH

BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES. 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

FRENCH.

'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools. One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

BURR'S LIBRARY INDEX.

FOR INDEXING SUBJECTS, TO AID THE STUDENT, SCHOLAR, CLERGYMAN, LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, EDITOR, AUTHOR, TEACHER, AND ALL LOVERS OF BOOKS.

All Words and Names are indexed by the first TWO letters, with nearly 400 divisions of the Alphabet, printed in Thumbholes cut in the edges of the leaves,
Opened instantly at any combination by the use of one hand!
An Index to information for immediate or future use.

Write for Descriptive Circular and price.

THE BURR INDEX COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, HARTFORD, CONN.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Ladies' and Children's
FURNISHING DEPT.

LADIES' INDIA SILK WRAPPERS, LADIES' FLANNEL, CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK WRAPPERS,

LADIES' SILK SKIRTS AND WAISTS,

Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

Ladies' and Children's

PARIS UNDERWEAR.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Dresses, Spring Coats, Capes, Mackintoshes, and Storm Coats.

Broadway & 19th st.

NEW YORK.

REMOVAL.

Our Main Retail Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED

TO

176 FIFTH AVE.,

NEAR 23D ST.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co.

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans
Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

To receive the current numbers in a convenient (temporary) form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with THE NATION stamped on the side in gold. Holds about one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 75 cents.

Castaigne's Magnificent Pictures of THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS are in the

MAY CENTURY

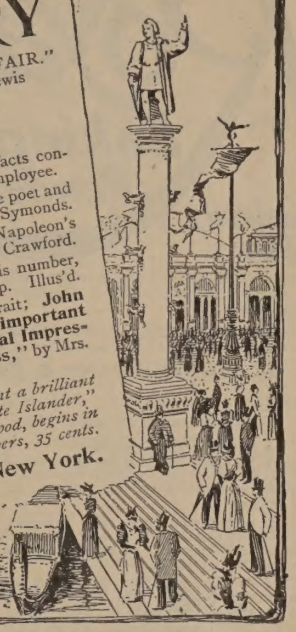
Illustrating Mrs. Van Rensselaer's article "AT THE FAIR." "Decorative Painting at the World's Fair," by W. Lewis Fraser, and "The White City," a poem by R. W. Gilder, also appear in this number.

OTHER CONTENTS INCLUDE:

An Inside View of the Pension Bureau. Interesting facts concerning the administration of the Pension Office, by an employee. **Recollections of Lord Tennyson:** An evening with the poet and Gladstone, their conversation, etc. By John Addington Symonds. **Joseph Bonaparte in Bordentown,** with portrait. Napoleon's brother in America. An interesting article by F. Marion Crawford. **A Story by Thomas Bailey Aldrich,** complete in this number, and Part I. of a two-part story by William Henry Bishop. Illus'd. **Reminiscences of Artemus Ward,** with new portrait; **John Muir, the California Naturalist; first of an important series on the American Workingman; Personal Impressions of Nicaragua; "The Queen and the Duchess,"** by Mrs. Oliphant; **"Salvini's Reminiscences,"** etc.

The Summer numbers of THE CENTURY *will present a brilliant array of choice fiction by leading writers. "The White Islander," a stirring four-part story by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, begins in June. . . . Yearly subscriptions, $4.00; single numbers, 35 cents.*

THE CENTURY CO., 33 E. 17th St., New York.



Your Reputation as a Person of Taste may Depend upon

the *exterior* of your house. Comparatively few people ever see the *interior.*

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains

add more to the beauty of a house than any other article of exterior use or adornment.

Send 6c. postage for Samples on Wood, Sketches, and Color Studies.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer

71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

SARGENT'S

BALL BEARING ROTARY BOOKCASES.

The above are two of many styles. We cover every demand for home or office use. Special styles for the CENTURY DICTIONARY and Encyclopædias. Illustrated catalogues free. Address SARGENT MFG. CO., either 814 Broadway, New York, or factory, Muskegon, Mich. Quote the *Nation.*

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St. Washington, 817 Market Space.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

MEMORIAL TABLETS

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

THE BEST INVESTMENT
6% AND 7% REAL ESTATE LOANS.

Lead and zinc mines in Missouri present a choice field. Write for full particulars to HORACE B. MARTIN, Carthage, Mo.

WATER CLOSETS

A noisy one is an abomination. A quiet one, if sanitarily secure, is a comfort. Our "Nautilus" will suit you. Write for Catalogue.
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net*.

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net*. [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net*.]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great [illegible]ary. German-English, 1 vol. English-Germa[illegible]3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; ha[illegible] $18.00

PERTHES'S Pocket A[illegible]nt Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas o[illegible]natomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of [illegible]ors. at 50 cts.

Public Library F

LONDON. NEW YORK. [illegible]EIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligations to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South 9th Street,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS. Brentano's new Catalogue of Old and Rare Books, just published, will be mailed, postpaid, upon request. Attention is called to this very interesting collection. BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Numbers, Vols., and sets of the *Nation*. Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Our Canal.

It will take a year or two to get water where we begin to sell; then ready for settlers.

Dry land is of little account in Southern California, it stretches away for miles, as rich and right as land can be.

But water is precious; no rain to speak of falls. Irrigation is better than rain; the farmer gets it when and where he wants it. Vegetation exceeds belief—a three-year-old fig-tree five inches through! The warmth of the air and soil develops exceeding richness in fruits and nuts.

A little land with water is wealth. We shall have the water; the land is waiting. We want a share of our stock in every neighborhood; $50 a share will be worth $1,000 within ten years if we make no mistakes. Let us send you a pamphlet with map.

THE COLORADO RIVER IRRIGATION CO.
66 Broad Street, New York.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importers of Foreign Books, Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
and
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Send for Price-Lists.

WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,

United Charities Building,
4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just issued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

Abraham Lincoln.

In the Series of American Statesmen. By JOHN T. MORSE, Jr. With a portrait and map. 2 vols. 16mo, $2.50. The same in Library style, bound in smooth red cloth, $2.50. An excellent work illustrating Lincoln's marvellous wisdom, good sense, sagacity, freedom from passion, comprehensive patriotism, all dominated by a lofty moral purpose.

The Life and Work of John Ruskin.

By W. G. COLLINGWOOD. With Portraits and other Illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo, $5.00. A biography of this illustrious man by one who was for many years Mr. Ruskin's private secretary. It contains letters by Ruskin, Carlyle, Browning, with much other new matter, and will be most welcome to all who appreciate Ruskin's unique greatness.

Tools and the Man.

A book of great importance and interest, discussing Property and Industry under the Christian Law—including Labor, Competition, Coöperation, and Socialism, by Rev. Dr. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, author of "Applied Christianity," "The Lord's Prayer," and "Who Wrote the Bible?" $1.25.

Greek Poets in English Verse.

Edited by WM. H. APPLETON, Professor in Swarthmore College. 12mo, $1.50. An admirable collection of the best translations of the best Greek poems from Homer, Hesiod, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Theocritus, Aristophanes, Anacreon, Sappho, and others.

Horatian Echoes.

Excellent translations of eighty-seven of the Odes of Horace. By JOHN O. SARGENT. With a Biographical Sketch of Mr. Sargent, and an Introduction by Dr. HOLMES. 12mo, $1.50.

Donald Marcy.

A story of college life, full of energy and enthusiasm, deepening in character as responsibilities arise; a story of much power and interest. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. $1.25.

A Cathedral Courtship,

and Penelope's English Experiences. Two very bright and entertaining stories, by KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, author of "The Birds' Christmas Carol," "Timothy's Quest," etc. With Illustrations. 16mo, $1.00.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

Copy Your Letters.

Our books do it in ½-minute for ½-cent. No press, no moist cloth, etc., no trouble. 75 cents up. Try one.

G. HOLZAPFEL, Fredericksburg, Pa.

Nuggets for Bibliophiles

Is the title of a Catalogue of Rare Books, which will be sent you for stamp by WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 22 East 16th St., New York.

BOOKS WANTED.—*EXECUTORS* and others having libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser by addressing FRANCIS P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., New York.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1454. THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

MACMILLAN & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

Uniform with the 10-volume Edition of Jane Austen's Works.

THE NOVELS AND POEMS OF CHARLOTTE, EMILY, AND ANNE BRONTE.

In 12 volumes, 16mo, with Portrait and 36 Illustrations in Photogravure after Drawings by H. S. GREIG. Now Ready. Volumes 1 and 2, **JANE EYRE.** $1.00 each.

Mr. William Winter's New Book.

Shadows of the Stage.

SECOND SERIES.

18mo, cloth, gilt top, 75 cents.

*** Also large-paper limited edition, $2.00.

"The reader is thrilled almost into the belief that he himself has seen and heard these great ones, so illuminating is the touch of this biographer How fine are his discriminations; how kindly is his severest censure."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Mr. Winter's exquisite style lends a charm to every page of the 'Shadows,' and there are many passages of analytical criticism that make it a valuable contribution to stage literature "—*Dramatic Mirror.*

By the same Author.

Shadows of the Stage.

First Series 18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

Shakespeare's England.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

Gray Days and Gold.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

Old Shrines and Ivy.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

George William Curtis.

With Portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"A fragrant tribute that now, embalmed between the covers of a book, will shed lasting sweetness."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Now Ready. A New Book by F. Marion Crawford.

The Novel. What It Is.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD, author of "Children of the King," "Saracinesca," etc., etc. Uniform with the pocket edition of William Winter's Works. With photogravure portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

*** Also a large-paper limited edition. 12mo, $2 00.

Now Ready. Second Edition 16mo, $1.25. Collected Edition of the

Poems of William Watson.

16mo, cloth, $1.25 Also limited large-paper edition, printed on English hand-made paper. Only 100 copies for sale. $3 50

*** In addition to Mr. Watson's latest poems, this volume contains all the poems included in the volume entitled "The Prince Quest, and Other Tales," a small edition of which was published in 1884.

By the same Author.

The Eloping Angels.

16mo, Cloth, 75 cents.

"Mr. Watson calls his poem a caprice. It has serious places, and it contains some admirable lines."—*Spectator.*

Just Published. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Verbum Dei.

The Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1893. By ROBERT F. HORTON, M.A., author of "Revelation and the Bible," etc. 12mo, $1.50.

"As a preacher he is certainly one of the strongest and ablest, if not *the* strongest and ablest, of the preachers whom we have been glad to welcome occasionally from England. His thought is deep, though clothed in the plainest Anglo-Saxon; and his diction is elegant and refined. His mind is of a strongly logical cast, welding his thought into an unbreakable chain."—*Zion's Herald.*

By the same Author.

Revelation and the Bible.

12mo, cloth, $2.00.

"Mr. Horton is both interesting and instructive in his careful and luminous exposition."—*Daily Telegraph.*

Just Published. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

Survivals in Christianity.

Studies in the Theology of Divine Immanence. By the REV. CHARLES JAMES WOOD. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"We can heartily commend Mr. Wood's volume. He has read widely and appreciatively. The style is easy and attractive, and the seriousness of the subject is lightened by numerous apposite poetic quotations."—*Daily Plain Dealer.*

Now Ready. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

The World of the Unseen.

An Essay on the Relation of the Higher Space and Things Eternal. By the Rev. A. WILLINK. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Just Published. Third Edition. 12mo, cloth, $2.50.

An Introduction to the Study of Dante.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS, author of "Our Tour in the Swiss Highlands." Third Edition, 12mo, $2 50.

Just Ready, in 1 Vol. Demy 8vo, cloth.

The Life and Letters of Madame de Krudener.

By CLARENCE FORD. Illustrated with Portraits of Madame de Krudener and the Emperor Alexander I. 8vo, cloth, $4.50.

Now Ready. New Edition, with Additions. Vol. I. $1.50.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys.

With Lord Braybrooke's Notes. Edited, with Additions, by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. Vol. I., $1.50.

*** Also Large-paper Edition, Limited Edition, $5. This edition sold only in sets.

NEW NOVELS.

Just Ready. 12mo. $1.00.

The Great Chin Episode.

By PAUL CUSHING, Author of "Cut by His Own Diamond," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Strolling Players.

A HARMONY OF CONTRASTS. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE and CHRISTABEL R. COLERIDGE. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The Odd Women.

By GEORGE GISSING, author of "Denzil Quarrier," "The Nether World," etc. 12mo, $1 00.

". . . Mr. Gissing has written a strong and impressive book—a book, indeed, that has in it the force of genuine realism. The story as a story is close knit, pulsating with life and free from conventional situations; and, without deliberate didactic purpose, it inculcates a lesson that this generation ought by all means to heed."—*Boston Beacon.*

By the same Author.

Denzil Quarrier.

12mo, $1.00

"Interesting on account of the artistic way in which the plot is unfolded."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

By F. Marion Crawford.

Paul Patoff.

New and revised edition. 12mo, $1.00.

To Leeward.

New edition, largely revised. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

In the uniform edition of Mr. Crawford's novels.

The Real Thing, and Other Stories.

By HENRY JAMES, author of "The Lesson of the Master," etc. 12mo, $1.00.

"Mr. James has never written with greater penetration than in these later tales and never with more consummate art. . . . It is an artist's work through and through, and one feels that beneath its perfection of form this little masterpiece embodies its author's earnest æsthetic convictions "—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Marplot.

By SIDNEY R. LYSAGHT. 12mo, $1.00.

"The story is extremely interesting. It is fresh, it is unhackneyed, it is full of fine touches, it is strongly individualistic. There is promise of work of genuine power in it. The vein of irony that runs through the whole book reminds one distinctly of George Meredith, but the book itself in idea and form is entirely free from the imitative element."—*Christian Union.*

Book Reviews, a Monthly Journal devoted to New and Current Publications. Price, 5 cents. Yearly Subscription, 50 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 337

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

An Emancipation Proclamation 340
The Turning-Point of the Paris Arbitration 340
"Reasonable Publicity" 341
Mr. James Bryce and His Duchy 342
Lunar Craters 342

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Town Government on Cape Cod 343
After the Second Reading 345

CORRESPONDENCE:

Sickles at Gettysburg 346
A Reminiscence of General Jackson 346
Newspaper Pictures 346

NOTES 347

REVIEWS:

Human Embryology 349
Mrs. Oliphant's Victorian Age 351
Wanderings by Southern Waters 352
The Story of a Cavalry Regiment 352
The Unmarried Woman 352

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 353

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.

Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—	
4 insertions	5 per cent.
8 "	10 "
13 "	12½ "
26 "	15 "
39 "	20 "
52 "	25 "

AMOUNT—	
$100 within a year	10 per cent.
250 " "	12½ "
500 " "	15 "
750 " "	20 "
1,000 " "	25 "
1,500 " "	30 "
2,000 " "	33⅓ "

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,021 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.—Resident pupils limited to sixteen. Terms: $500. Principals, Mrs. G. A. CASWELL, Miss M. H. STROUT.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

A FEW BOYS FOR THE SUMMER will be received at my home on L. I. Sound. Many attractions. JOSEPH H. SPERRY, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, 56 Hillhouse Avenue.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—WEST END INSTITUTE. Mrs. Cady and Miss Cady, Principals. Prescribed and Elective Courses of Study, or College Preparatory Course. Circulars. Early application necessary.

CONNECTICUT, Pomfret Centre.

THE MISSES VINTON'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Thursday, October 5. Number limited.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH. French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington,

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.—For copies of new Catalogue, containing a description of Lecture Courses in the College, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Law School, the Corcoran Scientific School, and the newly-erected School of Graduate Studies, address JAMES C. WELLING, Pres't.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Founded by Miss S. N. Randolph of Virginia,
1214 EUTAW PLACE,
Near Druid Hill Park.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 706 Saint Paul St.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, English, French, and German School for Girls, Mrs. JULIA R. TUTWILER, Principal, will reopen September 27. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Students prepared for college.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 252 Marlboro' St.

MISS CLAGETT'S HOME AND DAY School for Girls reopens October 3. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. Donald, Trinity Church; President Walker, Institute Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMnastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury Street.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Oct. 3, 1893. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY and Family School for Boys. Fits for College. Physical Laboratory. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PREpares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business. Individual teaching. Laboratories. The 50 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.
Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. New laboratories with electrical plant. All buildings heated by steam. Fall term opens September 7, 1893. Address Rev. WILLIAM GALLAGHER, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell.

THE ROGERS HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ELIZA P. UNDERHILL, M.A.,
Principal.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—17 MILES from Boston. Boarding and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893.
Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women.
Reference: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

*ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATO*ry and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

*WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC IN*STITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

STANLEY HALL, A BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. 14 instructors—9 resident, 117 students. Full courses in Music, Art, Languages. Two years beyond College Preparatory Courses. Offers scholarship (value $400) to Bryn Mawr College. For catalogue, address Miss OLIVE ADELE EVERS, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Manlius.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR, by St. John's Military School, via the Great Lakes. Organized as Cadets of a ship-of-war. Limited number may join. June 27 to July 27. Apply for terms.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.
References:
The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha;
The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City;
The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College:
The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NEW YORK CITY, 19 and 21 East 14th Street.

*SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE ME*tropolian College of Music opens July 5, 1893. Boarding accommodations. All advantages of the regular season retained. Dudley Buck, President.
Address H. W. GREENE,
Sec'y and Treas.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Courses include all studies required at American and English University entrance examinations.
30th year begins October 3, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 and 34 East 57th St.

*MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMP*SON'S Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Thursday, October 5, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 119th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON.—French and English School. Resident pupils.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893. Applications should be made early.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

*RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR*atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Girls, Liddesdale Place, Avondale. Family limited. Circulars sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE—A COLLEGE for Women.—Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, Hebrew, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $525) in Greek, Latin, English, German, and Teutonic Philology, Romance Languages, Mathematics, History, Chemistry, and Biology. A fourth Hall of Residence will, it is hoped, be opened in the autumn, and will accommodate all applicants for admission.
For Program address as above.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

MISS BALDWIN'S DAY, BOARDING, and College Preparatory School for Girls reopens September 26. For circular, address
MISS FLORENCE BALDWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Germantown.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—ESTABLISHED in 1885, chartered in 1887. Ninth year begins September 28, 1893.

The school property is one of the finest in Philadelphia, comprising elegant buildings, large grounds, and complete equipment for instruction and physical training. Six masters and three other teachers during the past year. Native masters for French and German.

Graduates of the school have won high honors and prizes at Princeton this year, including the George W. Childs prize for best entrance examination (classical) in Philadelphia.

Provision is now made for a limited number of resident pupils.

Reference may be made to Provost Pepper, University of Pennsylvania, and President Patton of Princeton.

For register and full information, address
GEORGE A. PERRY, Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDING and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

FRANCE, Paris.

PARIS.—HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES to be opened October 1, 1893, under the direction of Mademoiselle Alys Barrault, assisted by Madame Barrault and Miss Anna T. O'Connor. Mlle. Barrault, who has been for the past five years teacher of French in Miss Porter and Mrs. Dow's School, Farmington, Conn., will leave for Paris in June, and will take with her any young ladies desiring to depart at that time. Applications must be accompanied by references. For terms and further information address, until June 15, 1893, Miss Anna T. O'Connor, 39 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.; after that date, Mlle. Alys Barrault, care of Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, Paris, France. *References* by permission: Miss Porter and Mrs. Dow, Farmington, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. James Barr Ames, Harvard University.

Teachers, etc.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS JUST finishing at the Art Students' League and the Cooper Institute in New York a several years' course (which has always been pursued with a view to teaching) in Drawing, Painting in Oils, Water Colors, and on China, and the Normal Course (Prang's), seeks a position in a large school, or in a city or town where she would have charge of the art instruction in a number of schools. Evidences of efficiency furnished. Address MISS ETTA ANNE DREWS, care of the Baker & Taylor Co., 740 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—POSITION—ON JULY 1st.—A Harvard man, just graduated, would act as tutor or travelling companion to boy in Chicago during the World's Fair, or would take position with high-class publishing firm. References:
Frank Bolles, Secretary Harvard University.
George O. Morgan, Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Gen. Albion W. Howe, Cambridge, Mass.
Address B. H. R.,
17 Stoughton Hall, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

A LADY OF ENGLISH BIRTH AND education, wishing to prepare herself for the position of matron in a school or college, would give her services to the end of the present term as assistant superintendent of the domestic department in either of the above. Address F. H. W., 24 Cotton Exchange Building, N. Y.

MISS ANNA PETERSEN DESIRES a position as resident governess in a family, or as teacher in a school. She is qualified to teach German, French, Italian, and English. References: Madame Guertler, Hanover, Germany; Prof. C. E. Norton, Cambridge, Mass. Her address until June 15 is care of Miss A. C. Morgan, Portsmouth, N. H.

A CLERGYMAN AND WIFE IN Boston suburbs will take two or three young children to educate with their own, according to modern ideas and without the customary long confinement in school-room. Beautiful location. Best references. Address T. D. G., Box 5086, Boston.

A PARISIAN LADY, LUTHERAN, educated in Germany, good musician, desires an engagement for the summer months. Would teach (12 years' experience), travel, chaperone, or act as secretary. References exchanged. Address
Mlle. M., A. F. Seminary, Staunton, Va.

A LADY OF SOCIAL POSITION, who has for some years resided as parlor boarder in a school for young ladies, desires to find a home in a refined private family or school in a desirable part of the city.
Address, with reference, X., care of The Nation.

Teachers, etc.

MATHEMATICS.—A GRADUATE of Bryn Mawr College, and special student of the Mass. Institute of Technology, who has studied for three years in Cambridge, England, desires an engagement. Is now abroad. Address A. B. G., care of *Nation*. References.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT GOVERNESS, with ten years' experience in ladies' schools, desires a summer position as French teacher, governess, or companion. Good references; terms easy. Apply to MLLE. L., the *Nation*.

TWO HARVARD GRADUATES, OF considerable experience as teachers, will take a limited number of boys to the Adirondacks for the summer, visiting the World's Fair in August.
HARVARD, care *Nation*.

FITTING FOR COLLEGE.—A TEACHER of five years' experience in preparatory and high schools will give fitting or reviews for college. Good references. Address INSTRUCTOR, the *Nation*, 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

SCHOLASTIC.—Opening for Boys' or Girls' Boarding School in the country. Some capital required. Climate perfect for consumptives. For particulars address BROWN BROS., Box 723, Austin, Tex.

A CHANGE DESIRED BY A COLLEGE Professor of Latin. Experienced, and not afraid of the work incident to building up and maintaining the department. Address X. P. R., care of *Nation*.

ADIRONDACKS.—COACHING FOR Fall Examinations by College Professor at Lake Placid after June 20. Address R. A., Columbia College.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

The Summer Session of The Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago

extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER President.

Educational.

THE SAUVEUR

Summer College of Languages.

The EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the School will be held at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., to begin July 3. This location has been selected because of its PROXIMITY TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

LANGUAGES TAUGHT: *French, German, Spanish, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Ancient and Modern Greek.* Also *Art Course* and *Physical Culture.* Four Normal Classes.

For board and rooms, address the Manager, Miss E. L. HERRICK, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

For programmes and circulars of his educational works, address
Dr. L. SAUVEUR,
6 Copley Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

LANGUAGES.

Summer Course in Languages.

Best Advantages for Learning Conversation,
Normal Course for Teachers.
The Berlitz School of Languages,

Fifth Avenue, ASBURY PARK, N. J. Charming seaside place. Pleasure and study combined.	Auditorium, CHICAGO, ILL. Cool and pleasant. Convenient to the Exposition.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.

Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.

For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

HEATH'S MODERN LANGUAGE SERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

UNTER DEM CHRISTBAUM. Five Christmas Stories by HELENE STOKEL, with Notes by Wilhelm Bernhardt. Cloth, 180 pages, 60 cents.

HISTOIRE DE LA LITTERATURE FRANCAISE. By DELPHINE DUVAL, Professor of French, Smith College. Cloth, 348 pages, $1.12.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

FRENCH

BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES. 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

FRENCH.

'French With or Without a Master.' By M. D. BERLITZ. A most practical course in French conversation, reading, and writing, for self-instruction, clubs, or schools. One vol. $1. BERLITZ & CO., Madison Square, N. Y.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED man in manufacturing department of a book-publishing house. Must understand printing and binding and be a good accountant. State experience and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 1227.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

THE PRINCIPLES OF HISTORY (*Grundriss der Historik*).

By JOHANN GUSTAV DROYSEN, Late Professor of History in the University of Berlin. Translated by E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, President of Brown University.

This important work will appeal powerfully to all readers having a philosophic cast of mind. It is a syllabus of what are considered the best lectures ever delivered upon the Encyclopædia and Methodology of History.

12mo, cloth, xxxv+122 pages. By mail, postpaid, $1.10.

GODS AND HEROES.

By R. E. FRANCILLON. (Authorized American Edition.)

This is a book to give children. It tells very beautifully the stories of Classical Mythology, following Ovid in great measure. The Latin names of the Deities are used.

12mo, x+292 pages. Cloth, 60 cents; boards, 50 cents.

DON QUIXOTE.

An Abridgment of Ormsby's Translation. By M. F. WHEATON.

12mo, 448 pages. Cloth, 60 cents; boards, 50 cents.

CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS.

Edited by EDWIN GINN, with a Life of Chesterfield by M. F. WHEATON.

12mo, 116 pages. Cloth, 40 cents; boards, 30 cents.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,

Boston, New York, Chicago.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO.,

LIMITED,

Publishers, Importers, and Booksellers,

Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road,

LONDON,

Import American Books,
Export European Books,
Buy Editions,
Arrange simultaneous publication for copyright purposes in Great Britain and the United States.

A CHECK-LIST OF THE PLANTS OF GRAY'S MANUAL.

Compiled by JOHN A. ALLEN.

Published by the Herbarium of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Sent postpaid at the following rates: Bound in paper, 10 cents apiece: three for 25 cents, five for 40 cents, ten for 75 cents. Bound in leatherette, 25 cents apiece; three for 60 cents, six for $1.00.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Mr. Kruell announces the publication of his new Portrait of GEN. SHERMAN. Size of block, 11x8.7 inches. Proof impressions on Japan paper, signed by the Artist. Price, $20.00, carriage free.

"SENATE CHAMBER, March 27, 1893.
"I think it a very good likeness of the General in his later years. JOHN SHERMAN."

Nation, March 30, 1893:
"The grand manner of the engraving of Sherman, and the stamp of the great captain in the man himself, entitle the portrait to a place in the choicest gallery of art or fame."

N. Y. *Times*, April 2, 1893:
"Wood engraving, as Mr. Kruell understands the art, is no slavish copying, but an independent branch calling for artistic power in the engraver."

Also Portraits of GRANT, LINCOLN, WEBSTER, LOWELL, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

*** A discount to schools or public libraries.

Address G. KRUELL, 42 Maple Ave., EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

UNITARIAN LITERATURE

SENT FREE.

Address Box 462, Concord, Mass.

MAINE COAST.

LANDS at and around CAPE ROSIER and Castine, Me., on this boldest and most beautiful section of Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Mt. Desert—southwesterly exposures, fine harbor fronts, bold rocks, beaches, and fine trees, broad views of mountains and islands, extended drives along the shore and among the hills, new wharves, and good daily connection by boat and rail. These lands are offered at low prices to persons intending to build and occupy. A very few hundred dollars will buy a fine high shore lot of several acres. Several tracts of from 20 to 50 acres are offered at low prices. Send for descriptive pamphlet and further details to

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

PENINSULA.

FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful peninsulas on the Maine Coast, situated on Penobscot Bay. This property is nearly a mile in length, and comprises 100 acres of land. Controls on its inner side a land-locked harbor with deep water for its whole length, has fine views of the mountains, and the land is wonderfully diversified, comprising fine cliffs, ravines, hills, beaches, green slopes, woods, and uninterrupted view across the open sea.

It is within an hour's sail by steamboats plying several times daily from the railroad terminus to Rockland, where there is excellent day and night Pullman car service from Boston.

Price, $3,500.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

IRON BOUND ISLAND.

ON FRENCHMAN'S BAY.—For Sale—A very attractive furnished cottage of 14 rooms, situated at the summit of this large and beautiful island, directly opposite to and within 2 miles of Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert. Will be sold at a low price to settle an estate. An exceptional opportunity for a gentleman wanting a retired position with the most beautiful views on the Atlantic Coast, or for a small summer club.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

CONCORD, MASS.

TO LET, furnished, for the summer—"The Old Manse." This well-known and charming old-fashioned mansion, with gardens and grounds running to the river, will be let for a low rental. Can be seen only by special arrangement with

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

ISLESBORO, ME.

TO LET—for the summer—A cottage of 10 rooms fully furnished; stable, boat-house, and ample grounds; most beautiful views of bays, islands, and mountains; within a short distance of Islesboro Inn and Steamboat Landing; rent $375.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

ADIRONDACKS.

TO LET, furnished, at Lake Placid, a most beautifully situated cottage of 8 rooms, commanding an extended view of mountains and lakes, with grounds running to the water. Rent low.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School Street, Boston.

THE SEASIDE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, at Pigeon Cove, at the extreme point of Cape Ann, Mass.—Charmingly situated house of 11 rooms. Stable; furnished; superb view of ocean.

J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE,
27 School St., Boston.

LE MONDE ÉCONOMIQUE.

76 RUE DE RENNES A PARIS.

Directors: Messrs. Léon Say, Challemel Lacour, Levasseur, Lavisse, etc. Chief Editor, M. Paul Beauregard, Professor at the University of Paris.

A weekly journal for business men, as well as for institutions of learning and economists. In each issue a special article about American questions, letters from the most important countries, information about markets and stock exchanges, bibliographic review of economic articles published in all languages. Price for the United States for one year, 40 francs, or $8. The journal forms for each year 2 vols. in quar. of 768 pp. each.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

The Week.

NOT the least remarkable fact, in last week's mass of rumors, apprehensions, and disquieting theories on the financial outlook, was the entire absence of the tariff-revision question as an element of uneasiness. In their effort to intensify the panic, professional "bears" on Wall Street went through the nation's monetary perils with a drag-net. The state of the Treasury, the Australian bank failures, the drain of gold to Europe, the Western anti-railroad legislation, the tightness of the money market—each of these, in turn, was spread before a distracted public. Yet of impending tariff changes, as a factor of distress, not a whisper crossed the Stock Exchange. In the *Tribune* office, it is true, a vigorous bear movement was in progress, based solely upon the future of the tariff, and values tumbled, on the editorial page, in a way to put "industrial collapses" utterly to shame. But this was what the weather experts call a highly localized disturbance. It stopped in Printing-house Square. The grimmest bear leader of the street sniffed scornfully at it, and went his way. The reason is not hard to understand. Last year's series of object-lessons in Government finance has not stopped with currency entanglements. The spectacle of a deranged international trade and a depleted Federal Treasury has prompted some searching questions, and they have not been asked for nothing. The campaign of education did not end on November 8. The dullest watcher of the commercial situation, in or out of Wall Street, has learned in most emphatic style that nineteenth-century finance cannot be carried on through fifteenth-century trade statutes; that Governments may bind and meddle with commerce through a course of years, but that commerce sooner or later brings its own retribution.

It was noticeable that in the late Wall Street cyclone the storm centre was the group of industrial stocks. For this there were many reasons, but the overshadowing cause was the reckless speculation indulged in by the manipulators of these securities on the market for nearly two years past. These stocks, it will be remembered, were first offered for open "trading" in the Stock Exchange at a time when the cry for "new securities" was loudest. Business in railway shares, depressed by the losses following the enactment of the Inter-State Commerce Law, no longer afforded that "activity" which speculators love. There was a demand for stocks outside the well-known railway list, and the theory gained sway that the Stock Exchange's obvious duty was to subject to the machinery of market speculation everything that could possibly be traded in. In the height of this new movement, petroleum and silver, in both of which trading has since then virtually expired, were placed on the official list. To the demand for the "industrials," the Stock Exchange committees promptly yielded. They learned no lesson from the experience of London, where shares of breweries, shops, and various promoting companies, listed in Capel Court, went down in 1890 in an overwhelming crash. Our speculators quickly seized their opportunity. Some of the newly listed stocks represented soundly organized corporations. Many, on the contrary, were "watered" in such degree that the common shares confessedly represented nothing. All were enveloped in the mystery which to the average outsider surrounds the operations of an unfamiliar business. The statements, submitted only once a year, were always perplexing and often misleading.

The result only repeated the familiar symptoms of speculative gambling. The speculator and investor, knowing little or nothing of the facts, lent ready ear to stories of enormous business earnings. An organized band of professional speculators bid up the prices to extravagant figures, and the higher the quotations went, all the more eager was the deluded outsider to buy. The height of the advance was reached at the close of 1892; following this came declarations of astonishing dividends, on the news of which experienced investors sold and the inexperienced bought. The silver scare came, and on this weak spot of the market fell the utmost violence of the collapse. That the banks have long shaken their heads over industrial shares as collateral in loans, and that prudent brokers have refrained from dangerous ventures elsewhere on the market, is Wall Street's safeguard to-day. Had the financial community as a whole followed the example of the reckless gamblers who forced up Sugar, Cordage, Lead, Whiskey, and Rubber certificates only seven months ago, the incidents of May 3 could hardly have stopped short of a general panic.

The announcement that President Cleveland has requested Mr. Roosevelt to retain his place as Civil-Service Commissioner, and that he has consented to do so, will be received with joy by all reformers, and with equal dismay by spoilsmen throughout the country. Mr. Roosevelt has been the moving spirit of the Commission ever since he entered it. He believes not only in the theory of civil-service reform, but also in putting it into practice. Throughout the Harrison Administration he pursued the spoilsmen "with a sharp stick," although they belonged to his own party, and he will not be any easier with them now that he will have to deal with Democrats. Mr. Cleveland would not ask such a Republican to continue on the Commission unless he himself "meant business" in the matter of civil-service reform, as Mr. Roosevelt would not remain unless he had entire confidence in the President's sincerity.

The calmness with which the country has received the practical suspension of the Geary Law, pending the decision of the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality, is a gratifying evidence of the subsidence of the anti-Chinese mania. Secretary Carlisle's circular is ingeniously worded, and does undoubtedly show how difficult it would be to execute the law as it stands; yet it is clear that if either party saw as much political capital in Chinese-baiting as both parties thought they saw a few years ago, neither difficulty in interpreting or enforcing the law, nor doubts of its constitutionality, would have prevented a great display of vigor. The whole barbarous business was a vote-getting one from the start, and is one of the glorious legacies which Mr. Blaine left his countrymen. Senator Frye gravely informed his Boston hearers the other night that Mr. Blaine's hatred of the Chinese grew out of his intense devotion to "the American home." He would not have Americans of this generation marry their daughters to "almond eyed lepers," any more than those other worshippers of the American home, forty years before, could bear to think of freeing the slaves and marrying their daughters to "niggers." These domestic emotions deceive nobody. It was "the anti-Chinese vote" that the patriots were after, and as that has come to have only a dubious value, their anti-Chinese fury has abated. It may now be hoped that the Supreme Court will come to the rescue and enable the country to retreat gracefully from a position worthy only of barbarians.

The postponement of the Brussels Conference must be a great relief to the members, especially to our members. The reasons advanced for postponing it are as good as those advanced for postponing the Conference of 1881. In fact, they are the same as those, viz., the need of education, and the obvious advantage to the cause of bimetallism of allowing time for the commercial classes to study the question. Decided progress in this particular is discerned now, as it was in 1881. "Let it simmer." There is no need of fixing any time for the next meet-

ing of the Conference—any more than there was then But if a time should be fixed, the meeting can be postponed again as easily as now. The whole thing has the air of opéra bouffe rather more than the old Conference had, because the chief end and aim of this one was political rather than economical—namely, to keep the mining States in the Republican party.

The propriety of ex Secretary Tracy's urging the Bering Sea question in the *North American Review* while the case, submitted by a Cabinet of which he was a member, is before a tribunal for adjudication, is questioned by many people. Although no longer in office, he is, in the eye of the world, one of the parties to the litigation. In fact, it is for that reason, doubtless, he was asked to write the article. Had he never been Secretary of the Navy, he never would have tempted the editor as a writer on international law. Moreover, one of the inconveniences of this whole Bering Sea controversy is that it was set on foot in its present shape by a man who was neither a lawyer nor a diplomatist, and who, therefore, imposed on the counsel the necessity of maintaining some doctrines which run counter to the policy pursued in our foreign relations from the foundation of the Government. What counsel say, however, in argument is not likely to prove as inconvenient as what an ex-member of the Cabinet contributes to a periodical. It would have been better far to let the lawyers fight the matter out, and the tribunal pass on it without interference from the bystanders. A subject that Mr. Tracy could well and profitably have treated in the *Review* is the Barrundia case, which is not *sub judice*. He was himself an actor in that, and produced for the condemnation of Capt. Reiter doctrines which, as we showed at the time, were quite novel and apparently very dangerous. He never, however, took the trouble to explain or defend them, although they were full of confusion for the public, for our diplomatic service, and for the navy.

Mr. Tracy's notion that there exists a "law of nature" which does not need the sanction of general recognition by mankind as binding on the human conscience, and to which anybody who pleases can appeal and interpret it on his own behalf, is probably as fantastic a conception as ever arose in a legal bosom. How do we get at "the law of nature"? Who "pronounces" its "condemnations"? Its judgments do not reach us in the evening breeze, or in the thunder—do they? The only "law of nature" of which either jurists or moral philosophers have ever taken notice until now, is a law which the human race or the civilized part of it has acknowledged to be a law or custom. "Nature" here means "human nature," and human nature pronounces its moral judgments and lays down its rules through civilized man. We should like to hear from Mr. Tracy of some of the "acts which are immoral *independently of any prohibition*" —that is, to which the human conscience has nothing to say and has said nothing. He might as well tell us of things highly colored without light. Nothing can be, or ever has been, "prohibited" for man which man has not by some mode of expression placed within the jurisdiction of some generally acknowledged authority.

There are many indications that the Republican press is becoming uneasy over the Hawaiian situation, in view of possible revelations which Mr. Blount may make in regard to the doings of Minister Stevens. The *Tribune* remarked on Monday:

> "It is time for Mr. Blount to come home. There is a widespread feeling in this country that whether or not Minister Stevens went too far in the protection of the Provisional Government and the cause it sought to serve, about the worst use to which the American flag can be put is to haul it down."

There is also a "widespread feeling" that raising the American flag as if it were a piratical ensign is not an act of pure patriotism, and that the best thing to do with the flag when it has been raised in that way is to haul it down. There is evidence that Minister Stevens began as early as November, 1889, to get ready to haul up the flag and to force annexation; and his despatches to Mr. Blaine, published by the Government, show that in February and March of 1892 he was working away at the manufacture of "annexation sentiment," and was asking for instructions as to how far he could go in using the United States naval forces at Honolulu to aid in sustaining a revolution. Thus, on March 8, 1892, he wrote: "I desire to know how far the present Minister and naval commander may deviate from established international rules and precedents in the contingencies indicated," etc. His despatches, from his earliest arrival on the islands, show that he was true to the Blaine tradition of diplomacy, for he set to work at once interesting himself in the material resources and possibilities of the country, looking for chances to "get in on the ground floor," for "channels of usefulness," and for "good things" generally.

The *Tribune's* despatches from Hawaii admit that "the Provisional army" is made up of "adventurers who would sell out to the Royalists unless well paid," and that "the Queen will be back on her throne six hours after Mr. Blount sails away" unless American troops are used to keep the natives from having the kind of government they want. Mr. Nordhoff, in the *Herald*, lets off another broadside of facts which leaves Minister Stevens and several members of the Provisional Government in sorry plight. The former he shows to have been a very cheap and vulgar intriguer, and charges him with sending "false and misleading reports" to President Harrison. He also shows that eleven members of the Provisional Government and of the Committee of Safety were themselves signers of a petition for that lottery bill which they afterwards virtuously denounced, and deposed the wicked Queen for advocating. On top of all this comes an interview with ex-Senator Edmunds in San Francisco, in which he opposes annexation as infallibly leading to stupendous political jobbery.

Every day's delay of Hawaiian annexation shows more clearly how fatally the annexationists gore themselves on either horn they choose of the dilemma that confronts them. If the Hawaiians are fitted to become American citizens, why are they not fitted to enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizens? The natives are asking this question with troublesome reiteration, and Commissioner Thurston has been driven to write a letter to them explaining why no provisions were put in the treaty to prevent carpet-bag government and to secure the franchise to the Hawaiians. All he could say was that there is an unwritten law in the United States against carpet-baggers, and that in this, as in all other matters affecting their interests, the natives could safely trust to the magnanimity and enlightenment of Congress. They could be sure that no discrimination would ever be made against any class of the noble Hawaiians, who, he knew, would make ideal American citizens. This is all for home consumption. When it comes to talking for the audience in the United States, we hear nothing but assertions, as in the *Hawaiian Gazette* of April 25, of "the incapacity of the Hawaiians for self-government," and the moral duty of the United States to take them in hand and set up a strong government which it will be "beyond their power to threaten or destroy."

The Hon. William McKinley, jr., was again nominated for the Presidency at a banquet of the Boston Home-Market Club on Wednesday week. His name was proposed for this office by the Hon'ble Elijah Morse, the greatest authority on Rising Sun Stove Polish in the known world. Gov. McKinley, as it happened, was himself present and made a speech, in which he said that the Republican party was always successful except when some great public measure, which it had passed for the benefit of all the people, had not had time to vindicate its good qualities, but where the widest range had been given to the demagogue to traduce its merits and create prejudice against it. Senator Hoar made a speech also. He said that the Republican party took its name from the great principle that American labor is entitled

to the American market. To maintain this principle, he declared (or rather he said that Daniel Webster had declared) that the American Revolution was fought and the Constitution adopted. This principle, he admitted, had had its ups and downs. He was aware that it had been voted down more than once, but, strangely enough, he forgot to say that it was once voted down by Massachusetts herself, namely, in 1857, when her Congressmen supported a lower tariff than the "free-trade tariff" of 1846; but Mr. Hoar had perhaps forgotten that little matter. Even more surprising is it that he should find any economical question of more importance than the Force Bill as a political issue. Ex-Senator Dawes followed, but he said nothing of importance. The Hon'ble Elijah Morse, after nominating McKinley, took President Cleveland to task for hauling down the flag on the Sandwich Islands. He made an original quotation from Gen. Dix about shooting on the spot anybody who should be guilty of such hauling, and said that while that punishment might be considered too severe in the present instance, yet the act "deserved the displeasure of all right-minded and patriotic citizens who love their country and desire its glory, honor, extension, and prosperity"—and all the other commonplaces in the dictionary. Nevertheless, this banquet of the Home-Market Club did not seem to be a very hearty one.

Gov. Flower has again given the public a surprise by his decision in the Carlyle W. Harris case, as he did last September in the Fire Island matter, appearing now once more as a man of backbone after a long period of subserviency and truckling to the Democratic bosses. His decision not to interfere with the execution of the law will be commended by all candid people who have studied the case, and his statement of the reasons for his conclusion is very well expressed. There has never been a case of the sort where the guilt of the accused was more clearly shown, or more emphatically declared by the judicial tribunals appointed to determine such questions. The attempt to save this justly convicted murderer by inducing men and women all over the country who knew nothing about the case to sign petitions asking for a commutation—to the number, as claimed by Harris's counsel, of "160,000 names"—and by persuading influential people like Evangelist Moody to write letters in his behalf to the Governor, was so absurd and outrageous that its success would have turned our administration of justice into a farce. Yet so weak and flabby has Gov. Flower shown himself the last few months that probably nine persons out of every ten expected he would save Harris from the just penalty of an atrocious crime.

We hope it is true, as reported, that it is the intention of Mr. Croker to start a daily Tammany organ with Mr. Bourke Cockran as editor-in-chief. Such an organ would be of great public service, whatever its usefulness to Tammany Hall might prove to be. We need some authoritative voice to expound to us the theories of Tammany government as carried out by Mayor Gilroy, and some champion, as fearless as the Mayor himself, to defend by authority Tammany's most noteworthy acts. The illuminating possibilities of such organship are very great. We caught a glimpse of what they would be in the single authorized deliverance which Mr. Croker made a day or two before Mayor Gilroy announced his first appointments, in which he said that he preferred professional politicians to business men for public office, because the former could give all their time to their public duties. We should not have been able to account fully for the Mayor's appointments if the Boss had not thus explained them in advance. If now, when a murderer, or an associate of gamblers, or an ex-dive-keeper, or a horse-thief, or a liquor-dealer, or some other unusual variety of candidate is given an important public office, we could have direct from Mr. Croker through Mr. Cockran an inspired and authoritative defence of the act, it would be a very instructive bit of public information. For the first time in the history of the city the criminal classes are being drawn upon quite regularly to furnish us with public officials; and a departure so radical as this from the customs of the civilized world for many centuries ought to be expounded by the voice of authority. It is true that the *Sun* is a devoted organ, but it avoids detail too much to be really useful. It pronounces the Mayor's appointments good as a whole, and says we ought all to be proud of them; but this is too general. Something more specific and individual is needed, and a personal organ would supply it.

Although there has been no fighting of importance in Dahomey for some months, we may say that the surrender of Behanzin has only now brought the war there to a close. The kingdom of Dahomey has ceased to exist. In its place we find a French colony on the coast, and two or three small protected States further inland. It now remains to be seen what her new possessions will be worth to France. Even if they are not likely in any near future to repay a quarter of what it has cost to acquire them, they are not without value. The climate is fearful, perhaps even worse than the very bad average of the coasts of tropical Africa; there is nothing resembling a natural harbor; the population is not dense, and the products of the country are those of a great part of the continent. On the other hand, trade, which, under the most unfavorable circumstances, has always been active here, ought now to increase greatly; all the more so as the French have built a wharf at Kotonu, so that it is no longer necessary to cross in small boats the most dangerous surf in the world, which besides swarms with sharks. The highlands of the interior are comparatively healthy. The Dahomans, though fierce and cruel, as is shown by their human sacrifices, are brave, loyal to their leaders, and distinctly more intelligent (like their brothers the Ashantees) than the races that surround them. As the new French territory is bounded on the east by the British colony of Lagos, and on the west by the German one of Togo, it can be extended only towards the north, where it is the dream of enthusiasts in France to unite it some day with a future great colonial empire of the Western Sudan. It seems improbable that the hope will be realized, for the Germans are said to have already cut off half this *Hinterland*, and English maps claim the whole, in order to connect their possessions of the Gold Coast and of the Niger.

A comparison of the Dahomey war with the English Ashantee war suggests certain reflections. The general conditions of the two campaigns were similar, the enemy to be conquered was about the same, and both expeditions were carefully planned as well as skilfully led. Yet the French, with a shorter distance to go, had a much harder task to perform, suffered much more severely, and for a time were much less sure of success. The reason is simple enough. The negro has learned to appreciate firearms—not old Moorish flint-locks, but modern army rifles, of which there are plenty to be had cheap, thanks to the periodical changes of armament in civilized countries. It is getting to be as false to imagine the natives of a great part of Africa with spears and shields as it is to suppose that the North American Indians still rely on bows and arrows. Lord Wolseley could no longer tell his soldiers, as he did, that each of them was a match for twenty Ashantees. The black man has made progress in the art of killing. To be sure, the European Powers at the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference bound themselves to put a stop to this, but business is business: liquor and guns are the two things the negro wants, and the enterprising trader can usually dodge the colonial officials, even where they do not wink at his acts out of jealousy of foreigners. Everywhere where there is fighting—Dahomey, the Sudan, the Congo Free State—we hear the same complaints about neutrals. King Behanzin not only had, besides a few good cannon, a plentiful supply of Mauser, Gras, and other rifles with ammunition, but also Germans, Englishmen, and Portuguese half-castes, to train and command his faithful subjects. Of course the French were better armed than the English of twenty years ago, but this superiority was far from counterbalancing the difference in the weapons of their enemies.

AN EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

MR. CLEVELAND has issued the following notice, which we think may be considered the most important step yet taken in the deliverance of the public service of the United States from the spoilsmen—because it promises at no distant date the full recognition of the merit system in all grades of the public service:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 8, 1893.

"It has become apparent, after two months' experience, that the rules heretofore promulgated regulating interviews with the President have wholly failed in the operation. The time which, under those rules, was set apart for the reception of Senators and Representatives, has been almost entirely spent in listening to applications for office, which have been bewildering in volume, perplexing and exhausting in their iteration, and impossible of remembrance.

"A due regard for public duty, which must be neglected if present conditions continue, and an observance of the limitations placed upon human endurance, oblige me to decline, from and after this date, all personal interviews with those seeking appointments to office, except as I, on my own motion, may especially invite them. The same considerations make it impossible for me to receive those who merely desire to pay their respects, except on the days and during the hours especially designated for that purpose.

"I earnestly request Senators and Representatives to aid me in securing for them uninterrupted interviews by declining to introduce their constituents and friends when visiting the Executive Mansion during the hours designated for their reception. Applicants for office will only prejudice their prospects by repeated importunity and by remaining at Washington to await results."

No abuse of the spoils system has been so flagrant and mischievous as that which has compelled the members of the incoming Administration to devote the first two or three months to listening to the applications of a swarm of shiftless, restless people for small places in the public service. No phenomenon of our politics has been for half a century so amazing, both to foreign observers and to the business men of our own country, as the absorption of the great officers of the Government, at the most perplexing period of their official lives, in the distribution of offices, not vacant, among persons of whom they know nothing, and who, in nine cases out of ten, were seeking them because of failure in all other walks of life. In truth, ever since Jackson's day, the spectacle witnessed in the White House and in the departments at Washington during the three months following a Presidential election has had the air of being contrived for the simple purpose of bringing ridicule on popular government. That it has not worked more mischief is to be explained, like the currency vagaries of Congress, by the abounding material prosperity of the country and the exhaustless energy of the people.

But of course, as the population has increased and the work of government has grown heavier, this spectacle has grown more and more preposterous. The monstrosity of it has been brought home to people very forcibly by picturing it as occurring under other great Powers. Why should the American President figure in a rôle which would excite the laughter and astonishment of the civilized world if it were assigned to Gladstone or Bismarck or Carnot? But what has finally reduced it to absurdity is, undoubtedly, the gravity of the business which confronted Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet when they came into office. Since Lincoln, no President has had to face such responsibilities as were created for Mr. Cleveland by his victory on the tariff and the silver question. The successful treatment of either one of them in his place is an enterprise from which the ablest man who has ever filled it, or will ever fill it, might well shrink. What, then, was the amazement of the country, trembling as it was on the verge of a great financial crisis, and looking for a revolution in its system of taxation, to find the days and nights of the chief officers of the Government given up, week after week, to interviews with a parcel of Toms, Dicks, and Harrys, from all corners of the Union, to hear reasons why they would like small salaries in places for which they made no pretence of fitness.

Until now the whole blame for this state of things has been thrown on the office-seekers and their Congressional backers. The President and the Cabinet have from time to time issued plaintive wails, such as might have come from Laocoön in the mighty folds of the serpent. They represented themselves as the victims of a dreadful but overwhelming necessity, and we were told that there could be no deliverance for our Government until we succeeded in persuading the office-seeking crowd to keep away from Washington, which was about as hopeless a task as persuading a fifty-cent bummer to engage in market-gardening.

What was never explained to us was, why either the President or his Secretaries allowed promiscuous bands of outsiders to invade their offices in business hours and put a complete stop to the official business of the nation, for the transaction of which they were appointed and paid. The answer which was generally made—that "courtesy" required the President and the members of the Cabinet to see these invaders and listen to them—only made the mystery the greater, for no other business men in the world think that courtesy requires them to neglect their daily duties in order to see indiscriminate callers and listen to their stories about their private needs. A bank president, or the president of a trust or railroad company, when demands of this sort are made on him, makes very short work of them. So does every European statesman. Not one thinks of allowing crowds of bummers to take up his official time and force him to lay down the national business, and wear out his nerves, which he has sworn to devote to the public service, hearing them tell why they would like to be consuls in a mild climate, or keep lighthouses near home, or get post-offices away from the other fellows. We must all be profoundly thankful that Mr. Cleveland has at last taken the business view of the obligations of his great office, and is going to close his doors when he has the affairs of the American people to attend to. No act of his administration will meet with heartier popular approval, for the popular disgust with the surrender of the public time to the office-seekers during the past two months has been very deep.

THE TURNING-POINT OF THE PARIS ARBITRATION.

THE reports received by cable from Paris setting forth what took place on the last day of Mr. Carter's argument, need explanation. One report says:

"Then Mr. Carter proceeded to argue the necessity of regulations. Sir Charles Russell here arose and said that the Americans must argue the question of rights apart from that of regulations. A discussion followed between the bench and Mr. Phelps and Sir Charles Russell. President de Courcel said that the tribunal understood the matter as Sir Charles Russell did. Justice Harlan remarked that what the President meant was that counsel might do as they liked."

Another report says:

"Mr. Carter proceeded to argue on the subject of regulations, but was interrupted by Sir Charles Russell, of counsel for Great Britain, who said that Great Britain would not recede from the position that the question of rights should be argued apart from the question of regulations. Sir Charles stated, however, that he would not object to Mr. Carter presenting a statement of his views on the subject. An animated discussion followed, in which Baron de Courcel, President of the Tribunal, American Arbitrator Harlan, British Arbitrator Lord Hannen, Sir Charles Russell, and the Hon. E. J. Phelps took part. It was finally decided that the counsel for Great Britain should argue the question of rights and the question of regulations separately, but that the tribunal would not give separate decisions."

The Treaty of February 29, 1892, providing for the arbitration, declares in its opening article that its object is to decide three questions: The jurisdictional rights of the United States in Bering Sea, the preservation of the fur-seals in, or habitually resorting to, said sea, and the rights of citizens or subjects of either country to kill and take such seals. The first and third concern *rights*, but the second relates to what should be done to preserve the seals, apart from legal rights.

The sixth article of the treaty declares that to decide those three matters there shall be submitted to the arbitrators five "points," in order that their award shall embrace a "distinct decision upon each." The five are:

(1.) Exclusive jurisdiction in Bering Sea, and over seals therein, asserted and exercised by Russia up to the cession of Alaska.

(2.) Recognition and concession of those claims by England.

(3.) Did the Treaty of 1825 between England and Russia recognize Bering Sea as included in the Pacific Ocean, and what exclusive rights in Bering Sea did Russia exercise after 1825?

(4.) Did all Russia's jurisdictional and fishery rights in Bering Sea, east of treaty boundary in 1867, pass to the United States under that treaty?

(5.) Have the United States any and what right of property and protection in

the fur-seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Bering Sea when found outside the three-mile limit?

All those five points distinctly concern "rights." Then the seventh article stipulates that, if the United States have not exclusive rights in Bering Sea, and the consent of England is necessary to establish proper regulations to protect such seals, the arbitrators shall say what the regulations shall be, outside the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments, and each of the two Governments shall cooperate in securing thereto the adhesion of other Powers.

By article 14 of the treaty, each party is to consider the "result of the proceedings of the tribunal" a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the questions referred to the arbitrators. Here can be seen the cause of divergent opinions in the trial going on at Paris. England, feeling strong on each of the five points, contends that the arbitrators cannot consider or even hear arguments on the international *regulations* until the arbitrators have adjudicated the five questions in the sixth article, upon the determination of which alone depends the power to enter on the subject of regulations. It should be further explained that, under article 8 of the treaty, either Government may ask the arbitrators to find how much it has been damaged by the conduct of the other in Bering Sea—as, for example, by our seizure of vessels or by Canadian pelagic sealing—which finding of damages will of course depend on preliminary and distinct finding of *rights*.

All the departments of our Government—executive, legislative, and judicial—seem to have asserted territorial jurisdiction over the eastern portion of Bering Sea. The President has proclaimed the jurisdiction, and vessels have been seized outside the three-mile limit and condemned by the courts; but yet, in the "case" presented at Paris by Mr. Foster as "agent," he does not rely entirely on jurisdiction, in the usual sense, over Bering Sea, but on *contra bonos mores*, which, he says, in the American "counter case," our Minister at London, Mr. Phelps, invented in 1888, and Secretary Blaine adopted as the view of the United States. Mr. Foster also affirms, in our "counter case," that Secretary Blaine, in his note of April 14, 1891, stood upon the contention that because the seals have been born on our islands, the United States have a "property interest" in each and all of them, wherever they may be, in any sea, and that the destruction of them by Canadians has been "inhuman."

England's "case" was, however, devoted almost exclusively to showing that the United States are not entitled to exercise territorial jurisdiction over Bering Sea. When the American agent and counsel had seen it, they set up in the American "counter case" a distinction between "general and exclusive jurisdiction" and "the right to protect" in all Bering Sea "the seals from extermination." In our "counter case," our claim is limited to "the protection and preservation of the seal herd which has its home on the Pribyloff Islands." The contention therein is that the State Department, under Bayard, asked international coöperation only for such preserving purpose; that on January 22, 1890, Secretary Blaine proclaimed *contra bonos mores*, invented by Mr. Phelps in 1888, and only after England had refused assent to Blaine's application of that moral rule did Secretary Blaine resort to the contentions raised in the first four of the five treaty points.

The English in their printed "argument" call attention to such varying and shifting American contentions. They are thus characterized: The claims were at first asserted as descended from Russia. Those were soon abandoned for claims by the United States on their own right of dominion, which last were, at the outset, claims over Bering Sea as territorial waters, but subsequently were changed to jurisdiction on the high sea over fur-seals (and only them) as over a herd of cattle on the plains. It is true, nevertheless, that in our "case" the right of protection and property in the seals is put on (1) the principles of the common law, (2) the civil law, (3) the *practice* of nations, (4) natural history, and (5) finally, "the common interests of mankind." International law was not referred to. "To all this shadowy claim," says the printed British argument, "the Government of the Queen submit but one answer—The law." Herein is disclosed the fighting ground. Our lawyers go at once to a consideration of "regulations" on the *contra-bonos-mores* plea. The English lawyers refuse to be taken there till the "rights" of the two countries in Bering Sea have been decided. The English and Canadians say to the Americans in effect:

"So long as you claim to impose 'regulations' on pelagic sealing based on legal rights, we resist, but when you shall have abandoned all your pretensions of *rights*, and come down to the lower and more practical plane of common sense and common benefit to every country, to the pelagic sealer and the Pribyloff Islands sealer, then England and Canada will cordially cooperate in measures to be formulated by the tribunal to preserve the fur-seals in the sea and on all the islands."

"REASONABLE PUBLICITY."

OUR remarks the other day on "the itch for publicity," apropos of the late M. Taine's curious desire to keep his private affairs to himself, did not meet with the approval of *Harper's Weekly*. In its eyes it is "the itch for privacy" which is the unpardonable sin. "This is the age of publicity," it says, "and we have reason to rejoice at it"; adding that "the more a man can live openly, and, if he is a public man, the more frank and unreserved he can make his relations with other people, the better it is for him." Giving the sum of the whole matter, the *Weekly* concludes: "What sunshine is to earth, a reasonable publicity is to society."

Now it would be easy to say a good deal about that adjective "reasonable," and pertinent to ask who is to decide what is "reasonable publicity"—the man who protests against having his personal or family concerns exploited, or the man who insists upon making traffic of them. But we pass that by in order to remind the *Weekly* that it is hopelessly confounding two distinct things—the wholesome publicity with which the modern world expects the public business to be conducted, and the advertising of private affairs, which is offensive when invited and desired by any man, and almost criminal when thrust upon him by those who make gain out of his torture. This confusion fairly glares from the *Weekly's* article. It quotes President Eliot for the prevention of "abuses and cruelties" by "the publicity of modern life," and only six lines later declares, "Newspapers every day meddle with matters that it is a needless cruelty to touch." So it seems there is a publicity of which the tender mercies are cruel. What President Eliot meant was the abolition of governmental secrecy, the doing away with star-chamber courts and administration behind barred doors, arrest on *lettres de cachet*, and the rack and thumb-screw as instruments of cross-examination. To jump from this to the denial of all right to privacy is unwarranted. In fact, to make that jump is to land us in a worse condition than we were in before. Many a victim of "publicity" to-day would count it a blessed exchange if he could substitute the *peine forte et dure* of an irresponsible tyrant of the Middle Ages for the more exquisite tortures inflicted by an irresponsible press.

We think we can bring home to the *Weekly* its confusion of thought on this subject by a slight extension of one of its own arguments. "Old-time privacy," it says, "got a great blow when a Paris mob pulled down the Bastille." Excellent, but there is a great deal of new-time privacy remaining which could be dealt a powerful "blow" in a similar way. A mob of authors and contributors ransacking the Harper establishment in Franklin Square could deliver a scathing rebuke to "the itch for privacy." They could bring to light secrets of the book-trade, and uncover the relations of author and publisher, and unravel mysteries of royalties and copyright, in a way to put to lasting shame all those who love seclusion and reserve. And how much it would further the desire of the editors of the *Weekly* to "live openly" if they would only station a stenographer and a photographer behind the chair of each of their guests at their dinner parties, and give out a daily statement of their bank account and investments, and publish in advance the matrimonial intentions of all

their kith and kin—and, in fact, answer fully every question that the most breezy journalist of the day ever puts to them. If privacy as such is reprehensible, and if it is as good for the individual as for a government to be "frank and unreserved" in everything, this is what we come to logically.

It is possible that the *Weekly* may mean to limit the duty of publicity to distinguished men like Taine, who was so deficient in practising it. At any rate, it lays particular emphasis upon the obligation of such men to make a clean breast of it, saying: "Great achievement is a discouragement to struggling merit unless it is possible to trace the methods of it—the difficulties that effort overcame, the obstacles that patience surmounted, the disasters that courage survived." Now, in regard to this appeal in behalf of "struggling merit," the first question to ask is that put by Lowell in his lecture on Chapman: "Is it love of knowledge or of gossip that renders these private concerns so interesting to us, and makes us willing to intrude on the awful seclusion of the dead, or to flatten our noses against the windows of the living?" And the second question is, How much nearer do we get to the real secret and incommunicable gift of genius after all the babblers have had their say?

The great fallacy in this "encouragement-to-struggling-merit" argument lies in supposing that the fullest knowledge of a distinguished man's personal peculiarities or failings will enable us to understand, much less imitate, the qualities that made him distinguished. How far does it go towards letting us into the secret of Schiller's style to know that he used to compose with decaying apples in his desk? Would a whole barrel of rotten apples do any good to struggling merit of an order that could find any encouragement in such a fact? If we cannot profit by the product of genius without knowing all the inner methods of production, we are badly off, and had better never read Shakspere, the known facts of whose life can be written on a single page. It is, in fact, precisely this disinclination to accept genius without gossip that has created the crazy Shakspere-Bacon literature, apropos of the moving cause of which the late Prof. Ten Brink remarked: "We may never hope to lift the veil which covers the mystery of genius." Browning's answer to the request that he should "unlock his heart" is full of good sense, and we leave it for the *Weekly* to think over:

> "Outside should suffice for evidence;
> And whoso desires to penetrate
> Deeper, must dive by the spirit-sense—
> No optics like yours, at any rate!"

MR. JAMES BRYCE AND HIS DUCHY.

Mr. James Bryce, the author of 'The American Commonwealth,' and now a member of the Gladstone Cabinet, has had a "spat" with the Tories that strikingly illustrates the extreme bitterness which the home-rule question has infused into political strife. Mr. Bryce is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a queer office which has come down from the Middle Ages, and which reminds the world that Lancashire was once a sort of little principality, which was absorbed into the kingdom without losing the whole of its administrative machinery. The Chancellor used, before 1870, to appoint the unpaid justices of the peace in Lancashire, whereas in other counties they are appointed on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, always a great land-holding peer. The appointing power is, as a rule, exercised by the Lord Lieutenant with care and judgment, especially as regards the character and social standing of the appointees. The unpaid magistrates, county and borough, in England will, in fact, compare favorably with any similar body in the world, if, indeed, there be any other body in the world which dispenses petty justice without pay. The use of the appointing power by the Chancellor in Lancashire was not, however, equally satisfactory, because he is an officer who goes out on a change of Ministry, and is therefore unlikely to possess the acquaintance with the people of the county necessary to prevent mistakes in manning the bench, and is sure to be more or less of a politician. Accordingly, in 1870, while Mr. Gladstone was in office, a memorandum was made transferring the appointment of magistrates in Lancashire, as elsewhere, to the Lord Lieutenant, then and now the Earl of Sefton, a Liberal peer of high character, who has exercised it until recently without complaint.

The trouble began when the Liberal party split on the home-rule question in 1886. A very large proportion of the Liberal magistrates then on the bench went over to the Liberal Unionists, so that the Gladstonians found themselves during the whole six years of the Salisbury Ministry represented on the magistracy by a beggarly minority, while the majority, composed of Tories and Liberal Unionists, were animated towards the whole Gladstonian party with a hostility almost unprecedented in British politics. As these magistrates have more or less jurisdiction over registration at elections, and over publicans' licenses and game laws and rights of way and other matters exciting a good deal of party feeling, the partisan complexion of the bench has for some time been a cause of bitter complaint among the Gladstonian voters, who number about half the constituency of the county. There were 522 opponents of the present Ministry, when it came into office, in the county magistracy, and only 142 supporters. In seven out of the thirty-two petty sessional divisions there was not a single Liberal magistrate.

Mr. Bryce was, when he came into office, called upon strenuously by the Lancashire Liberals to redress this grievance. He laid it before Lord Sefton, and asked him to appoint thirty-nine additional magistrates of the Gladstonian persuasion. Lord Sefton peremptorily refused. He was satisfied with the bench as it was, and would not even consider Mr. Bryce's list. Mr. Bryce then, after consultation with the rest of the Cabinet, revoked the order of 1870 and resumed the power of appointment, and appointed enough Liberals to redress the balance. In the boroughs he made the number of Liberals a little more than that of the Conservatives, but in the county the division has undergone little change. His action brought down on him, however, a savage attack from the Opposition in the House of Commons, in which he was accused of having borrowed the tactics of the spoilsmen from his friends the Americans, with much other abusive matter; but no argument was produced against him except that the Lancashire bench was very well as it was, and that Lord Sefton was a better man than Mr. Bryce. It should be added that Lord Herschell, the Lord Chancellor, has followed Mr. Bryce's example in other counties for similar reasons. The crusade against the Gladstonians has had so much social acrimony infused into it that partisan magistrates had become in many districts a serious inconvenience. Mr. Bryce defended himself in the debate with dignity and good temper, and carried the House on the division by a majority of 74 in a total of 446.

LUNAR CRATERS.

For a number of years there has been in astronomical literature a slender undercurrent of doubt as to the volcanic origin of the "craters" of the moon. In spite of their question-begging name, their analogy with terrestrial volcanoes is very incomplete. The varied features of the lunar surface, when examined by a telescope of moderate power, nowhere include conical mountains, with relatively small and shallow craters at their summits. True, there are many broad and deep craters within low enclosing wall-rings, and they have been compared to those special and somewhat exceptional terrestrial volcanic forms to which the name "caldera" is coming to be applied. Terrestrial calderas are well shown in the great marginal rings of lost volcanic cones in Italy and in various other volcanic districts. They are commonly explained as resulting from the destruction of former cones by violent explosive action, and it has therefore come to be the fashion to explain lunar craters in the same way, thus placing them in a class somewhat apart from ordinary volcanoes, which are formed on the earth by eruptions of less explosive activity. Now we know nothing of the composition of the moon's rocks; we know very little of their structure. We have not the least direct proof that the rims of the broad craters consist of materials unlike those of the surrounding surface, and therefore presumably brought up from beneath the surface. On the earth it is evidence of this kind, as well as that furnished by direct observation of eruptions, that establishes the volcanic origin of extinct volcanoes; but we have no knowledge of actual eruptions on the moon. It is a remotely past

and entirely hypothetical activity to which the lunar craters are referred.

An address recently delivered by Mr. G. K. Gilbert, as retiring President of the Philosophical Society of Washington, takes up the study of the moon's face, and carries a new non-volcanic theory of the origin of its craters to a most novel and interesting conclusion. His theory is in brief as follows: There was once a ring around the earth, like that which now surrounds Saturn. The ring long ago became segregated into many subordinate bodies, as Saturn's rings may be expected to become at some future time. The greatest of these separate segregations, or "moonlets," gradually acquired the lesser ones, and thus all the matter formerly stretched around us in a ring is now concentrated in a single satellite. The earlier stages of this aggregation presumably went on slowly, accompanied by relatively sluggish collisions because the masses then concerned were comparatively small and their differential velocities were moderate; hence no great amount of heat was then evolved, and the growing moon remained relatively cold. But as the mass increased, later collisions became more violent, and at last attained such energy as to cause the fusion of the colliding moonlets as well as of a part of the moon at the place of impact; and these later collisions produced "craters."

An apparent objection to this theory is found in the nearly circular form of the craters; for, at first thought, collisions would be expected to take place generally in a very oblique direction, and such impacts should produce elliptical craters. It is to the consideration of this objection that Mr. Gilbert addresses himself; and, aided by Mr. R. M. Woodward, a mathematical fellow-member of the Society, he makes a very good case indeed—a case good enough to believe, if we can only persuade ourselves that the moon has not had any volcanic activity of an explosive kind, and that the earth once had a Saturnian ring.

It is first shown that if the crater-making impacts were received from meteors of cosmic origin, coming from all directions, there would have been so many oblique strokes that the nearly circular form of the ring mountains could not be thus explained. It is next shown that if the impacts were from small moonlets, moving around the earth in the plane of the moon's orbit, but independent of the moon's attraction, vertical impacts would be more frequent than any others; yet oblique impacts would be still more frequent than the form of the craters indicates. It is finally shown that if account be taken of lunar attraction, by which the path of the moonlets would be modified when in the neighborhood of the moon, then vertical impacts would be greatly increased in frequency, and the prevalence of nearly circular craters might be accounted for. In this connection, there is a very pretty consideration of the effect of the collisions on the rotation of the moon, from which it appears that the rotation of the moon on its axis in the same period as its revolution around the earth, might be brought about by the impacts, as well as by the tidal retardation as explained by Ferrel and George Darwin. When thus adjusted, the frequency of vertical impacts would be still further increased. Here the merit of Mr. Gilbert's address lies. The suggestion of the formation of lunar craters by meteoric impact is not novel. The suggestion of their formation by impact of moonlets is new; yet this alone, if undeveloped, would be a contribution of small value. But the ingenious and logical discussion of the angle at which impacts would most frequently occur is an admirable example of scientific deduction. It fortifies the whole theory.

The weakest point seems to us to lie in the assumption that the moonlets all moved in a single plane; for it is hardly possible to imagine that the internal and external perturbations to which these numerous little bodies would be subject, could have allowed them always to move in so orderly a fashion. The wide departures of the asteroids from a common orbital plane is well known; and if even only a moderate departure from a plane be admitted for the moonlets, their average angle of incidence on the lunar surface might be decidedly altered from the favorable values determined by the assumed conditions of simpler movement. It may be that the action of lunar attraction and the influence of agreement in the periods of lunar rotation and revolution would still determine a sufficient number of vertical impacts for the demands of observation, but this matter is not considered in the address. Another weak point appears to be in the essential absence on the lunar surface of very elliptical craters, such as would certainly sometimes be formed by oblique impacts. Such impacts would be relatively rare, but the very elliptic craters are still rarer. The centre of the visible face of the moon is just where they might be expected to occur, and yet there they are conspicuously absent. This point needs further elucidation.

Mr. Gilbert does not stop at the deductive stage of his study. He has carefully examined the moon's face through the great Washington equatorial telescope; he has measured lunar photographs taken at the Lick Observatory in California; and he has experimented on impacts with artificial moonlets. Moreover, he suggests a rational explanation for certain correlated lunar forms; for example, the common occurrence of flat floors within the larger craters is ascribed to the greater amount of heat generated by the larger colliding moonlets, whereby the bottom of the cavity is melted and a level surface is assumed before solidification ensues. The smaller craters are relatively deeper, but do not show equally distinct signs of melting. The central hills by which many craters are ornamented are referred to an undulating reaction following impacts which produce a proper relation of viscosity, easily imitated by experiment. Certain peculiar radiating features around the Mare Imbrium are explained as the result of impact of an excessively large moonlet, by which a great amount of lunar material was more or less melted and caused to rush out on all sides, partly obliterating older craters. Even the great white streaks radiating from Tycho are explained as splashes from a violent collision, in accordance with an unpublished suggestion of Mr. W. Würdemann of Washington which calls for the abandonment of the general belief in their origin as cracks in the lunar surface.

Many of our readers with an inclination towards astronomy may like to renew their telescopic acquaintance with the moon in the light of Gilbert's interpretation of its features. Astronomers in particular will do well to reëxamine the lunar surface most carefully, to confirm or contradict Gilbert's explanations. Others, who may prefer the philosophical aspect of the studies of nature, will here find food for reflection on the instability of knowledge. The belief in the former volcanic activity of the moon is ingrained in nearly all our standard astronomical literature. If this is to be eradicated, what will go next? The evidence (from imperfect analogy) on which the volcanic theory has been so long sustained needs to be carefully revised.

TOWN GOVERNMENT ON CAPE COD.

HYANNIS, April 15, 1893.

IT seems to be generally believed that New England town government is losing its efficiency, partly because of the influx of people who have not the tradition of the town meeting, and partly because of the changed conditions of growth, which drain the smaller towns or build up centres of population within them. Yet in many parts of New England the town meeting remains the assembly of a virile little commonwealth, and the proceedings are as varied, as interesting, and instructive as those of colonial times. Such a town is Barnstable on Cape Cod, about seventy-five miles southeast of Boston. Cape Cod, although for two centuries and a half the home of an active seafaring people, remains to this day one of the few corners of American America. From Buzzard's Bay to Provincetown there are scarcely any foreigners, except a few recently arrived Portuguese; and on the whole Cape there is no village of more than 3,000 inhabitants. Barnstable, though the largest in area, covering no less than 432 square miles, is a typical Cape Cod country colonial town. Its people are proud of dating their foundation back to 1639, but the population of 4,000 is so widely scattered that there are thirteen post-offices within corporate limits. As yet no prominent village has sprung up. Nevertheless, into this colonial paradise has crept the serpent which sooner or later destroys the wild beauty, stops up the footpaths, and appropriates the shore. The true villagers recognize only two categories—"people" and "summer folks"; the latter have established themselves in Cotuit, Osterville, and Hyannis Port, but they are still, for the most part, birds of passage. Even "the people" in town meeting show two distinct interests. The town has water fronts both on Massachusetts Bay and on Vineyard Sound; the villages lie on one or the other of the slopes; between them is a long ridge of irregular moraine hills, embracing many beautiful lakes and the homes of the farmers. Of this wide-awake, intelligent, and canny folk from two hundred to two hundred and fifty assembled in town meeting on Saturday, April 8, 1893.

The place of meeting illustrates one of the difficulties of the town government: among the numerous villagers and hill-dwellers it has long been found impossible to select any centre of population which is convenient to everybody; hence the town house is built at a cross-roads, several miles from any village, and convenient to nobody. As we drove up we saw horses hitched in the woods, and the covered buggies reminded one of a Western camp-meeting. Within, one found a room about forty by eighty feet, and fifteen feet high; upon one side stands a row of Australian voting booths, and a raised platform with a table for the moderator, town clerk, and the dignified editor of the local newspaper. In front of the platform is a "bema" raised one step for the accommodation of the speakers. The room is not an unattractive home for a free popular assembly.

When we reached the building, at about eleven o'clock, the meeting had been in progress for about two hours, and was destined to continue, with little intermission, until about six o'clock. Seated on the rows of benches, facing the moderator, was a typical American concourse; as if to emphasize their rarity, the one negro and one Irishman whom I noticed were both almost

caricatures of their race. There were probably one or two Portuguese; otherwise the men present were all of the most distinct American type. The striking feature was the considerable number of elderly men; at least one-third appeared to be above fifty-five years of age, and they displayed every known variety of beard. Nevertheless, a number of well-grown boys were present; the principal of the high school told me that his boys regularly attended the town meeting, and took pleasure in it. On the other hand, the few rich men of the town were not present, or appeared to take little interest in the town meeting. The only permanent division visible was that between the village men, who favored improvements and liberal expenditures, and the farmers, who were inclined to vote down such luxuries as new schoolhouses, parks, and bicycles.

In its procedure the meeting justified the conventional praises of the town meeting. I had an opportunity to see two moderators in action, inasmuch as the forenoon session was an adjourned meeting from a previous day, and the afternoon session was a special town meeting summoned by warrant. The first moderator was a brisk and talkative man, for whom the meeting was rather too much; his method was to appeal to the selfish propensities in his auditors. "Gentlemen," he cried, "please come to order; you can't expect to have people hear you if you make so much noise that you can't hear them." But it must be admitted that he secured excellent order and almost perfect attention to the speakers. The second moderator was a brisk young retired sea-captain, and held the meeting much better in hand. He was chosen by a long-protracted ballot, and began his services with the inevitable little speech upon the necessity of co-operation between the meeting and the presiding officer. His decisions were quick and to the point. He was not to be confused by points of order, although he had a habit of putting the question upon amendments and then announcing the question carried as amended without a second vote. He seemed to show the effect of the training of the town meeting in developing a clear-headed knowledge of parliamentary business, and greatly pleased the assembly by announcing that he would consider no question doubted unless seven asked for it by a show of hands. The long and complicated business which was before him was despatched neatly and quickly.

Most interesting to me was the character of the debate. As in every such assembly, four or five men did one-half the talking, but at every point men arose and made shrewd suggestions or proposed amendments. The traditional good humor of the town meeting was preserved. Roger Williams accused one of his enemies of calling another "Jackanapes boy in our Towne meeting"; and it is a tradition that in the town meeting of Wellfleet, further down the Cape, matters once came to such a pass that a motion was introduced, but voted down, that it should be out of order for one man to call another "a darned fool" in discussion. Such personalities were almost wanting in the Barnstable town meeting. There were some charges of misrepresentation and some allusion to the non-payment of debts, which the hearers probably understood better than the reporter; but the meeting showed great patience with the dull and with those who spoke again and again upon the same subject. So far did this courtesy extend that a non-voting resident of the town who was present was allowed by a vote of nearly three to two to address the meeting. "Give both sides a chance" was the argument which prevailed. The speeches were for the most part marked by good language, aptness, and forcible expression, and by an occasional racy directness that suggested 'Old-Town Folks.' "You can't carry your money with you," said an advocate of liberal appropriations for schools; "give it to your children and grandchildren." A few men in the meeting carried weight from their known character, their long experience, or their position as selectmen, but the meeting seemed very much disposed to follow out its own judgment on all questions before it.

The formal business was especially interesting to a novice. One constable was to be elected. The previous incumbent had no opposition, and the usual motion to authorize the Secretary to cast a ballot was carried out, but a formal motion to declare the polls closed was thought necessary before the ballot could be cast. Then followed an entertaining and instructive discussion of the "town business." The reporter was in the position of a member of the meeting who asked, "What this town's business is comprised at?" It was proposed that the "town business" be sold at auction, whereupon a dispute arose between the two constables, both of whom desired to acquire this mysterious privilege. It appeared that one of them had performed the "town business" last year for $15.50, but that the other constable the previous year had done it for $3.75. The moderator then defined the town business to be the notification of the officers of the town by personal summons and the posting up of notices of town-meetings. A very amusing auction now ensued, and the moderator got bids by successive reductions of halves, quarters, and even five cents; he finally disposed of his commodity for $3.75, to the great enjoyment of the meeting. A similar struggle now came up over the collection of the dog-tax, for which it appeared the town had the previous year paid the sum of $49.50. A discontented citizen moved to put that service up at auction, being confident that he could do the business for a lower figure. It was explained that the collector of the dog-tax received a proportion of the tax on every dog that he discovered, and that in consequence the revenue to the town had greatly increased; the old system was therefore left undisturbed.

The most important question before the meeting was that of the public schools. Appropriations had been made at a previous meeting, and the excellent system of having a paid superintendent, which has been introduced into many of the country schools of Massachusetts, had been discussed. The town meeting accepted the system, but refused to continue the salary of $1,500. It was then moved and carried that the salary of the superintendent should be $1,499. The question that next came up was that of building a new schoolhouse in Hyannis, which would accommodate the town high school and the local grammar schools, at an expense of about $15,000. It appeared that there are eighteen schoolhouses in the town, of which five are in the village of Hyannis; and it was strongly urged upon the meeting that the saving of running expenses by the consolidation of several buildings would eventually clear the cost of the new building. The farmers, however, rallied against it, and without a thorough debate it was indefinitely postponed. This procedure aroused the wrath of a leading man, and he asked permission of the meeting to spend ten minutes in addressing them "upon an important subject." With great good humor, it was voted, and he then proceeded to express a very positive opinion of men who would not vote taxes for school purposes because they had no children to send to the schools. This drew out several other speakers, each of whom received a like permission to address the meeting for five or ten minutes, and it was interesting to see with how much respect were received the speeches of two experts—the principal of the high school and the superintendent of schools. Having thus finally brought the question to the attention of the town meeting, the friends of the new building w re content to adjourn without action.

Another question which brought out a very different side of town life was that of roads. The town of Barnstable has three hundred miles of highway, and last year spent $12,000 on them, or $3 per capita. This year the appropriation has been cut down to $8,500. The people living in one section of the town apparently were dissatisfied at the neglect of their thoroughfares; one of them assured the town meeting that "ruts on Race Lane are eight or nine inches deep, and it was the same on the towpath." They therefore desired a special appropriation to be spent by a man in whom they had confidence. The town meeting declined to take Race Lane out of the hands of the newly established superintendent of streets. Next came the question whether the town would buy a road-machine, and it brought out two rival theories as to the expenditures on highways: one party desired to buy a road-machine which would be useful in grading up the earth roads; the other party wanted to buy a stone-crusher, thus, of course, looking towards a system of macadamized roads. The country towns are notoriously indifferent about their own highways, and this was no exception; the road-machine people carried the day. Now came in a new question. It appeared that a rich man in the town, known as "The Cranberry King," had bought a road-machine which he had for several years lent to the town. A proposition to take the machine off his hands and pay him for it was not carried, and finally it was voted to appropriate $500 "to purchase one or more road-machines and one or more road-rollers," and the town meeting passed to another item on the warrant.

It was striking to see how little allusion in the debates on roads was made to the fact that summer people would be attracted by well-kept and picturesque highways; but the public-spirited man who had berated the meeting for not voting for the schoolhouse again came forward with a proposition which brought out the difference of interest between the farmers and the villagers. He urged that the town acquire a strip of land along each side of the wooded highways for permanent shade-trees. Many of the Barnstable roads are ribbon roads winding through beautiful tracts of woodland, the delight of pleasure-drivers and pedestrians. The objection was made that the project "was poetic and visionary," and that it was a scheme to turn worthless land over to the town. To this the mover replied that he would give the strip bordering on his wood-lots, and that there was a large tribe of his kinsmen, most of whom, he thought, would do the same; and that it was the duty of people "to provide for posterity." Since it appeared that a tract of sixty acres had been recently offered for $40, the danger of expense to the public did not seem startling. Nevertheless, the opinion of the meeting seemed to be against the suggestion, and it was recommitted for later report.

In a Boston town meeting in 1731 the two principal items of business were "Proposed to Consider about Repairing mr. Nathaniell Wil-

liams, His Kitchen, &c."; "Voted an Intire Satisfaction in the town in the late conduct of their Representatives in endeavoring to preserve their valuable privileges." The business of the Barnstable town meeting fell into two similar categories. Matters of State policy having been disposed of, the town meeting proceeded to discuss a new set of by-laws, which illustrates the parental interest of New England town government. The by-laws were taken up section after section, and the debate showed a keen examination of the report and bristled with amendments. The selectmén (only persons of inferior civilization say selectmen) were several times called upon to explain their manner of doing business. On only two questions was there a very serious difference of opinion. The first was upon an article providing "That no person shall propel, drive, wheel, or draw any bicycle . . . upon any sidewalk in town." This proposition brought out the event of the day: a young man arose, whose address of "Mr. Moderator and fellow-citizens of the town of Barnstable" preceded a very fiery speech. He informed his fellow-citizens that from seven thousand to eight thousand dollars had recently been invested in bicycles in the town of Barnstable, and that the owners of this capital would lose heavily if they were relegated to the ordinary highway. The bicyclist force then brought forward a counter-proposition by which the bicyclist was to be limited only to a space of ten feet from any person whom he might approach on the sidewalk, and might remount when he was ten feet on the other side. A complication was caused by the horse-owning element, which protested against the danger to horses when hitched alongside the sidewalk. When the champion of the bicycle interest arose again, he was confronted with the statement that he was not a citizen and was not entitled to take part. As he had lived in the town for many years, the meeting good-naturedly voted to give him a second opportunity to defend his favorite sport.

The next important question was on a paragraph prohibiting the throwing of refuse into the streets, and a debate was precipitated on the critical scientific question whether or no coal ashes were harmful. It appeared that some citizens were in the habit in the month of April of reinforcing their own sidewalks with the year's accumulation of ashes, and thus relieving the town from expense. A milkman, however, represented the opposing interest of the horse-owners, whose animals got nails in their feet from the coal ashes. The debate even brought in the question of the effect of coal ashes on ladies' trains. The ashes question was further complicated with the question whether scallop-shells should be put upon the same basis as oyster and clam-shells, so as to be dumped in the roads. The town meeting was by this time tired and not entirely amiable, and found it difficult to agree on this or on a question of trespass by hens, turkeys, and geese upon the land of their owners' neighbors.

Every one acquainted with legislative bodies knows that the temper of an assembly and the characteristics of its members are better brought out by small questions than by great ones. The good humor, the acuteness, the skill in stating argument, and the general self-control of the Barnstable meeting were admirable, and one can look forward only with regret to the far-distant time when a representative city council shall take the place of this rural republic.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

AFTER THE SECOND READING.

LONDON, April 22, 1893.

THE Home Rule Bill has been before the country since its introduction by Mr. Gladstone on the 13th of February. Four days were occupied by the preliminary discussion, in the House of Commons, and twelve by the debate on the second reading. This debate was wound up by Mr. Gladstone between twelve and one last night in a hopeful and confident speech, delivered with almost youthful vigor and vivacity. And the second reading was carried by 347 votes to 304 upon a probably unprecedented division, all the 670 members being represented—the Speaker, 4 tellers, 7 absent pairs, and 651 voters.

Except for a few memorable speeches, the debate was dreary in the extreme; it was really addressed to the outside public. Nothing that could be said was likely to affect a single vote. It was not a discussion concerning the application of opposite politics to the government of Ireland. All through was apparent the hopelessness of the Conservative position, in its contentment with the present or rather late management of Ireland, its insistence that the Irish are an essentially inferior and unreliable people, its vague suggestions that as ninety-three years have brought one-fourth of the population into acceptance of the Union, so time may similarly change the sentiments of the other three-fourths. The speeches of the Liberals have helped to draw, more closely than ever before, the hearts of the Irish members and the people they represent to the Liberal statesmen and the masses of the British people. The contentions of the Conservatives tend more than ever to alienate the people and harden into antagonism even the mildest spirits below the gangway. "We hoped past evils were irrevocable, but if you win, they will return, and we are ready for a renewal of the conflict," was the feeling that often found utterance, as the policy was advocated of our being for ever outlawed from the liberties enjoyed by all other English-speaking peoples.

Long and close will be the conflict in committee; short shrift will the bill receive from the Lords; and then, perhaps, an autumn session, another motion for introduction, another second reading, another discussion in committee, another relegation to the Lords, another rejection. And then? Probably another general election, the result of which no one can foresee. Whatever the course of events, to quote the concluding passage of Mr. Morley's speech on Tuesday—

"One thing is certain. Younger men may have to take up the battle. But conceptions of the justice of the Irish claim have rooted themselves in the breasts of a generation of Englishmen. They will never pass away. Those who have built up the alliance between the British and Irish people may rest confident that it cannot fail, and sooner or later—probably sooner than later—we shall see the home-rule ideal realized, and Irishmen invited to govern their country, which Englishmen have so lamentably misgoverned."

The Irish people generally were never more reasonable, hopeful, and resolute than they are at present. For the first time since the Union, they are on absolutely firm and safe ground. The delays and trials of the last seven years have been a salutary discipline. The extravagant anticipations engendered for a time by the Land League agitation have been outlived. Service in the Imperial Parliament has had great educational influence upon the Irish representatives, and through them upon their constituents. The defiant green-flag utterances which fifteen years ago passed current in Ireland are now obsolete. Mr. Balfour never more strikingly displayed his real or feigned ignorance of the spirit of the Irish nation than last night, when he surmised that nothing more serious was to be dreaded from the ultimate refusal to concede home rule than that there might be "a renewal of crime, mutilation of cattle, a few more defenceless people shot down." The Irish Parliamentary party has become a finely tempered and formidable weapon. Under Parnell, union and strength were attained more by pressure and prestige than by full conviction and the natural assertion of individual character. Sad and disgraceful doings have there been since his deposition. The Irish people have, however, been compelled to rely upon and assert political intelligence. The result has been the election of a stronger and better party. The best of the old have been retained, backed by a steadier and more reliable, if perhaps less brilliant, rank and file. Edward Blake is in himself a power.

The improved temper of this party has been demonstrated and its prestige increased, within the past few weeks, by its insistence upon the settlement of differences between leaders which at one period threatened disastrous consequences. Among the Parnellite nine are most of the best men who adhered to the fallen leader. Gratitude and aggressive anti-clericalism are their warrant for the maintenance of a separate party. They have apparently laid aside the hillside proclivities, the hatred of Mr. Gladstone and suspicions of the Liberals on which Mr. Parnell based his appeal to the Irish people to follow him back into the wilderness of ill-defined aspirations and impractical revolt out of which he had once led them. A better feeling exists between the two parties, though entire fusion is not to be expected. John Redmond, with his undeniable abilities, is a more prominent figure as leader of nine than he would be as one among other leaders of eighty-one; and his followers in their present attitude enjoy the satisfaction and advantages of being Home-Rulers, combined with the sweets of comparative independence. There is no reason why they should again submit to the trammels of party service, so long as their constituents are content. At future elections, personal ambitions will doubtless assert themselves, and we shall again have contests between the opposite wings. But there is ground for confidence that the common sense of both will prevent the danger and disgrace of home-rule seats being lost to the common enemy.

So much for the position of the Liberal party and the strength of the Irish home-rule forces. The measure is met in Ireland by an opposition such as perhaps, short of civil war, has never before been presented by the minority in a country to the wishes of the majority. Fears as craven were expressed regarding Catholic Emancipation; threats as martial were indulged in against Disestablishment; prognostications as confident of ruin were uttered respecting changes in the land system; more numerous and bulkier petitions have often been rolled up the floor of the House against Irish reforms. But never before was there such a consensus of opinion expressed in so complete and determined a manner against a proposed change. From Girls' Friendly Societies, Orange Lodges, Temperance Leagues, Chambers of Commerce, the wives and daughters of clergymen, Protestant town councillors, brokers and stockbrokers; from Churchmen and Quakers, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, and Independents, comes a united protest, a united prophecy of certain ruin, bank-

ruptcy, contention, bloodshed, and civil war, resulting from the concession of a system of local government which, as applied to other countries, has invariably promoted prosperity and union. This (even to the best-instructed) unexpected concurrence in vehement opposition from certain classes is, beyond question, serious, and immensely complicates the problem and increases the difficulty of the situation. Of all those who have spoken in favor of the bill, Mr. Morley, perhaps, most fully grasps the formidableness of this opposition from Protestant Ireland and the uncertainty it involves. Time and patience alone can overcome it; the time may, however, be protracted, and patience may be sorely tried.

The principal actual reasons for this opposition must be recognized. Second only to what exists in a slaveholding oligarchy is the extent to which in Ireland power, place, pay, and prestige are in the hands of the Protestant minority; and support of this monopoly in Ireland is the best weapon left in the hands of the British aristocracy for the maintenance of their own waning prerogatives. Perhaps only inhabitants of the United Kingdom can gauge the ascendancy which rank, grace, style, and appearance here still exercise. Wealth, with all that gives wealth its chief value in the estimation of the richest community in the world, is threatened, and, as might be expected, that wealth is being lavishly spent for its own preservation. The twenty-seven peers whose presence gave such éclat to the Albert Hall demonstration to-day, are stated to draw above £400,000 per annum from Irish rents. Reading of paid anti-home-rule excursionists by the thousand being conveyed free this lovely spring weather from England to Ireland and from Ireland to England, and from one demonstration to another in both countries, waited on by Primrose dames and high-born ladies, entertained at their tables, guests in their houses, amid everything to charm the eye and ear and sense, our thoughts revert to the long years of grinding struggle, the individual sacrifices, the bitter hopeless conflict through which the Irish Nationalists have passed, to see their modified and reasonable desires so nearly granted.

There can be little question which policy is likely finally to prevail—the government of the country on the responsibility and for the benefit of a class, or on the responsibility and for the benefit of all its inhabitants. The really important point at the present juncture is the effect produced upon the average British elector by this Orange-Protestant outburst, these direct threats of armed resistance encouraged by ex-Cabinet Ministers, this marshalling of volunteers, this preparation of lint and bandages by circles of ladies hitherto dedicated to missionary work. Those who should know Ulster better than I, maintain that a much larger proportion of its Protestants than openly confess it are at heart Home-Rulers, and that the present ferment cannot be maintained. Those who know the English constituencies better than I, declare the Ulster outcry will have little effect upon them, that their minds are made up, that it will tend only to strengthen their longing to be quit of this intolerable and interminable Irish question. However this may be, affairs in Ireland can never again be as they were before the introduction of this bill. The Irish minority, scattered through and living upon the majority, have openly and individually put hand and seal to declarations distrusting the majority and intimating their unworthiness of the rights of free citizenship. We must have either the widening of the chasms that have hitherto divided Irish society, the renewal, intensifying, and perpetuation of class and religious hatreds, the interminable stretching out into the future of an Irish difficulty, or else, under home rule, a commingling of all classes in forgetfulness of the past, in common interests and common responsibilities. D. B.

Correspondence.

SICKLES AT GETTYSBURG.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The *Nation* of May 4 contains a letter describing a visit to the battle-field of Gettysburg, in which "H. W." gives what purports to be the reply of Gen. Longstreet to a question regarding the effect upon the second day's battle produced by Sickles's advance to the Peach Orchard. This "H. W." regards as effectually disposing of all military criticism on the subject.

As one of the critics thus summarily disposed of, I have no desire to enter on the whole question at this time, but content myself with observing that if Gen. Longstreet really said what "H. W." attributes to him, then Gen. Longstreet must have lost a very large part of those powers which once made him formidable to his enemies.

As stated by "H. W.," Longstreet's argument is, in effect, this: "Sickles's troops at the Peach Orchard detained me an hour. As a result, I was five minutes late at Little Round Top. Therefore, if Sickles had not advanced to the Peach Orchard, I should have had fifty-five minutes to spare in getting possession of that hill, which was the key of the position." But suppose that some of Sickles's troops, instead of being in the Peach Orchard, had been on Little Round Top, where they were intended to be; what then? Gen. Sickles will hardly assert that the splendid brigade of Trobriand or Ward would not have "stood off" the Confederate troops just as effectually as Vincent's brigade did.

The line of reasoning attributed to Gen. Longstreet fails to consider where Sickles's troops would have been had they not gone forward to the Emmettsburg road. It assumes that, unless Sickles had moved up, there would have been no troops on Little Round Top; whereas the very essence of the criticism upon Sickles's action is that he ought to have occupied that hill in force, as Gen. Meade expected him to do, instead of completely uncovering it, as he did by his advance, leaving it to be, in the result, defended only through the accidental arrival of Vincent's brigade from the Fifth corps, called in by Gen. G. K. Warren.

The plea sometimes made that Sickles did not have troops enough to hold the straight line assigned him is seen to be absurd in face of the fact that the bent line he actually took was much longer, besides being subject to a distressing enfilade. Francis A. Walker.

Boston, May 5, 1893.

A REMINISCENCE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In looking recently over Parton's 'Life of Jackson' (vol. iii., ed. 1860), I came across the incident of the attempt of Lawrence upon his life. It may be of some interest, at least to the outgoing generation, to have the statement of probably the only surviving witness of that scene.

At the time, 1835, I was about nine years old, and had gone with my parents and a party of friends to Washington the preceding day to attend an evening reception at the White House. I was taken to the reception, and a few kind words, with the President's hand resting upon the child's head, impressed the boy and made more vivid the events of the following day. The next morning we went to the Capitol to witness the funeral of a deceased member of the House. It was attended by the high officials of the Government. The ceremony took place in the old House of Representatives. Arriving late, we were compelled to stop just inside the door, so that when the services ended we were among the first to step into the little corridor or antechamber outside the House. We divided and ranged ourselves so as to allow the Presidential party to file past. This placed me almost facing the door of the House and in front of the President as he entered the corridor. I see the whole scene now—the tall, gaunt form of the General coming slowly out, the interior of the Chamber filled with its waiting crowd, and our little group standing in position.

Just then a stranger sprang suddenly from the left of the President, levelled his pistol at short range, and snapped. Of course it was the work of an instant, and all was commotion and stir. I do not recollect a second pistol, as Parton states, but I see now very vividly the old General with uplifted cane rushing forward, exclaiming, "Let me at the rascal!" Of course he was seized by his friends, as was also "the rascal," and so the affair ended. Lawrence was, upon examination, found to be irresponsible and was discharged. It is well known that the President, in the then bitter strife of parties, attached political significance to the assault, but that was without foundation.

Mr. Parton states that the General had passed through the great rotunda and was about stepping on to the portico. This does not accord with the fact. The locality was in the small corridor leading from the House to the rotunda. That is in itself of no great importance, but it is as well to have the details accurate.

I assume that I am now the only survivor of the scene, as I was then a mere child and those about me were few and all of matured years.

This was the first development in our national history of the ambitious crank. It took a long interval to evolve the more successful crimes of Booth and Guiteau. R. J.

Baltimore, May, 1893.

NEWSPAPER PICTURES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have only now read your excellent article on "Newspaper Pictures," in your issue of April 27, but I hope it is not too late to express my appreciation of the stand you are taking against "Babyism" in journalism. And please call it Babyism, not "Babyhood."

Being a Mugwump, I have been for years subscribing to the *Nation* and the New York *Times*. My feelings were sufficiently lacerated when the last-named paper announced that it would henceforth be a Democratic instead of an independent newspaper, and began printing paragraphs from hide-bound Democratic papers applauding it for throwing off the last vestige of Mugwumpery. But now that the *Times* has gone into the cut business, and takes pride in at last being fully up to date, do you

wonder that I rejoice to see that my subscription expires on May 6?

Is this babyism going to overwhelm the whole country? It certainly has at present entire possession of the business of advertising. If A.'s baking-powder "leads all the rest," I suppose *Harper's Weekly* sees no reason why this "accurate information" should not be conveyed by a picture, in which a tin can, properly labelled, marches at the head of a procession, on the ground that this sort of thing, and doggerel verses far below the level of Mother Goose, form "the matter that is suited to the needs and tastes" of the American public.

Yes, Mr. Editor, call it Babyism, not Babyhood. Babyhood is an honorable estate—to be grown out of, to be sure—but chronic babyism is an abnormal state which we are in danger of growing into.—Very truly yours,

W. W. J.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 4, 1893.

Notes.

FROM *Book Reviews*, the new trade organ of Macmillan & Co., we learn that this firm will begin next month its new edition of Charlotte Brontë's works in thirteen volumes, including a volume of unpublished letters. They have also in press 'Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen,' by F. Anstey; 'Women Adventurers' (in their Adventure Series), by Mrs. Henry Norman; and a reprint of 'Poems by Two Brothers [Tennyson],' from the 1827 edition, with additions, viz., four unprinted poems from the MS., and the prize poem of the future laureate, "Timbuctoo."

The *Book-Buyer* brings word that six dainty little volumes will be made up of 'Stories from *Scribner's*,' a selection from the shorter tales that have appeared in the magazine in recent years.

The present month will witness the publication, by Dietrich Reimer, Berlin, of 'Die Wahrheit über Emin Pascha, die ægyptische Aequatorialprovinz und den Sudan,' by Vita Hassan, former physician and apothecary of that province. The work covers the tranquil and the stormy periods of Emin's rule, and ends with his reluctant return with Stanley. Towards the close of the year the same house will publish 'Emin Pascha in seinem Auftrage geschildert von Dr. Franz Stuhlmann,' richly illustrated, to be followed by a second volume, by several hands, dealing with scientific results. This latter will form the first volume of a monograph on German-Africa and bordering lands. Another interesting work will be 'Unter den Naturvölkern Central-Brasiliens,' a narrative of the second Xingú expedition of 1887–'88, by Prof. Dr. Karl von den Steinen.

In a discursive manner, not without its charm, Mr. J. W. Barry, in his 'Studies of Corsica' (London: S. Low, Marston & Co.), tells of the present condition of the island, sketches its past history, and describes life at Ajaccio and the scenery of its immediate neighborhood. It is not a very attractive picture. The houses are gloomy and dirty, with no comforts. There is no society, except that to be found in the café or public square. The men are idle and with singularly petty aims, inveterate and noisy talkers. The women either are mere drudges or live secluded lives, broken only by religious observances. The climate and the scenery are fine, but there is apparently but one drive, and the rambles in the "bush," or low scrub which clothes the hills, are difficult and not always safe. This "bush," however, was the principal attraction to Mr. Barry, who devotes several chapters to an account of its sweet-scented flora and rather scanty fauna. The Corsican dialect is described and its relation to the other Mediterranean languages shown, while in an appendix are gathered some curious specimens of the ballads current among the people. The closing chapter is devoted to an account of the bandits, or outlaws more properly, men who are "wanted" by the police, generally for murder, and numbering usually from two to five hundred. Their other wants are cared for by their relatives or the inhabitants of the villages to which they belong, and they are apparently seldom captured, but occasionally are slain by kinsmen of their victims, and now and then give themselves up for trial and punishment.

'Chaucer: The House of Fame, in three books,' edited by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, in the Clarendon Press Series (Macmillan), is merely a reprint of the appropriate pages of Prof. Skeat's excellent edition of the 'Minor Poems' (1888), with a short introduction, which adds a few useful notes but is less elaborate than one could wish. The book will of course be profitable to college classes and private students.

Mr. Alfred W. Pollard's 'Chaucer,' the last number of Macmillan's series of "Literature Primers," is a skilful piece of work. In 142 very small pages the author has contrived to sum up clearly and attractively almost everything essential that is known of the life of Chaucer and of the literary history of his works. What the general reader does not find in this volume he may safely do without until he ceases to be the general reader. Mr. Pollard is, of course, deeply indebted to Ten Brink, Skeat, and Lounsbury, but he follows nobody blindly, and now and then makes an original comment which, if not an addition to knowledge, is at least prompted by common sense. The whole primer can be read at a sitting, and (what is more important) *will* be so read by many persons to their great advantage. In a few instances Mr. Pollard has failed to express himself unambiguously, as when he says that "a foolish way of reading [Chaucer's] poems has caused him to be connected with 'Soler Hall' at Cambridge," or that "late in life Chaucer is said to have repented that he ever wrote the 'Troilus' "; but these slips are not common. A more serious defect is an occasional dimness of vision, to which we may ascribe the remark that Chaucer "owed practically nothing to earlier English literature," and the astonishing sentence in which it is suggested that the poet had probably "glanced at" "some seven" of the "long-winded romances," "if only for the purpose of his parody." A short practical bibliography would add greatly to the usefulness of the book, and we shall hope to see such a bibliography in the second edition, which will doubtless soon be called for.

'Longues et Brèves' is a collection of some twelve stories and three articles by François Coppée (Paris: Lemerre; New York: Amblard & Meyer Frères). Some of these, notably "L'Enfant Perdu" and "Paris," have already appeared in other publications, but the reader will be glad to possess them in this more permanent form. Several of the tales are very well told and are fully worthy of the author's reputation. The first in the book, "Une Faute de Jeunesse," has for subject a case of conscience treated simply and forcibly and solved rightly. "Une Restitution" is an excellent hit at the despicable beneficiaries of the Panama swindle. "Vitrioleuse" is powerful and tender. There is no striving, in any of the tales, after harrowing realism; the author is satisfied to tell his story clearly and intelligently, and does not disdain a moral effect. There is no bad taste left in the mouth after reading the book.

Paul Bourget's 'Un Scrupule' (Amblard & Meyer) is a remarkably clever piece of literary workmanship on a subject which men of a certain sort might possibly talk about over their wine, but which is utterly unworthy of the skill displayed in treating it. The sensualism which is Bourget's chief characteristic, is even coarser than usual in this little work. The delicacy of analysis, viewed from a purely technical point of view, is admirable, but it is wasted, for the booklet cannot add to the author's reputation. The book is the first, the publishers state, brought out in French in this country under the new copyright law, and is in every respect like the other Lemerre publications.

'Modern Meteorology,' by Frank Waldo (London: W. Scott; New York: Scribners), is a valuable compendium of recent progress in that science by a former attaché of the Signal Service, well known for his interest in mathematical meteorology. No student of the subject can afford to be without it. Its appreciation involves a fair acquaintance with meteorology and a good understanding of physics, but its statements are presented in as simple terms as is consistent with accuracy. Its chief chapters concern sources of information, apparatus and observations, thermodynamics of the atmosphere, general and secondary motion of the atmosphere, and applied meteorology. Those who have not kept pace with the recent rapid strides made by physicists and mathematicians towards a solution of the problems of atmospheric movements, will be surprised at the amount of material offered for study in the chapters on the general and secondary systems of circulation. Mr. Waldo has done a great service to the science in bringing forward prominently the work of such modern investigators as Helmholtz, Von Bezold, Oberbeck, Hertz, and others.

In this connection mention should be made of No. 843 of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, entitled 'The Mechanics of the Earth's Atmosphere,' a collection of translations by Prof. Cleveland Abbé of original memoirs by several of the investigators named above. The memoirs are difficult reading from the advanced quality of their mathematics; but they may be commended to the attention of mathematicians who wish to apply their best methods to the solution of atmospheric problems. The essay of perhaps the most general interest is by Helmholtz, concerning atmospheric waves. Such waves are sometimes made visible in cloud surfaces; but the author maintains that they must occur with great frequency, although invisible, whenever atmospheric strata of distinctly different densities flow past each other. The chief peculiarity of these waves is their great length from crest to crest; being over two thousand times greater than water waves under similar conditions as to velocity. Under favorable conditions, they may rise into crests sharp enough to break—that is, to cause admixture between the adjacent strata of air, or to cause expansion and cooling sufficient to provoke condensation in the damper stratum, thus forming those rippling clouds, equally spaced across the sky, which are not infrequently seen.

Compilation of corporation statistics for the use of investors has grown in magnitude and in accuracy of recent years. The success of 'Poor's Manual of Railroads' has stimulated

other compilers and publishers, until the investor's opportunity, to-day, for obtaining information relative to the history and present condition of investment corporations has become extraordinarily ample. Many of the faults of 'Poor's Manual'—among them its somewhat troublesome tabulation of matter—have been avoided in the bi-monthly Investors' Supplement to the *Financial Chronicle*, which has the double advantage of alphabetical arrangement and skilful tabulation of stock and bond statistics. A further undertaking in the same direction is represented in 'New York Securities,' a stout volume of 782 pages, which aims to exhibit the financial status of all corporations familiar to New York investors. It is the first of an annual series. The special excellences of this work are its alphabetical arrangement, its statistics concerning the many less-known corporations having offices in New York and Brooklyn, its reports of local banks and trust companies, and its convenient presentation of annual balance-sheets. It lacks the record of amount and date of regular interest payments on investment bonds, which is the special merit, from the investor's standpoint, of the other works referred to, and it cannot compare, for the uses of a statistician, with the comprehensive articles in 'Poor's Manual.' But outside the railway world its list is vastly more complete than that of any similar publication. The typography is excellent. The compilers are J. P. Crittenden and C. B. Helffrich.

The annual report of President Dwight of Yale dwells with satisfaction on the experiment of opening the Graduate Department to young women, of whom twenty-three in this way connected themselves with the University. One is struck also, in the same report, with the number and importance of the gifts to the University from women.

The great Federal-Confederate Atlas, which is being steadily issued by the War Department at Washington, has reached its fourteenth part. The five latest touch at some point or other most of the significant fields or campaigns, from Bethel down; but Atlanta receives conspicuous illustration, while Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Petersburg, the Red River expedition, and Sherman's march to the sea are hardly less extensively mapped. The total number of maps is very great.

The second instalment of Kiepert's "Grosser Hand-Atlas" (Berlin: D. Reimer) contains maps of France and of Eastern France; of the Rhine Province, Westphalia, and Hesse-Nassau; of Scandinavia, of which the plate called for few changes; and of the Nile country—to about 10° N. lat.—together with Western Arabia. We have already described the nature of this third edition of the Atlas, and need only repeat that each sheet is accompanied by appropriate statistical matter and by its special index. We have also to report the issuing of Part ix. of the large-scale map of the German Empire published by Perthes at Gotha (New York: B. Westermann). The two sections are denominated Frankfort and Breslau, and now but a third of the empire remains to be filled out.

The principal article in *Petermann's Mitteilungen* for March is an account of an exploration in northwestern Patagonia. There is also a brief notice of the recent successful crossing of south-central Africa by Dr. James Johnston, who undertook the journey for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Jamaica negroes could be used for missionary purposes either as artisans or teachers. The result does not appear to have been encouraging, as he was obliged to send back all of the six negroes who accompanied him. A supplemental number—the ninth of the valuable series of statistical tables of population—gives the names and the number of the inhabitants of all the cities and considerable towns in the world, with the exception of those in India and Canada. The progress of the great agglomerating movement is shown by the list of cities containing more than 100,000 inhabitants, which, twenty years ago, were only 165, but are now 270. Of these there are 120 in Europe, 107 in Asia, and 43 in America.

Mr. F. C. Selous, the well-known African sportsman and explorer, contributes to the *Geographical Journal* for April an interesting account of his twenty years' wanderings in Zambesia (or Rhodesia, as it is now proposed to call the territory of the British South Africa Company, after the enterprising premier of Cape Colony). He dwells at some length upon Mashonaland and its antiquities. While agreeing with Mr. Bent as to the Arabian origin of the builders of the existing ruins, he believes not that they were exterminated, but that they were gradually fused with the aborigines, and that the descendants of this mixed race still inhabit this region. As confirmatory of this theory, he points to the frequently recurring Asiatic or Semitic type of face, together with comparatively light-colored skins, to be observed among the natives, and to the fact that they use the same ornaments for their pottery and weapons, and, up to the middle of the present century, built walls and foundations of stone and mined gold just as their ancestors had done two thousand years before. The raids of the Zulus have nearly destroyed this interesting people, who, a hundred years ago, were rich and prosperous, living in towns surrounded by well-built and loopholed stone walls, with cultivated fields and numerous flocks and herds. Now the country is almost a desert.

Irrigation and agriculture in Egypt form the subject of the principal article in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for April. The author, Col. J. C. Ross, late inspector-general of this department, describes the different systems of irrigation employed from the earliest times to the present, shows what measures should be taken to relieve the soil from its ever-increasing saltness, discusses the great problem of ancient irrigation, the situation of Lake Moeris, and the pressing question of reservoirs and water storage. In the interests of the fellahin, Col. Ross deprecates the too rapid construction of reservoirs; for, with increased facilities for irrigation, the land would rise in value and fall into the hands of rich foreign capitalists, and the peasant proprietors would inevitably sink into the condition of mere day laborers.

The Smithsonian Institution issues a circular calling attention to the Hodgkins fund prizes, established by a donation from Mr. T. G. Hodgkins of Setauket, N. Y., for the advancement of knowledge concerning the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of mankind. The large sum of $10,000 is offered as a prize for some new and important discovery on this subject; $2,000 for the most satisfactory essay on the known properties of the air in relation to general research or on the proper direction of future research; and $1,000 for the best popular treatise on atmospheric air, its properties and relationships. An annual gold medal is offered to mark important contributions to knowledge in this subject or to reward its practical applications. Grants of money may be made to specialists to aid in their investigations on atmospheric air. If the minor prizes are not awarded to essays received by July 1, 1894, they will be withdrawn; and the conditions of the grand prize may be altered after the end of the same year. The explanatory circular may be had on application to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

—The movement among American scholars, artists, and connoisseurs to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the doctorate of Heinrich Brunn, who has been called the founder of modern archæology, has united seventy-six subscribers in procuring a gold medal to be made at Tiffany's. Pending the completion of this token, a Latin address with signatures has been forwarded to Munich. The composition of this was intrusted to Prof. Lane of Harvard; it was engrossed on parchment with illuminations, in an alphabet of the time of the Emperor Claudius, and runs as follows:

Cives Americani Henrico Eqviti De Brvnn Philosophiae Doctori Itervm Lvdovicae Maximilianae Universitatis professori pvblico ordinario a Consilio Sanctiore S. D P.

Svmmo cvm gavdio intelleximvs adpropinqvare diem anniversarivm qvo die Tv, vir inlvstrissime, abhinc annos qvinqvaginta doctoris dignitatis gradvm es adeptvs. Qvod qvidem per tempvs breve et exigvvm vt regnorvm anni nvmerantvr vt civitativm, grande tamen mortalis aevi spativm, ea es famae vsvs celebritate ea felicitate qvae vix cviqvam in hoc genere praeter Te vnvm contigit qvotvs enim qvisqve reperietvr. Qvi modo vmqvam mediocriter hasce res attigit qvin de Te et de tvis in omnis archaeologiae partis meritis avdierit, ita vt nomen tvvm non iam tvvm proprivm sed commvne archaeologiae esse videatvr. Tv cvm iam inde ab advlescentia perspexisses caecvtire, vt tvis verbis vtamvr, archaeologiam sine philologiae lvmine, diligentiam philologi hominis cvm archaeologi cvltv elegantia nitore conivnxisti, conivnctam constanter conservasti. Tv historiam artivm mvltis et lvcvlentis scriptis inlvstrasti, Tv mvlta vetervm artificvm opera avt parvm intellecta avt explicata perperam rectivs et verivs omnivm ivdicio es interpretatvs, Tv mvltorvm discipvlorvm stvdiis litterariis exstitisti avctor dvx favtor, nvnc ervditorvm consensv Tv omnivm archaeologorvm qvi vbiqve svnt principis locvm optines. Qvarvm rervm memores amici transmarini homines longinqvi et alienigenae pleriqve etiam Tibi incogniti laeti lvbentes merito gratvlamvr hodierno die Tibi et felicitati tvae, Teqve tamqvam totivs orbis terrarvm incolam nostrvm qvoqve civem agnoscimvs, nostrvm vindicamvs, optimis ominibvs et magna spe fore vti ad vitam tot et tantis commodis adfiventem mvlti etiam anni mvltae res prosperae velvt cvmvlvs accedant. Dolemvs avtem vehementer qvod temporis exigvtitate impeditis non licet nisi per litteras qvid sentiamvs qvantvm speremvs declarare. Expressivs tamen signvm et indicivm nostrae erga Te observantiae, qvod nvnc cvm maxime ex avro facimvs, svo tempore mittetvr. Bene vale et nos dilige. Data A. D. vi Idvs Martias A. CIↃ IↃ CCC LXXXXIII.

—Dr. Carl Ochsenius, the well-known geographer, contributes to a recent number of *Petermann's Mitteilungen* a note on one of the most interesting occurrences which have for many years been noted in the domain of geographical inquiry, and one which has a direct and important bearing upon the perplexing question of the distribution of plant and animal life upon the globe. Hooker and Darwin were the first to emphasize in the broadest way the influence of floating vegetation in a trans-oceanic dispersion of organic forms, and, after them, and with greater precision, Wallace formulated the lines and limitations of this mode of transport, obtaining through it a key to the solution of many of the anomalies associated with the faunas and floras of oceanic islands. This floating vegetation has generally been assumed to be in the nature of knotted river "rafts"—the tangle that is frequently floated out to sea, more particularly by the rivers of tropical countries, such as the Amazon and the Orinoco, and which, as a rule, consists of but a few tree-trunks closely matted together and more or less overgrown with living vegetation. Accidentally or otherwise, these floating islands have served to carry with them a number of animal forms which have found congenial habitations in their maze, and transplanted them to regions more or less distant from their true home. To what distance such transport could be effected had not been

ascertained, nor was it known as a fact that any large piece of vegetation could remain united in a protracted oceanic journey. The observations recorded by Ochsenius indicate that a floating island, covering when first seen an area of approximately a thousand square metres, and overgrown with vegetation to a height of some thirty feet, had been coursing over the broad Atlantic during the months of July to September last. It was first observed in latitude 39° 30′ N., and longitude 65° W.; was again noted (August 26) in latitude 41° 49′ and longitude 57° 39′, and, finally, when nearly in the latitude of the Azores Islands, in latitude 45° 29′, and longitude 42° 39′ (September 19). The island had then traversed upwards of 1,200 miles, and had been travelling at an average rate of a mile an hour. It appears likely that its final destruction was brought about by the October storms. This seems to be the first instance recorded of an extended island journey, and it admirably sustains the postulate of the Darwinists, while it measurably weakens the arguments in favor of an "Atlantis" which have been borrowed exclusively from the conditions of faunal identity, present and past, that unite the transoceanic continents.

—Any one who has taken the trouble to compare recent English and French maps or statistical publications of Further India can easily have foreseen the present dispute between France and Siam. Roughly speaking, the one claims the river Mekong as the western frontier of her colony of Indo-China, while the other maintains that the proper boundary is a chain of mountains much nearer the sea. The French feel a good deal of irritation on the subject, as they believe that they were too yielding when the limits of their protectorate of Cambodia were fixed years ago; that now an attempt is being made to cheat them out of half the possessions which have cost them so much blood and money; and, particularly, that outsiders are meddling with what is none of their business. Several times questions about the matter have been asked in the House of Commons; and though the British Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, has refused to commit itself, it has plainly hinted that it did not accept the view of the case held in Paris. The real Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bangkok is a well-known Belgian political writer, Mr. Rolin-Jacquemyns; the Secretary of the Siamese Legation in Paris is an Englishman. Great Britain seems to have had little difficulty in getting an advantageous frontier for Burmah—the French think it was by promising Siam support in the east in return for concessions in the west, which has made her perfectly obstinate with them. Profiting by the fact that the troops in Annam and Tonking have had their hands full in keeping order on the coast and in the Red River delta, she has pushed her outposts further and further into the disputed region. At last the French have lost patience and have decided to occupy the territory, putting out the Siamese garrisons whenever they find them in their way. This operation has begun, so far without bloodshed, as the Siamese have retired when ordered to. Whether they will in the end get any part of what they claim depends on how far Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery are willing to go in their behalf. Let us hope that, when boundaries are finally agreed upon, that of Cambodia may run a few miles to the north of the present one so as to bring under the care of France the wonderful ruins of Angkor-Vat, now so difficult of access.

—Much comment has been excited by a speech recently made by Prof. Jebb at the Mansion House, in the course of which he hinted at a movement for teaching Greek to the working people. What some newspapers are calling the modern renaissance of letters has at least progressed so far that a dozen people, fired by exhortations from Mr. Churton Collins to the effect that no satisfactory study of any literature was possible for those not grounded in Greek rudiments, have actually mastered them in ten months, and have satisfied an experienced Oxford examiner that they are qualified up to the standard of Responsions or "Smalls." These examinees work in shops and belong to the suburban neighborhood of Clapham, and their teacher was an Oxford man who chanced to be in Mr. Collins's audience, and volunteered there and then to instruct any who chose to act upon the lecturer's suggestion. Inquiries at other extension-centres near London have disclosed many others who are anxious for a similar opportunity. An amendment of the London extension programme, so as to include Greek teaching, appears to be imminent, for something analogous is under way at Oxford; and the Council of the Hellenic Society has appointed a committee to confer with the extension people at Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The result is likely to be some satisfactory scheme for meeting this new popular demand for rudimentary Greek instruction. On the other hand, the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford has recently submitted to various Oxford Colleges a scheme looking towards an enlargement of facilities for popular instruction in the humanities. This has been done with the avowed intention of not leaving a new field of work entirely to the County Councils and their appropriations for manual and scientific training.

—In these latter days, to come upon a versifier who is a poet and who sings, not rhymes merely, is genuine satisfaction. José-María de Heredia, whose sonorous Spanish name adorns the title-page of a collection of verse, 'Les Trophées' (Paris: Lemerre), is not unknown to the French reading public. This book of his will surely win him many more admirers, for it is full of beauties, satisfying alike to intellect and imagination. He is distinctly not a decadent, a symbolist, in the sense that he is strong, manly, clear, and sure of what he wants to say. He is intelligible, even to an ordinary mind, or to a reader whose vocabulary does not include enough fifteenth-century French to follow Moréas in his pilgrimage. Heredia has felt, nevertheless, the influence of the school, as "infrangible," "ultime," and a few more such epithets attest; but he keeps it well under, and does not permit it to spoil the splendor of his verse or the imagery of his language. Color abounds in his work, rich, varied, gorgeous at times, a blaze of hues recalling and even rivalling the best passages, in this line, of Hugo. But color is not all, nor is it the main thing; there is a something to be said which is forcefully said by Heredia. The writer is wise, too, in his appreciation of what a theme will bear. He is dainty in his Grecian and Roman lyrics, strong in his barbaric strains; his pasticcio, or remembrance, rather, of Ronsard, is fairly delightful; his scenes from Breton nature are mysterious, as beseems strains from that land. His poems in this volume are divided into epochs—antiquity, middle-ages, modern times; and in each part are subdivisions, not equal in length or importance—sonnets all, save the last two poems. And of these sonnets some are so strikingly fine, either in their entirety or in some of their parts, that they must be mentioned: "Stymphale," "La Chasse," "Nymphée," "Sur l'Othrys," "La Flûte," "Le Tepidarium," "La Trebbia"—a superb bit; the three on "Antoine et Cléopâtre," "Sur le livre des Amours de Pierre de Ronsard," and, to abbreviate the list, two Japanese subjects, "Le Samourai" and "Le Daïmio." The last two poems, "Romancero" and "Les Conquérants de l'Or," are perhaps not as attractive as the sonnets which precede them: the story of the Cid can scarce be better told to French ears than it is in Corneille, and the Conquistadores have already had their turn in the sonnets. Nevertheless, there is a particularly fine ending to that poem.

—The compilers of the new 'Manuale della letteratura italiana' (Florence: Barbèra) are Prof. Alessandro D'Ancona and Prof. Bacci, the first a scholar and writer on early Italian literature of more than national reputation. The two volumes before us cover the thirteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, as well as a portion of the fourteenth. A second part of the first volume will cover the period between Dante—included in the part already published—and Pulci, with whom the second volume ebgins. Other volumes, we infer, are to complete the work, which, the preface informs us, is intended primarily for the *lycées*. Were it of value only as a text-book in such schools, however, it would not be worth the attention of the foreign student of Italian literature. As a matter of fact, it will prove both an interesting and trustworthy guide for the novice, and a more compact handbook for the advanced student than any other yet published. The plan of the manual is not unlike that of Nannucci. Brief explanatory notes accompany the selections; each author's work is prefaced by a compact biography, and each century by an essay dealing with the literary as well as the general history of the period. To the whole is prefixed an excellent account, by Prof. Rajna, of the rise of the Italian language. The more philosophical side of the subject, the relations between the phenomena of literature and those of the other fine arts, are, perhaps, somewhat neglected, but the reader should rejoice in the accuracy and solidity of the facts presented to him, and in the fact that the notes give positive authority for all important statements, and point the way to the most recent and the most trustworthy sources of further information.

HUMAN EMBRYOLOGY.

Human Embryology. By Charles Sedgwick Minot, Professor of Histology and Human Embryology, Harvard Medical School. Wm. Wood & Co. 1892.

Text-book of the Embryology of Man and Mammals. By Oscar Hertwig, Professor Extraordinarius of Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy, Director of the II. Anatomical Institute of the University of Berlin. Translated from the third German edition [1890] by Edward L. Mark, Hersey Professor of Anatomy in Harvard University. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1892.

THESE volumes are an honor to their writers, to Harvard University, and to the publishers. Whatever their shortcomings, they will prove more useful than any previous American books in rendering accessible the facts and generalizations of embryology, "the foundation-stone of our comprehension of organic

forms." So great is their scope and extent, and so technical the details, that it will be impossible here to do entire justice to either their excellences or their defects. Each represents an enormous amount of labor, not only in the really original portions, but also in the collation and coördination of the work of others, scattered through scores of journals and books in all modern languages. Notwithstanding the difference in title, they cover the same ground, viz., the development of the human body, supplemented and illumined by that of other animals. The degree in which what purports to be human embryology is really comparative may be judged from the fact that more than one-half the figures in Dr. Minot's work represent the lower animals, mostly vertebrates. Dr. Minot's treatise is practically the later by two years. It is the larger and handsomer. His figures are commonly better drawn, and the finer paper shows them to greater advantage. The book is, however, inconveniently heavy. Its bulk might have been reduced by the use of thinner paper and by putting into smaller type all historical matters and considerable sections relating to the lower animals. It would be convenient also if the book were bound in two volumes. In both works there are summaries, those of Hertwig-Mark being more numerous, complete, and categorical.

Dr. Minot's strongest sections are on the Uterus, the Theory of Sex, and Concrescence, and are based upon his well-known papers in the *Journal of Morphology* and the *American Naturalist*. Perhaps the weakest is that upon the brain, especially the cerebrum and its fissures. Hereon his personal observations are few and his acquaintance with literature comparatively superficial. Here, too, are most noticeable the defects of his terminological methods and his indifference toward the contributions of American anatomists. In view of the figures and explicit descriptions by many independent and competent observers of an orifice in the roof of the fourth ventricle in the adult human brain, the disposal of the subject with a passing expression of doubt borders closely upon presumption. Dr. Minot's treatment of the transitory fissures (p. 702) is less dogmatic, but hardly more acceptable. The conditions in man and other mammals might not suggest the "traditional division of the median portion of the fore-brain into two parts," but our author's declaration that such division is "arbitrary" merely evinces his lack of familiarity with the brain among fish-like vertebrates, notably the sharks and rays, certain ganoids, and *Chimæra*. The designation of the cerebellar segment of the brain as *metencephalon*, and the oblongatal segment as *epencephalon* (p. 599), was due (the reviewer is informed) to an oversight; but it is liable to mislead, since the same reversal of the commonly accepted appellations was made by Haeckel and occurs in the recent 'Elementary Biology' of Bidgood. In place of the phrases *brain and spinal cord*, *central nervous system and cerebro-spinal axis*, Dr. Minot frequently employs the mononym *neuron*, but without acknowledging either the source of that word or the fact that its introducer afterward adopted Robin's prior *neuraxis*, though perhaps on insufficient grounds.

In one respect at least Dr. Minot does little credit to the transatlantic education to which he ascribes "whatever merit his work may possess." In no treatise of like extent would a competent foreign naturalist have ignored so much available material produced by his countrymen without incurring the charge of either deliberate injustice to individuals or disregard for the scientific reputation of his native land. Three examples must suffice. Among the early human embryos is not mentioned that of Prof. Henry Hun, M.D. (*American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, July, 1884); although neither description nor figure is complete, the evident early condition makes it noteworthy, and the specimen might have been had by Dr. Minot for fuller examination. The late Prof. Dalton is quoted only with respect to the *corpus luteum;* yet on p. 674 of the last edition of his 'Human Physiology' is figured a pig displaying the "normal temporary extrusion of the intestinal canal into the umbilical cord," which, so far as Dr. Minot is aware, occurs only in man. The account of the central fissure (pp. 698–700) is taken mostly from the paper by Prof. D. J. Cunningham of Dublin, and this British anatomist is followed by Dr. Minot in the non-mention of the much earlier paper by one of the latter's colleagues describing and figuring the brain of Chauncey Wright, one of the few presenting the embryologically suggestive complete interruption of that fissure.

The nomenclature of organs seems not to have gained special attention from Hertwig at the date of the third edition of his book (1890), although he is now a member of the committee on that subject of the Anatomische Gesellschaft. His own terms are, as is usual, nearly indiscriminately Latin or German, and Dr. Mark has "preferred to err on the side of a too literal rather than a too liberal translation." The Latin terms have been commonly retained, and the German rendered into vernacular English. Dr. Minot's views are set forth in his preface as follows:

"In regard to technical terms, I have made certain innovations. It seems to me important to make the number of terms as small as is compatible with clearness and to avoid duplication. Accordingly I have discarded the words *epiblast*, *mesoblast*, and *hypoblast*. Further, it has seemed to me that, as a thorough knowledge of German is indispensable to the student of embryology, it is justifiable, where no English equivalent is to be found, to adopt such unaltered German terms as have been fully established in embryological literature. Where there has occurred an accepted term in English, French, or German, I have used it in preference to a Greek or Latin derivative."

The first proposition is most commendable, although the doctrine is hardly an "innovation," having been preached and practised by certain anatomists in this country for ten years past. Students will thank Dr. Minot for the uniform use of *ectoderm*, *mesoderm*, and *entoderm* for the three principal layers at all stages of development. Yet the two longitudinal thickenings of the neural tube, which Loewe had already described, and which His had twice named *hinteres Mark-prisma* and *vorderer Mark-cylinder*, and *Flügelplatte* and *Grundplatte*, he rechristens *dorsal* and *ventral zones of His*—a bad matter made worse. There are also too many relapses into pœcilonymy; for example, on p. 758 occur *appendix vermiformis*, *appendix*, and *vermiform appendix*, whereas on p. 160 had already been introduced, without explanation, the very convenient contraction of the third term into *vermix*. There may be sound reasons for the various employments on pp. 688 and 689 of *pineal gland*, *pineal body*, and *epiphysis*, but the average student would certainly fail to recognize them.

As to the second of Dr. Minot's terminological theses, it must be granted that he manifests the courage of his convictions, although candor compels us to doubt whether an angelic hesitation might not have been more becoming. Besides many French, over two hundred German words may be counted in his index, and a still larger number besprinkle the text. The combination suggests the Franco-English jargon upon the dinner-card of a third-rate hotel. As merely an exercise in scientific German, certain paragraphs would have been more useful had the Latin or English equivalents always been added, but the inconsistencies are somewhat bewildering. *Deckplatte* is sometimes used and sometimes Anglicized as *deck-plate; Bodenplatte* remains unchanged. *Vorderdarm* is commonly capitalized and italicised as a German word, but the absence of these features on p. 461 indicates that it is adopted into English. After all, however, Dr. Minot's practice is better than his theory. He claims that a "thorough knowledge of German is indispensable to the student of embryology." A *working* familiarity with German may be essential to the embryological investigator, but, however desirable for the student and general reader, neither it nor any other language than his own should be required in order to profit by a professedly English book. One is almost tempted to wish that Dr. Minot had published his valuable treatise in Leipzig, and then intrusted the preparation of an American translation to some one not yet incurably affected by Germano-mania.

The difference between the two works in respect to language is well exemplified in *Anlage*. Mark translates it *fundament*. Minot adopts it as an English word, regardless of its multifarious and incongruous senses, the confusion that attends its pronunciation and spelling, and the improbability of its acceptance by French embryologists. Neither seems to have thought of reverting to Aristotle, whose phrases, ἡ πρώτη ὕλη, ἡ πρώτη αἰτία, ἡ πρώτη οὐσία, τὸ πρῶτον, suggest the short word *proton*, already familiar in numerous compounds, and eligible for adoption into any modern language. Meantime, the refined, English-speaking student, who is confronted on the one hand with *Anlage*, *Vorderdarm*, and *Bauchstiel*, and on the other with *fundament*, *foregut*, and *belly-stalk*, is surely between the devil of outlandishness and the deep sea of vulgarity.

In both works the usefulness of the illustrations is materially impaired by abbreviational inconsistencies that might be amusing if they were less annoying. Dr. Minot prefers German terms; but his abbreviations are partly Latin and partly English: Dr. Mark prefers English terms, but his abbreviations are partly Latin and partly German. Furthermore, incredible as may appear such lack of consideration for learners upon the part of practical teachers, the arrangement of these abbreviations is not alphabetical; but this is a common manifestation of Teutonic indifference to the convenience of readers. Indexical defects are so common that the reviewer is in danger of becoming hardened to their seriousness. As stated in the author's preface to the third edition of Hertwig-Mark, two chapters were extended on account of recent important observations upon *Ascaris megalocephala;* yet that worm is nowhere named in the index. Even *cord* is not entered, although it is the English for *chorda*, and is in perplexingly general use in combination with the adjectives *dorsal*, *spinal*, *spermatic*, *vocal*, *umbilical*, etc. Dr. Mark's own *heterolecithal* (p. 28) finds no place in the index, and *fundament* has only five entries in place of the scores to which it is entitled. Dr. Minot's index is more nearly complete, but it is not easy to account for the omission of common words like *mucosa*, *serosa*, *dura*, *pia*, and *myelon*, of *vermix* and *fat-islands*—this last his own creation—and of *Anlage*, the German favorite.

As is well stated by Dr. Mark:

"Two important objects to be accomplished in a text-book are (1) a clear and methodical exposition of the well-established facts of the science, and (2) such a presentation of unsettled questions as shall stimulate the reader to further inquiry and research."

The layman might imagine that these two volumes must exhaust the subject, for the present at least. But the need of further observation is indicated by Dr. Minot on pp. 36, 39, 60, 78, 107, 129, 162, etc., and in the following remark, which might well have found place in his preface:

"There are still many unsolved problems as to the development of man. It will be observed that not a single one of the ova hitherto noticed has been adequately investigated, and that no specimens have yet been studied at all showing the first appearance of the embryo, the origin of the amnion or of the allantois or of the yolk-sack, and finally that of all the earliest stages our knowledge is extremely imperfect. It is therefore much to be hoped that all who obtain available specimens will preserve them carefully and intrust them to a competent investigator."

This, in connection with our nearly complete ignorance of the embryology of apes and monkeys, renders it impossible at present to answer the question—as important to the zoologist as it is fascinating to the layman—How far does human development differ from that of animals? In neither of the works before us is this matter comprehensively discussed, but Dr. Minot incidentally makes the following statements:

"At sixty days the tail has disappeared as a free appendage" (p. 393). "After the fortieth day the form is distinctly human" (p. 391). "Nothing similar to the dorsal flexure of the human embryo [during the third week] has been observed in any other vertebrate, though it may occur in apes and monkeys" (p. 296). "The human ovum is remarkable [peculiar?] for the precocious development of the chorion . . . and for its early complete encapsulation" (p. 309). "The full-grown human ovum is distinguished among mammalian ova for the clear development and ready visibility of all its parts" (p. 55).

The logical, if provisional, inference from the foregoing is that between man and other animals there are at all periods differences real though often slight, and that the recognition and formulation of these distinctions will come in time with the application of improved methods to more adequate material. The need of more accurate embryological information among physicians is gruesomely exemplified in the publication in *Gaillard's Medical Journal* for March, 1893, of an article justifying the destruction of early embryos upon the ground that they are not yet different from animals; the editors repudiate the doctrine but not the misstatement of fact. In this connection it may be added that, if the suggestion recently made by a Cornell professor, that there be organized preparatory theological courses including scientific branches like palæontology and embryology, should be realized, works like those here noticed would perform an important service.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S VICTORIAN AGE.

The Victorian Age of English Literature. By Mrs. Oliphant. Tait, Sons & Co.

Bolingbroke somewhere tells of a "studious man" who was overheard in his oratory "entering into a detail with God," and who very particularly "acknowledged the Divine goodness in furnishing the world with makers of dictionaries." To-day this worthy student would doubtless have included Mrs. Oliphant in his orisons and have given her the time of at least one bead for her sketch of Victorian literature. The book is precisely what it pretends to be, an exceptionally good Baedeker to the last fifty years of English literature. That even Baedeker now and then nods is incontestable; and so does Mrs. Oliphant. But in the main she guides the traveller faithfully and accurately, and puts him duly on the watch for the most famous sights of the route. As for anything more than this, the author or authors are careful to disclaim any purpose of attempting it. In her earlier work on English literature Mrs. Oliphant made a point of avowing her belief that all men of genius are Melchisedecs, without intellectual or spiritual fathers or mothers, that all explanations of literature are "mere feigning" and all theorizing "mere folly." The same view of literature underlies these new volumes; they are full of sneers at "the fashionable and feeble creed of heredity" and at "automatical development," and make a more or less plausible and continuous plea for "the curious accidentalness of all human work." In short, the old creed still finds favor with Mrs. Oliphant, that the history of the world would have been totally different if Cleopatra's nose had been a hair's breadth longer. Why should we quarrel with this creed when it leads to so entertaining a series of sketches as Mrs. Oliphant has given us?

What we are bound to quarrel with, however, is inaccuracy or incompleteness. Of actual inaccuracies we have no very damaging collection to offer; but we have noted a few points that ought to be rectified in later editions. For some of these errors the American reprint may be responsible, and for others, Mrs. Oliphant's colaborer, F. R. Oliphant, B.A.; but for brevity's sake we must lay on Mrs. Oliphant the burden of them all. On p. 43 we are told that Sydney Smith edited the first *numbers* of the *Edinburgh Review;* in point of fact, he edited but a single number, the very first. On p. 44, Peter Plymley's Letters are said to have been "published about 1806"; to be exact, the first five letters were published in the autumn of 1807 and the second five during the first weeks of 1808. On p. 48 the date of the foundation of the *Quarterly Review* is apparently given as 1808; the first number of the *Review* was in reality dated February, 1809. On p. 73 the *Westminster Review* is said to have arisen out of the camp of the *Edinburgh* in 1823; doubtless the arrangements for the new *Review* were made in 1823, but the first number is dated January, 1824. On p. 268 the publication of 'Pendennis' is described as having taken place by means of monthly numbers in 1850; in point of fact, 'Pendennis' began to appear in November, 1848. On p. 117 the Weissnichtwo of 'Sartor Resartus' is transformed into "Wessnichtwo." On p. 163 John Wilson Croker is called Crocker, and on p. 259 the friend and biographer of Dickens is mentioned as John Foster. We see no sound reason for preferring, as Mrs. Oliphant always prefers, '*Idyls* of the King' to *Idylls*, the form invariably found in authorized editions of Tennyson; the poet's own choice in such a matter should, it seems to us, be decisive. On p. 441 there occurs a palpable misquotation, "Great wits to madness nearly are allied"; the line as Dryden wrote it is much more forcible.

Such errors as these are easy enough to deal with; but when we turn to omissions or disproportions, the questions that spring up are much thornier and harder to handle. Take, for example, the criticisms of the poems of Matthew Arnold and of Clough: surely many readers will question the wisdom of giving one out of five pages on Arnold to querulous complaints of his diffuseness, and will also feel like protesting at the contemptuous tone in which both Arnold's and Clough's portrayal of spiritual unrest is mentioned. "Doubt" is for Mrs. Oliphant "an unkindly and unmusical spirit, which has been converted into a patron saint or demon by the fashion of the time." To dispose in this off-hand and unsympathetic manner of the work of the two great post-Roman ticists is to miss the whole significance of the transition from the Romantic mood to the mood of the present day. In the mazes of these general discussions, however, we do not propose to lose ourselves; nor do we care to criticise Mrs. Oliphant's estimates of the various authors she deals with. We prefer to note certain omissions which even from her own point of view must certainly be regarded as detracting from the completeness of her narrative.

In the rather grudging notice of Leigh Hunt no credit is given him for his attack on the heroic couplet. In his famous preface to the 'Story of Rimini,' Hunt pleaded for variety of pause and the avoidance of too much stress on the rhyme, for the use of dissyllabic rhymes, and for the division of the couplet. His preface and his poetry alike had an important influence on both Shelley and Keats, and hence on the whole subsequent development of English versification. In her notice of a poet of a very different stamp, C. S. Calverley, Mrs. Oliphant fails to record the fact that the poet's name was originally Blayds. This omission is specially unfortunate, inasmuch as several of the best epigrams that are associated with Calverley's Oxford days depend for their point on a play on the poet's name, *e. g.*, "The dons would like their blades to cut, But cannot find a handle."

In her treatment of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Mrs. Oliphant has perhaps been as tolerant as a critic of her temperament could be expected to be; but it is strange that she should refuse to credit the story that Rossetti's poems in manuscript were with his consent rescued from the coffin of his wife, where they had been buried at the time of her death. Perhaps this is a case of "the doubt courteous"; at any rate there can be no question as to the truth of the story.

In her notice of Mr. Dobson, Mrs. Oliphant speaks of his slight 'Life of Steele' as "a standard authority on a much disputed subject"; but nowhere does she mention Mr. Aitken's two-volume 'Life of Steele,' which quite outclasses Mr. Dobson's work in scholarship and in breadth of treatment. On page 183, Harriet Martineau receives due credit for her 'History of the Peace'; but the fact should certainly be noted that all of the first book save one chapter was the work of the well-known publisher, Charles Knight. Another curious omission occurs in the discussion of Charles Kingsley: no word do we hear of Kingsley's famous onslaught on Father Newman, which led in 1864 to the publication of Newman's 'Apologia.' In her treatment of living authors Mrs. Oliphant seems usually fair and discreet; but she should at least mention Mr. Walter Pater.

As we look back over the whole of Mrs. Oliphant's book, the passages that remain most pleasantly in the memory are those on Carlyle, on Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' and on Browning. The plea for Carlyle is almost passionate in its fervor and intensity of conviction. Mrs. Oliphant enters with unerringly sympathetic

insight into the curiously complex relations between Carlyle and his wife; she appreciates perfectly the basis of genuine and unfaltering affection on which from first to last these relations depended; and her thorough familiarity with the curious intricacies of Scotch character, its distrust of "exhibitions of feeling," its painful constraint and its constitutional hypocrisies in matters of emotion, enables her to reconcile the apparent contradictions between the words and the hearts of the Carlyles. She speaks from a personal knowledge of both Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle; and her testimony, together with the recent book of another personal friend of Carlyle's, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, ought to do much to correct the disastrously false impressions that Mr. Froude's ill-judged work has stamped on the mind of the public.

Almost as interesting as these pages on Carlyle are the passages on Tennyson and Browning; and in a different way the discussion of George Eliot is thoroughly good reading. The chapters on periodicals and newspapers have naturally no special charm of style; but they are full of interesting facts, many of which could hardly be found elsewhere, not even in the special works of Mr. Fox Bourne and Mr. James Grant. These chapters, and indeed the whole book, will be full of matter for laborious Anglomaniacs who aspire to rival the English themselves in knowledge of English affairs.

Wanderings by Southern Waters: Eastern Aquitaine. By Edward Harrison Baker. London: R. Bentley & Son; New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS book, though the author does not give a single hint to that effect, is a continuation of his 'Wanderings in France,' and a very abrupt continuation at that, for it begins without a word of introduction or connection of any sort. It also ends in the same fashion, as if, imbued with advanced realistic notions, Mr. Baker desired to give us a "tranche de voyages," just as some of the realists insist on serving up a "tranche de la vie." The volume has the appearance of an instalment of a much larger work, cut out bodily and clapped between a pair of cloth covers, with a title-page by way of concession to popular prejudice. There is no index, though one is needed, nor table of contents. A sketch map, including the departments of Dordogne, Lot, Tarn, and Aveyron, through which the reader willingly accompanies Mr. Baker, would certainly have added greatly to the value of the work and the enjoyment of the reader; it may possibly come with the tail-end volume—for surely there must be one on the stocks.

The author is a thorough Englishman; he loves to tramp through an unfrequented and interesting country. It is particularly attractive to him, this Eastern Aquitaine, because it is full of memories of his countrymen, who, in the olden days when kings of England were likewise kings of France, conquered, held, and then lost the land. So he gives us plenty of history in easy, gossiping fashion, making more intelligible, by his graphic description of the wild, stern scenery, the struggles between Frenchman and Englishman at one time, between Huguenot and Catholic at another. Archæologist and botanist, artist and geologist, an observer of men as of things, adventurous like all his race, largely free from insular prejudice, and broad and kindly in his judgments, it is little wonder that the reader becomes attached to him and feels a sense of personal injury when Mr. Baker unexpectedly writes down "The End" on page 403.

The country he takes us over is one worthy to be visited even at the cost of poor meals, much garlic, more fleas, endless suspicion, burning winds, and soaking rains. Sun-parched plateaus, on which, nevertheless, strange flowers bloom; deep ravines down whose sombre depths rush torrents; cliffs to which cling quaint old townlets and villages; profound, sombre pools inspiring superstitious fears; rivers suddenly uprising from rocky ground or vanishing mysteriously within caverns; districts cracked and split by subterranean fires, the pale flames of which play here and there on the suface; ruined castles, hoary abbeys, splendid churches—these are some of the things Mr. Baker has seen and which he shows the reader. Only on the outskirts of the great district he has crossed and recrossed is the tourist race known; if the ground be not virgin ground, it is at least unfamiliar, and many a traveller, seeking fresh fields, will surely feel tempted to tread in the Englishman's footsteps and explore in his turn Roc-Amadour, Ambialet, Montpellier-le-Vieux, Figeac, and Cahors.

But it is evident, from the author's experiences, that he who would traverse the *causses* and visit the wild cañons and *gouffres* of Aquitaine, who would mingle with the old Gallic race which has preserved its distinctive traits, must be prepared to rough it. The people, once their easily roused suspicions allayed, are kindly enough, but they find it necessary to shout always at the top of their voices, and their breath is redolent of garlic as their cookery is of fat bacon. By way of compensation Mr. Baker found usually a bottle of good wine wherever he put up, spite of the ravages of the phylloxera. "Papers" are indispensable, and are frequently called for by the authorities—for there are authorities everywhere, even in remote districts where French is as little understood as English in some parts of Cape Breton.

Mr. Baker's style is pleasant enough; he relates well because he is generally simple and direct in his account. At times, however, he is somewhat heavy, dropping into downright "fine writing" in which there is more rhetorical effect than true beauty; at others, having turns of expression quaintly enough suggestive of phrases dear to our ancestors, such as: "Now, the sun, whose ardor was already melting into the tenderness of evening." A very readable book he has made, however, and on a very interesting country.

The Story of a Cavalry Regiment: The Career of the Fourth Iowa Veteran Volunteers, from Kansas to Georgia, 1861–1865. By Wm. Forse Scott, late Adjutant. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. xxiv, 602.

IT is often objected to regimental histories that they take too narrow a view of the campaigns included in the story. Mr. Scott has shown that this need not be so, and that such a history may keep its distinctive character, with the personal and local incidents which delight the members of the regiment, without sacrificing a broad and appreciative estimate of the larger events in which they had a part.

The Fourth Iowa Cavalry was organized in the autumn of 1861, and served with credit through the whole of the civil war. It took part in the campaigns of Missouri and Arkansas of 1862, and in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, including Sherman's march upon Jackson, Miss. It was again with Sherman in his expedition to Meridian in February, 1864. It formed part of the unfortunate campaign against Gen. Forrest conducted by Gen. Sturgis. It went back to the west side of the Mississippi and served under Pleasonton in the fall of 1864 against Sterling Price. It returned to Tennessee and was incorporated with Wilson's Cavalry Corps, and, as part of Upton's division, won much glory in the great cavalry campaign against Selma, Ala., Columbus and Macon, Ga., in the spring of 1865. Its service was of the most continuous and active kind, and its story well illustrates the two periods of cavalry experience—the awkward and discouraging beginnings, and the assured and brilliant career after the officers and men have become educated to their work and the incompetent material has been sifted out. It shows why the organization of a great cavalry force from raw material was so slow and so costly a process. It explains why enlisting in the mounted service was so tempting to the new recruit and so apt to be disappointing for a year or more. It lets us see, also, why experienced military men opposed the attempt to organize suddenly a large and wholly new cavalry corps.

Mr. Scott has spoken his mind frankly in regard to the officers under whose command the regiment came from time to time; and while his criticisms are sometimes severe, they are based on convincing facts, so that his blame and his praise may be accepted as the sober and final judgment of men who, in great perils, earned the right to speak. He has put aside temporary prejudice, and has given us a work at once entertaining and solidly instructive.

The Unmarried Woman. By Eliza Chester. [The Portia Series.] Dodd, Mead & Co.

IN strict logic there is no limit to the power to frame classes, so long as the ingenious mind can discover a difference to found a distinction upon. This must be the principle that has guided the author of 'The Unmarried Woman' in joining together in classification, by the bond of a single common attribute—one of proverbially uncertain duration at that—individuals otherwise as heterogeneous as the inequalities of the human lot can make them. As might have been foretold, the result of such a *tour de force* is not brilliantly successful. The pages turn out on perusal to oscillate between studies of types and eminently sympathetic, though ineffectual, suggestions for the improvement of the unmarried woman's condition. They strengthen, on the whole, one's belief in the maxim of utilitarian political economy, which teaches that even average individuals are likely to understand their own interests better than any one else can, and should be trusted to look after them accordingly. Interference, in some form or other, has hitherto been the fruitful source of most of the unmarried woman's woes. Henceforward, with college doors and professional and business careers opening freely before her, she may be left to spend her life with what thrift she chooses—certainly a better fate than to have it spent by the unthrift of others.

Among the suggestions, however, there is one of such excellence that it is worth while to quote it verbatim:

"I can think of many women scattered about in thoughtful families, who do their work simply and thoroughly, whose neatness is true refinement, who are honorable and modest, and who have many quiet pleasures. These women do not seem restless nor [*sic*] unhappy, and they add in an unobtrusive way to the happiness of other people."

Here is a way pointed out for women who

are ambitious, as well as self-supporting, to perform a truly patriotic service. They can disprove the fatal error of the shop and factory girl that domestic service is dishonorable; they can help to take homes out of the irresponsible and incompetent hands they are now perforce in; and they can do much towards removing the universal reproach we suffer of being a nation without a decent domestic organization.

As for the studies of types, they are numerous and indefinite, and not unentertaining. The chapter on Coöperation is the one we should single out as of most freshness and value. It is worth elaborating, and presenting where it will be seen to better advantage than in a volume that inevitably suggests a prearranged number of pages, to be filled out at all hazards. According to such a scheme, there seems no reason why "Widows," "Heiresses," or even "The Only Daughter" should not soon figure throughout an equal number of paragraphs and chapters.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allen, Don. An Agnostic's View of the Resurrection. *Truth Seeker* Co. 75 cents.
Annual Cyclopædia for 1892. Appletons.
Barrett, Frank. Kitty's Father. Tait, Sons & Co. 50 cents.
Bell, W. S. A Handbook of Free Thought. *Truth Seeker* Co. $1.
Bengough, M. A. In a Promised Land. Harpers. 50 cents.
Blaikie, Rev. W. G. The Book of Joshua. [Expositor's Bible.] Armstrong. $1.50.
Bonney, Prof. T. G. The Year-Book of Science, 1893. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.
Bourdillon, F. W. Sursum Corda. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
Boyesen, H. H. Social Strugglers. Scribners. $1.25.
Brinton, D. G. The Pursuit of Happiness: A Book of Studies and Strowings. Philadelphia: David McKay. $1.
Brown, P. H. Scotland before 1700, from Contemporary Documents. Edinburgh: David Douglas.
Burnham, Mrs. Clara L. Dr. Latimer: A Story of Cisco Bay. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Buswell, H. F. Law of Personal Injuries. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.50.
Campbell, Sir George. Memoirs of My Indian Career. 2 vols. Macmillan. $8.
Cook, J. W., and Cropsey, Miss N. An Advanced Arithmetic. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.
Cook, J. W., and Cropsey, Miss N. Elementary Arithmetic. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.
Crothers, T. D. The Disease of Inebriety. E. B. Treat. $2.75.
Davies, T. A. A Biblical Discovery. G. W. Dillingham. $1.
Dean, Mrs. Andrew. Isaac Eller's Money. London; T. Fisher Unwin.
Droysen, Prof. J. G. Outline of the Principles of History. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.
Duff, Sir M. E. G. Ernest Renan. Macmillan. $1.75.
Dumas, A. Memoirs of a Physician. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
Ellwanger, H. B. The Rose. Revised ed. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
Fuller, Anna. A Literary Courtship. Putnams. $1.
Fullerton, W. M. Patriotism and Science: Some Studies in Historic Psychology. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.
Gassiot, H. Stories from Waverley for Children. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. 50 cents.
Hoppin, Emily H. From Out of the Past: The Story of a Meeting in Touraine. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.
Horton, Rev. R. F. Verbum Dei: Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1893. Macmillan. $1.50.
Laurie, Prof. S. S. John Amos Comenius: His Life and Educational Works. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.
Loti, Pierre. Jean Berny, Sailor. Cassell. $1.
Loti, Pierre. Matelot. Paris: Alphonse Lemerre; New York: Brentanos. Also, Amblard & Meyer.
Lyon, W. S. Erckmann-Chatrian's Histoire d'un Paysan. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
MacKellar, Thomas. Hymns and Metrical Psalms. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.
Maclehose, Sophia M. Tales from Spenser. Macmillan. 50 cents.
Ohnefalsch-Richter, Max. Kypros, the Bible and Homer. Oriental Civilization, Art and Religion in Ancient Times. Vol. I., Text; Vol. II., Plates. London: Asher & Co.
Peirce, Grace H. Monsieur Nasson, and Others. St. Paul: Price-McGill Co.
Phillips, Morris. Abroad and at Home. New ed. Brentanos.
Rimmer, Caroline H. Figure Drawing for Children. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.25.
Robertson, J. M. The Eight Hours Question. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Scribners. $1.
Robinson, F. W. The Fate of Sister Jessica. Tait, Sons & Co. 25 cents.
Sabine, W. C. A Student's Manual of a Laboratory Course in Physical Measurements. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.35.
Saltus, Edgar. Madame Sapphira. F. T. Neely.
Sarcey, Francisque. Le Piano de Jeanne and Qui Perd Gagne. Philadelphia: Christopher Sower Co. 60 cents.
Tebb, William. The Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.
Trollope, Anthony. Can You Forgive Her? 3 vols. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.75.
Tuckerman, Bayard. Peter Stuyvesant. [Makers of America.] Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.
Wagner, Charles. Youth. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
Warren, T. R. Drifting on Sunny Seas. G. W. Dillingham.
Wheeler, Mrs. W. L. A Washington Symphony. Putnams. $1.
Whishaw, F. J. Out of Doors in Tsarland. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.
Wiggin, Mrs. Kate D. A Cathedral Courtship, and Penelope's English Experiences. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

JOHN PAGET.

A New Novel by the Author of "JERRY."

A story of New York and Newport, which furnishes a marked contrast in scene and theme to "Jerry," a woman being one of the chief characters. By S B. ELLIOTT. 12mo, $1.25.

Miss Elliott's Other Novels, Uniform Edition.

JERRY. 12mo. $1 25.

"The most distinctly original American novel that has been published in ten years."—*N. Y. World.*

THE FELMERES (New Edition). 12mo. $1.25.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

WORLD'S FAIR.

First-class accommodations for individuals and large parties. House in perfect sanitary condition. For further particulars, address
P. C. HAY,
2535 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

A
GRAND
COMBINATION.

YALE MIXTURE

FOR THE PIPE.

A Delightful Blend of St James Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

Marburg Bros.

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the *F. Crosby Co.,*
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature. *56 West 25th St., New York.*

FOR SALE.

CHETOLA (Place of Peaceful Rest).

On north end of Islesboro, Penobscot Bay, Maine. Thirty miles beautiful shore visible; steamers stop twice each way daily. Seven-room cottage; twelve-foot piazza on three sides; stable; one acre ground, mostly lawn; surrounded, three sides, by grove of spruce and birches, commanding site, fifty feet above water. $2,500. Photographs on application.
Address 87 Adelbert Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Books for the Country

Landscape Gardening.

PARSONS (Samuel, Jr., Superintendent of Parks, New York City). Notes and Suggestions on Lawns and Lawn-Planting, Laying Out and Arrangement of Country Places, Large and Small Plots, Cemetery Plots, and Railway-Station Lawns; Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, the Hardy Border, Bedding Plants, Rockwork, etc., etc. Large 8vo, with nearly 200 illustrations, $3.50.

"Mr. Parsons proves himself a master of his art as a landscape gardener, and this superb book should be studied by all who are concerned in the making of parks in other cities "—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Trees of Northeastern America.

NEWHALL (Chas. S.). With an Introductory Note by Nath. L. Britton. With illustrations made from tracings of the leaves of the various trees, 8vo, $2.50.

"We believe this is the most complete and handsome volume of its kind, and on account of its completeness and the readiness with which it imparts information that everybody needs and few possess, it is invaluable. No lover of country scenery and rambles should be without this volume, for with it observations which have been amusing and refreshing will become entertaining and highly instructive."—*Binghamton Republican.*

The Leaf-Collector's Handbook and Herbarium.

NEWHALL (Chas. S.). An aid in the preservation and in the classification of specimen leaves of the trees of Northeastern America. Illustrated. $2.00.

"The idea of the book is so good and so simple as to recommend itself at a glance to everybody who cares to know our trees or to make for any purpose a collection of their leaves."—*N. Y. Critic.*

The Shrubs of Northeastern America

NEWHALL (Chas. S.), author of 'The Trees of Northeastern America,' etc., etc. (Ready June 1.) Fully illustrated. Large 8vo, $2.50.

The Wonders of Plant Life.

HERRICK (Mrs. S. B.). 16mo, beautifully illustrated, $1.50.

"A dainty volume....Opens up a whole world of fascination....Full of information."—*Boston Advertiser.*

Liberty and a Living.

HUBERT (P. G., Jr.). How to Get Bread and Butter, Sunshine and Health, Leisure and Books, without Slaving Away One's Life. 16mo, with frontispiece, $1.00.

"He writes most charmingly. Of the works treating of kindred subjects, he possesses a grace and interest comparable to the very best of those of his predecessors."—*Nation.*

The Garden,

As Considered in Literature by Certain Polite Writers.

With a Critical Essay by WALTER HOWE. With portrait of William Kent. $1.00.

"The essays and selections are from some of the masters of ancient and modern letters, and are valuable specimens of elegant writing, as well as for the charming contribution that they make to the store of garden lore."—*Boston Home Journal.*

Among the Moths and Butterflies.

BALLARD (Julia P.), author of 'Building Stories,' etc. 8vo, $1.50.

"The book, which is handsomely illustrated, is designed for young readers, relating some of the most curious facts of natural history in a singularly pleasant and instructive manner."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

*** *A fuller Catalogue of Rural Publications, Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Knickerbocker Nuggets, Heroes, and Story of the Nations Series sent on application.*

G.P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

NEW YORK: 27 and 29 W. 23d St. **LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand.**

Cassell Publishing Co.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

By JULIEN GORDON.

HIS LETTERS.

A Transcript of Modern Love. By JULIEN GORDON, author of "Marionettes," "A Diplomat's Diary," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, extra cloth, $1.00.

"The ancients knew nothing of the extraordinary complexity of the emotion which we call love. Respect and imagination—those are two elements which were seldom conjoined in the passion known to the Greek or Roman over."—*Sainte Beuve.*

By PIERRE LOTI.

JEAN BERNY, SAILOR.

By PIERRE LOTI, author of "The Book of Pity and of Death," etc., etc. Translated by E P. Robins. 1 vol , 12mo, extra cloth, $1.00.

"Pierre Loti possesses in perfection the literary art which distinguishes his countrymen beyond all modern people who write, and which is no more to be analyzed and defined than the sweetest and finest feelings."—*New York Mail and Express.*

By MARK RUTHERFORD.

MARK RUTHERFORD'S DELIVERANCE.

A Novel. Edited by REUBEN SHAPCOTT. 1 vol., 12mo' cloth, $1.00. Uniform with "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford" and "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane," by the same author.

"When you have read the book you feel that you have witnessed the career of a man as you might have witnessed it in the world and not in a book. We could not give too strong an impression of this incomparable sincerity."—*W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.*

By MAX O'RELL.

ENGLISH PHARISEES, FRENCH CROCODILES,

And other Anglo-French Typical Characters. By MAX O'RELL, author of "Jonathan and His Continent," "A Frenchman in America," etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, *Cassell's Sunshine Series*, paper, 50 cents; 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

"To do proper justice to Max O'Rell's work would mean to print columns of trenchant extracts."—*Philadelphia Item.*

"Interesting, clever, and instructive."—*Boston Times.*

By MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD.

A WILD PROXY.

A Tragic Comedy of To-Day. By Mrs. W. K. CLIFFORD, author of "Mrs. Keith's Crime," "Aunt Anne," etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Mrs. W. K. Clifford is one of the most popular novelists of the day, possessing a style of her own, which is at once bright and entertaining.

BY A. H. PETISCUS.

THE GODS OF OLYMPOS;

Or, Mythology of the Greeks and Romans. Translated and edited from the twentieth edition of A. H. PETISCUS, by KATHERINE A. RALEIGH, with a Preface by JANE E. HARRISON. 1 vol., 8vo, extra cloth, $2.00.

BY JULES VERNE.

MISTRESS BRANICAN

A Novel. By JULES VERNE, author of "Cæsar Cascabel," etc. 1 vol., 12mo, illustrated, *Cassell's Sunshine Series*, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents; small 8vo edition, extra cloth, $2 00.

"Beneath the surface of all the writings of this noted author there is an abundance of information which is scientifically accurate."—*Iowa School Journal.*

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Cassell Publishing Company,

104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]

HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net.*

BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net.* [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net.*]

BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.

ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.

FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00

PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.

ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.

TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

We want all the OLD BOOKS we can find. If you have a large library or small parcel of books you do not want, send us your address, and we will call and examine them. We are always prepared to buy and pay the cash at once, whether it amounts to five dollars or five thousand.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South Ninth St.,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,

PUBLISHERS OF

General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importers of Foreign Books, Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

and

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Send for Price-Lists.

WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,

United Charities Building,

4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Darwin's "Emotional Expression," "Animals," "Insectivorous," "Climbing" Plants, Orchids; "Fertilization," "Flowers," "Plant Movements."

PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Your Reputation as a Person of Taste may Depend upon

the *exterior* of your house. Comparatively few people ever see the *interior*.

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains

add more to the beauty of a house than any other article of exterior use or adornment.

Send 6c. postage for Samples on Wood, Sketches, and Color Studies.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer

71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MATTHEW ARNOLD IN THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

"The New York NATION—a newspaper which I read regularly and with profit, a newspaper which is the best, so far as my experience goes, of all American newspapers, and one of the best newspapers anywhere."

THE NATION,

an independent weekly journal, was established in 1865. Its contributors include the most prominent names in literature, science, and art, both in this country and abroad. It is emphatically found in the homes of people of culture and refinement. No intelligent American, desirous of keeping abreast of the best political and literary thought of the day, can afford to be without it. Subscription price, $3.00 a year, postpaid.

Address

PUBLISHER OF THE NATION,

208 Broadway, New York City.

Now Ready. Third Edition. 8vo, $4.50.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

BY JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER.

Revised and Enlarged, and with New Preface,

More fully explaining the Nature of the New Organon used in the solution of its problems.

"The book is worthy of careful study, and is a genuine contribution to sociological science. . . . The book is a most excellent one."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

"The ability of Mr. Crozier consists in a remarkable clearness of detail vision, singular acumen of distinction—the power, so to speak, of seeing through millstones, of being in a manner clairvoyant. . . . This accurate and subtle thinker. . . . "—*Academy.*

"This is the most remarkable and important work of the last twenty years. It is not too much to say that Mr. Crozier can enter the lists with men like Carlyle, Comte, Herbert Spencer, and John Stuart Mill, all of whom he treats sympathetically, and holds his own."—*The Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A.*

"The book of a very able man. . . . The testimony which we are compelled to give to the high ability of this ambitious work is completely impartial. . . . Full of original criticism. . . . Great literary faculty. . . . A book far less superficial than Mr. Buckle's."—*Spectator.*

"No one can rise from the perusal of this work without the conviction that its author has established a claim to stand high among the most profound and original thinkers of the day. . . . He has set himself an ambitious task, and he has very narrowly indeed escaped entire success. . . . Will repay perusal and reperusal."—*Knowledge.*

"This is a work of real ability. It is full of thought, and its style is both forcible and clear. The reader is borne on a stream of strong thinking from point to point, until at last, when he pauses to get a little mental breath, he finds that he has been doing almost as much thinking as the author himself, so stimulating and suggestive is the book, and so full is it of discriminating, vigorous, and subtle ideas....This rich and suggestive book."—*The Inquirer.*

"This truly great and remarkable work. To the accuracy of the scientist and the generalizing grasp of the philosopher, Mr. Crozier adds the instincts of the historian and the administrative faculty of the economist. The book is more profitable and suggestive reading than Buckle's."—*The Agnostic Journal.*

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., 15 East 16th Street, New York

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine

OF THE

World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

BURR'S LIBRARY INDEX.

FOR INDEXING SUBJECTS, TO AID THE STUDENT, SCHOLAR, CLERGYMAN, LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, EDITOR, AUTHOR, TEACHER, AND ALL LOVERS OF BOOKS.

All Words and Names are indexed by the first TWO letters, with nearly 400 divisions of the Alphabet, printed in Thumbholes cut in the edges of the leaves,

Opened instantly at any combination by the use of one hand!

An Index to information for immediate or future use.

Write for Descriptive Circular and price.

THE BURR INDEX COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, HARTFORD, CONN.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.

174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St. Washington, 817 Market Space.

PROOF-REVISING AND INDEXING.—G. E. BIVER, 835 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NUMbers, Vols., and sets of the *Nation*. Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

WATER CLOSETS

It is useless to try to have your plumbing secure unless you use good fixtures. The "Nautilus" is conceded by all to be the best. Catalogue free.

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Tommy Dove, and Other Stories.

A book of charming Short Stories, excellent for reading aloud or by one's self, by MARGARET DELAND, author of "John Ward, Preacher," "Sidney," "The Story of a Child," etc. $1.00.

Old Kaskaskia.

An exceedingly interesting historical novel of the early history of Illinois, by MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, author of the powerful historical story of Acadia, "The Lady of Fort St. John." $1.25.

Columbia's Emblem: Indian Corn.

A Garland of Tributes in Prose and Verse from Edna Dean Proctor, Mrs. Thaxter, Longfellow, Whittier, Mr. Fiske, Edward Everett, Sidney Lanier and others. 16mo, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 40 cents.

Ober[illegible]and Puck.

Verses [illegible]d Gay. By HELEN GRAY CONE, auth[illegible]The Ride to the Lady," etc. 16mo, $1.[illegible]

Public Library F[illegible]

A Country D[illegible]

A delightful Novel, by SA[illegible]E JEWETT. Riverside Paper Series. 50 [illegible]

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.·H.·UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS

·IN·BRASS·AND·BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

JUST READY:

FORENSIC ORATORY

A Manual for Advocates.

By WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, LL.D, Professor of Law in Yale University, author of 'Elementary Law' and 'The Law of Patents for Useful Inventions.' 12mo, cloth, $2 50 *net;* law sheep, $3 00 *net.*

This volume is the result of a long experience and a constant study of the trial of causes; and the trained lawyer, as well as the student, will find much that is helpful and suggestive in its pages. For the student, the study of oratory and its application to the work of the advocate are of especial importance, and the work will doubtless prove a valuable companion to the author's 'Elementary Law,' which has been and is everywhere such a deservedly useful and acceptable first book in the study of legal principles.

CONTENTS.

PART I.
OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ORATORY IN GENERAL

Chapter
I.—Of the Nature and Purpose of Oratory.
II.—Of the Limitations of Oratory.
III.—Of the Field and Divisions of Oratory.
IV.—Of the Art of Oratory.
V.—Of the Qualifications of the Orator.
VI.—Of Forensic Oratory.
VII.—Of Practical Oratory.

PART II.
OF THE PRACTICE OF FORENSIC ORATORY.

BOOK I.—Of Invention.
I.—Of the Ideas Serviceable in Forensic Oratory.
II.—Of the Sources of Ideas.
III.—Of the Collection of Ideas concerning Matters of Fact.
IV.—Of the Collection of Ideas concerning Matters of Law.
V.—Of the Selection and Classification of Ideas.
VI.—Of the Presentation of Ideas by the Production of Evidence in Court.
VII.—Of the Qualifications of Witnesses.
VIII.—Of the Training of Witnesses.
IX.—Of the Direct Examination of Witnesses.
X.—Of the Cross-examination of Witnesses.
XI.—Of the Re-direct Examination.
XII.—Of Altercation.

BOOK II.—Of Expression.
I.—On the Choice of Words.
II.—Of the Collocation of Words into Sentences.
III.—Of the Construction and Use of Rhetorical Figures.
IV.—Of Style.

BOOK III.—Of Arrangement.
I.—Of the Exordium.
II.—Of the Statement and Partition.
III.—Of the Proof and Refutation.
IV.—Of the Peroration.
V.—Of the Preparation of an Oration.

BOOK IV.—Of Delivery.
I.—Of Voice.
II.—Of Gesture.

Appendix. Compendium of Logic. Characteristics of Ancient Oratory. Index.

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers,

254 Washington Street, Boston.

PROFESSOR TOTTEN'S WRITINGS have been grossly misrepresented by the Public Press. You have probably never seen a good word said for him! *Must there not be another side to such a matter?* He believes in the Bible as written; in the Public School as established; and in Anglo-Saxon principles as inherited! His enemies are the **Three Great Perils** which threaten our land! Will you not, for very fairness' sake, examine his words of warning for yourself? We are his sole publishers. Send stamp for circulars, or 50 cts. for a sample volume. We conjure all those who hold American traditions sacred to give this fearless author a preliminary hearing without the medium of any third party.

OUR RACE PUBLISHING CO.,
37 Benedict Building, New Haven, Conn.

EUROPEAN WINTER AND SUMMER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

FOR RENT FOR THE SUMMER, TO family of adults, a new house, furnished. Ten rooms, besides laundry and bathroom; five fireplaces. Good piazzas, best plumbing, electric light. Half-acre lawn. Address, with references, Lock Box 62, Amherst, Mass.

FOR SALE.
A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation.*

FOR SALE, $55, LAST ED. INTER- national Cyclopedia. Russia, perfect condition. Cost $75. Address A. A., *Nation.*

Is It Right

to say that $50 can possibly grow, in 3 years, to $500?

Depends on the facts.

What are the facts?

Too many to print here. See pamphlet, sent free, with a map.

We are taking partners. A man or woman wants to know what $50 is likely to bring in 3 years.

It may not bring 1 cent in 3 years; the business is watering land in a country where nobody lives and nothing grows without water, but where wealth springs out of the ground with water. Takes time; incredible time; so quick.

Pioneers grow vegetables to sell and live on first and fruit to sell next; and then they can pay for water and land. Takes time; but time works wonders there.

Do you want the facts?

THE COLORADO RIVER IRRIGATION CO.,
66 Broad Street, New York.

REMOVAL.

Our Main Retail Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED
TO
176 FIFTH AVE.,
NEAR 23D ST.

DR. JAEGER'S
Sanitary Woolen System Co.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS. Brentano's new Catalogue of Old and Rare Books, now in press, will be mailed, postpaid, upon request. Attention is called to this very interesting collection. BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square, New York.

BOOKS WANTED.—EXECUTORS and others having libraries or small parcels of books to dispose of will find a cash purchaser by addressing FRANCIS P. HARPER, 17 East 16th St., New York.

Nuggets for Bibliophiles

Is the title of a Catalogue of Rare Books, which will be sent you for stamp by WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 22 East 16th St., New York.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just is- sued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1455. THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

D. Appleton & Co.'s New and Recent Books.

A New Volume in Herbert Spencer's System of Synthetic Philosophy.

The Principles of Ethics,

VOL. II.

By HERBERT SPENCER. 12mo. Cloth, 2.00.

This volume consists of three parts, the first of which, "Justice," has been previously published separately. The parts which the author has now completed are entitled respectively "Negative Beneficence" and "Positive Beneficence." (For convenience of those who already possess the first part, the two others are bound together in a separate volume; price, $1.25.)

In the complete "Principles of Ethics" the reader possesses one of the most able and at the same time lucid interpretations of modern philosophical thought. In familiar language and entertaining style, with no tendency towards abstruseness, the author deals with his subject in nearly one hundred brief chapters, discussing such topics as "Good and Bad Conduct," "Ways of Judging Conduct," "Conciliation," "The Confusion of Ethical Thought," "Revenge," "Justice," "Generosity," "Veracity," "Chastity," "Culture," "Amusements," "Marriage," "Parenthood," "Animal Ethics," "Human Justice," "The Right of Property," "The Rights of Women," "The Rights of Children," "The Nature of the State," "The Duties of the State," "Pecuniary Aid to Relatives and Friends," "Relief of the Poor," "Political Beneficence," etc. A detailed list of chapter-titles of all the volumes of the Synthetic Philosophy Series will be sent to any address on request.

Volumes I. and II. of 'The Principles of Ethics,' 12mo. Cloth, $4.00.

Wanderings by Southern Waters.

By EDWARD HARRISON BARKER, author of 'Wayfaring in France.' Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth, $4.50.

"Archæologist and botanist, artist and geologist, and observer of men as of things, adventurous like all his race, largely free from insular prejudice, and broad and kindly in his judgments, it is little wonder that the reader becomes attached to him and feels a sense of personal injury when Mr. Barker unexpectedly writes down 'The End' on page 403."—*The Nation.*

"It is the record of a journey where there was much loitering by the way, where the way itself was a novel one, where the simple-minded people delighted the stranger by looking at him with suspicion, where he found aged priests who could talk Latin and the local patois, but not French, and where the ordinary tourist, even from Paris, was almost unknown. Afoot, and most of the time alone, there was good reason why Mr. Barker should see things."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography.

By EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, D.C.L., Principal Librarian of the British Museum. No. 70, International Scientific Series. 12mo. Cloth, $2.00.

This volume outlines a history of the Greek and Latin alphabets and descriptions of various writing instruments, materials used to receive writing, forms of books, abbreviations and contractions, numerals, etc., related to the study of Roman and Grecian documents. A valuable index is appended.

Laws and Properties of Matter.

By R. T. GLAZEBROOK, F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. A new volume in the Modern Science Series, edited by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

This book, while not pretending to be a complete treatise, aims at making clear to one who wishes to understand something of physics the meaning of the terms applied to matter, and the principal properties it possesses.

New Revised Edition of Lecky's England and Ireland.

A History of England in the Eighteenth Century.

By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY. Cabinet Edition, seven volumes, 12mo. Cloth, $7.00.

A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.

By WILLIAM E. H. LECKY. Cabinet Edition, five volumes, 12mo. Cloth, $5.00.

The 'History of Ireland' was formerly included in the eight-volume edition of the 'History of England.' By a rearrangement of the contents the two Histories now appear separately as above, each complete in itself, but bound uniformly. Important revisions have been made, and the work is in some respects practically new.

The well-known high character of this standard history needs no fresh commendation.

RECENT ISSUES IN

Appletons' Town and Country Library.

Each 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

SINGULARLY DELUDED. By the author of 'Ideala.'

THE VOICE OF A FLOWER. By E GERARD, joint author of 'A Sensitive Plant.'

CAPT'N DAVY'S HONEYMOON. By HALL CAINE, author of 'The Deemster,' etc.

A LITTLE MINX. By ADA CAMBRIDGE, author of 'The Three Miss Kings,' 'Not All in Vain,' etc.

CHILDREN OF DESTINY. By MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL, author of 'Throckmorton,' 'Little Jarvis,' etc.

DR. PAULL'S THEORY. By Mrs A. M. DIEHL, author of 'The Garden of Eden,' etc.

COMMANDER MENDOZA. By JUAN VALERA, author of 'Pepita Ximenez,' 'Don Braulio,' etc.

STORIES IN BLACK AND WHITE. A Volume of Short Stories by THOMAS HARDY, W. E. NORRIS, Mrs. OLIPHANT, GRANT ALLEN, J. M. BARRIE, W. CLARK RUSSELL, Mrs. E. LYNN LINTON, and JAMES PAYN. With 27 Illustrations.

IN THE SUNTIME OF HER YOUTH. By BEATRICE WHITBY, author of 'The Awakening of Mary Fenwick,' 'Part of the Property,' etc.

Appletons' Guide-Books.

APPLETONS' GENERAL GUIDE TO THE UNITED STATES. *Columbian Edition.* With numerous Maps and Illustrations. Flexible leather, with tuck, $2.50.

Part I., separately, NEW ENGLAND AND MIDDLE STATES AND CANADA. Cloth, $1.25. Part II., SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES. Cloth, $1.25.

APPLETONS' CANADIAN GUIDE-BOOK. Part I., EASTERN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND. By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Part II., WESTERN CANADA—i. e., from OTTAWA AND MONTREAL TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN. By ERNEST INGERSOLL.

Each, flexible cloth, $1.25. Numerous Maps and Illustrations in each volume.

APPLETONS' HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN SUMMER RESORTS. With Maps, Illustrations, Table of Railroad Fares, etc. New edition, revised to date. 50 cents.

APPLETONS' GUIDE-BOOK TO ALASKA. By Miss E. R. SCIDMORE. With Maps and Illustrations. $1.00.

APPLETONS' DICTIONARY OF NEW YORK. *Columbian Edition.* Paper, 30 cents; flexible cloth, 60 cents.

IN PRESS:

The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib.

By SARA JEANETTE DUNCAN, author of 'A Social Departure,' 'An American Girl in London,' etc.

Many Inventions.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO., 1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 355

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Decision on the Geary Act 358
The Republican League at Louisville 358
Our Consular System 359
The War Danger in 1892 360
The Situation in England 361

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Hawaii and British Interests 362
The Silver-Wedding Tournament 363
Barante's Memoirs 364

CORRESPONDENCE:

The Geary Act in California 365
Sickles at Gettysburg 366
More Light on the Washington Ancestry 366
Our Grandest Mountain 366
E Pluribus Unum 367
Two Slips by Lowell 367
The Cleft Infinitive 367

NOTES 367

REVIEWS:

New Editions of Walter Scott 370
Annals of an Old Manor House: Sutton Place, Guildford 372
Horatian Echoes 373
Memoir of James Prescott Joule 373
Letters from South Africa 374
The French War and the Revolution 374
Grammar of the Dano-Norwegian Language 374
Through Colonial Doorways 374

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 375

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—		
4 insertions	5	per cent.
8 "	10	"
13 "	12½	"
26 "	15	"
39 "	20	"
52 "	25	"

AMOUNT—		
$100 within a year	10	per cent.
250 " "	12½	"
500 " "	15	"
750 " "	20	"
1,000 " "	25	"
1,500 " "	30	"
2,000 " "	33⅓	"

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,021 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.*

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

A FEW BOYS FOR THE SUMMER will be received at my home on L. I. Sound. Many attractions. JOSEPH H. SPERRY, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, 56 Hillhouse Avenue.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—WEST END INSTITUTE. Mrs. Cady and Miss Cady, Principals. Prescribed and Elective Courses of Study, or College Preparatory Course. Circulars. Early application necessary.

CONNECTICUT, Pomfret Centre.

THE MISSES VINTON'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Thursday, October 5. Number limited.

CONNECTICUT, Wallingford.

ROSEMARY HALL.
A COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss RUUTZ-REES, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington,

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.—For copies of new Catalogue, containing a description of Lecture Courses in the College, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Law School, the Corcoran Scientific School, and the newly-erected School of Graduate Studies, address
JAMES C. WELLING, Pres't.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
Founded by Miss S. N. Randolph of Virginia,
1214 EUTAW PLACE,
Near Druid Hill Park.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 706 Saint Paul St.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, English, French, and German School for Girls, Mrs. JULIA R. TUTWILER, Principal, will reopen September 27. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Students prepared for college.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 252 Marlboro' St.

MISS CLAGETT'S HOME AND DAY School for Girls reopens October 3. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. Donald, Trinity Church; President Walker, Institute Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Freeman Pl., Beacon St.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.—VOCAL, Literary, and other Art Studies. Send for plan of *Summer Term*, July 1, LAKE BLUFF, ILL., with Art Courses for Teachers and Clergymen at WORLD'S FAIR.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMnastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury Street.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Oct. 3, 1893. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 51 Gray's Hall.

SEAL HARBOR SUMMER SCHOOL, Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert, Me.—Private tutoring by four experienced instructors (Harvard graduates) for entrance examinations to any college. References: Prest. Eliot, Prest. Low, Bishop Lawrence, and Rev. Dr. Van De Water. For circulars, address S. R. HAYTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY and Family School for Boys. Fits for College. Physical Laboratory. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PREpares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business. Individual teaching. Laboratories. The 50 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell.

THE ROGERS HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ELIZA P. UNDERHILL, M.A.,
Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—17 MILES from Boston. Boarding and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893.
Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women.
Reference: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

*ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATO*ry and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Hadley.

*MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE OF*fers three Collegiate Courses. Music and Art. Library, Laboratories, Cabinets, and Observatory. The fifty-seventh year opens Sept. 14, 1893. Board and tuition, $250. Mrs. E. S. MEAD, President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

*WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC IN*STITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

STANLEY HALL, A BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. 14 instructors—9 resident, 117 students. Full courses in Music, Art, Languages. Two years beyond College Preparatory Courses. Offers scholarship (value $400) to Bryn Mawr College. For catalogue, address Miss OLIVE ADELE EVERS, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Manlius.

NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR BOYS to the WORLD'S FAIR, by St. John's Military School, via the Great Lakes. Organized as Cadets of a ship-of-war. Limited number may join. June 27 to July 27. Apply for terms.

NEW YORK, Newburgh-on-the-Hudson.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, $600 a year, no extras. Limit, 30 boys.
The worst use you can make of a promising eight-year-old-boy is not to keep him at home; not quite.
My pamphlet argues the question. Free; and parents concerned had better read it. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.
References:
The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha;
The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City;
The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College;
The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NEW YORK CITY, 19 and 21 East 14th Street.

*SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE ME*tropolian College of Music opens July 5, 1893. Boarding accommodations. All advantages of the regular season retained. Dudley Buck, President.
Address H. W. GREENE,
Sec'y and Treas.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Courses include all studies required at American and English University entrance examinations.
30th year begins October 3, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 and 34 East 57th St.

*MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMP*SON'S Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Thursday, October 5, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 119th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON.—French and English School. Resident pupils.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 East 65th Street.

MISS CHISHOLM.—SCHOOL FOR Girls.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893. Applications should be made early.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

*RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPAR*atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Girls, Liddesdale Place, Avondale. Family limited. Circulars sent on application.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 10 MILES from Philadelphia. A College for Women. The Program, stating the graduate and undergraduate courses of study for the academic year, will be sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

MISS BALDWIN'S DAY, BOARDING, and College Preparatory School for Girls reopens September 26. For circular, address
MISS FLORENCE BALDWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDING and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Germantown.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—ESTABLISHED in 1885, chartered in 1887. Ninth year begins September 28, 1893.
The school property is one of the finest in Philadelphia, comprising elegant buildings, large grounds, and complete equipment for instruction and physical training. Six masters and three other teachers during the past year. Native masters for French and German.
Graduates of the school have won high honors and prizes at Princeton this year, including the George W. Childs prize for best entrance examination (classical) in Philadelphia.
Provision is now made for a limited number of resident pupils.
Reference may be made to Provost Pepper, University of Pennsylvania, and President Patton of Princeton.
For register and full information, address
GEORGE A. PERRY, Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 13th year opens September 20, 1893. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. 44th year.

Teachers, etc.

WANTED—POSITION—ON JULY 1st.—A Harvard man, just graduated, would act as tutor or travelling companion to boy in Chicago during the World's Fair, or would take position with high-class publishing firm. References:
Frank Bolles, Secretary Harvard University.
George O. Morgan, Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Gen. Albion W. Howe, Cambridge, Mass.
Address B. H. R.,
17 Stoughton Hall, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

A LADY TEACHER OF MUSIC, WHO has spent some time in Germany, is preparing to take a limited number of young ladies abroad for a winter in Berlin, Oct. 1 to April 1. An opportunity for culture in music, art, and German, with highest social advantages. References exchanged. For further information address
"BERLIN," P. O. Station W., New York City.

MISS ANNA PETERSEN DESIRES a position as resident governess in a family, or as teacher in a school. She is qualified to teach German, French, Italian, and English. References: Madame Guertler, Hanover, Germany; Prof. C. E. Norton, Cambridge, Mass. Her address until June 15 is care of Miss A. C. Morgan, Portsmouth, N. H.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST N. Y. schools (college graduate) will take charge of two young ladies during the summer months. Will prepare for college or teach special branches. Home provided in a healthy mountain locality, where there is good boating and delightful drives. Unexceptionable references. Address H. B., *Nation* office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WISHES an engagement for the summer. Has had considerable experience as a private tutor, has also travelled and lived abroad, and would travel if desired. Best references. Address, W. F., *Nation* office.

A COLLEGE SENIOR, WITH CONSIDERABLE experience and highest references as to character and teaching ability, desires position for the summer as tutor for one or more boys. Would take entire charge of them if desired. Address
TUTOR K., care *Nation*.

A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN, 19 years' residence abroad) would like to secure pupils in French during the summer months; or would tutor for entrance to a scientific school. No objection to travel. Highest possible references. Address R. N., *Nation* office.

A CLERGYMAN AND WIFE IN Boston suburbs will take two or three young children to educate with their own, according to modern ideas and without the customary long confinement in school-room. Beautiful location. Best references. Address T. D. G., Box 5086, Boston.

ADIRONDACKS.—COACHING FOR Fall Examinations by College Professor at Lake Placid after June 20. Address R. A., Columbia College.

Teachers, etc.

MATHEMATICS.—A GRADUATE of Bryn Mawr College, and special student of the Mass. Institute of Technology, who has studied for three years in Cambridge, England, desires an engagement. Is now abroad. Address A. B. G., care of *Nation*. References.

FITTING FOR COLLEGE.—A TEACHER of five years' experience in preparatory and high schools will give fitting or reviews for college. Good references. Address INSTRUCTOR, the *Nation*, 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF Piano, Harmony, and Musical Theory, a competent organist and member of the American College of Musicians, desires a position. Excellent references. Address MUSIC, care of *Nation*.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT GOVER- ness, with ten years' experience in ladies' schools, desires a summer position as French teacher, governess, or companion. Good references; terms easy. Apply to
MLLE. L., the *Nation*.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF a college of high standing, desires a position as teacher of science in a private school for the coming school year. Address L. C. G., care *Nation*.

A PH.D., AUTHOR OF POPULAR text-books, and College Professor of Latin, French, and German, and thorough disciplinarian, desires a change. Address Dr. E. Y., 211 W. 88th St., N. Y.

GRADUATE OF BRYN MAWR COL- lege wishes position as teacher of History or English Literature. Experienced. Exceptional references. Address E, care of *Nation*.

A PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS (A.B., Yale; Ph.D, Cornell), good Latin and Greek scholar, desires position for next year. Also, tutorship for summer. Box X., 1821 Wallace Street, Philadelphia.

A HOME FOR THE SUMMER WITH a good family in exchange for instruction one hour daily is desired by Miss ALWARD, Teacher of English pronunciation. 339 W. 34th St., N. Y.

SCHOLASTIC.—Opening for Boys' or Girls' Boarding School in the country. Some capital required. Climate perfect for consumptives. For particulars address BROWN BROS., Box 723, Austin, Tex.

A CHANGE DESIRED BY A COLLEGE Professor of Latin. Experienced, and not afraid of the work incident to building up and maintaining the department. Address X. P. R., care of *Nation*.

WANTED BY VASSAR GRADUATE —Position as tutor or secretary and reader. References. Address, care of SAMUEL R. TAYLOR, 15 Wall St., N. Y.

MISS ANNA ALWARD, TEACHER of English Orthoëpy, desires engagements with Colleges and Seminaries. 339 W. 34th St., N. Y.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

THE SAUVEUR

Summer College of Languages.

The EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the School will be held at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., to begin July 3. This location has been selected because of its PROXIMITY TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

LANGUAGES TAUGHT: *French, German, Spanish, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Ancient and Modern Greek.* Also *Art Course* and *Physical Culture.* Four Normal Classes.

For board and rooms, address the Manager, Miss E. L. HERRICK, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

For programmes and circulars of his educational works, address
Dr. L. SAUVEUR,
6 Copley Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893.
Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

LANGUAGES.

Summer Course in Languages.

Best Advantages for Learning Conversation,
Normal Course for Teachers.
The Berlitz School of Languages,

Fifth Avenue,	Auditorium,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.	CHICAGO, ILL.
Charming seaside place.	Cool and pleasant.
Pleasure and study combined.	Convenient to the Exposition.

The Summer Session of
The Morgan Park Academy
of the University of Chicago

extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.
Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.
For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Founded by Dr. Eben Tourjée. CARL FAELTEN, Director.

The Leading Conservatory of America.

In addition to its unequalled musical advantages, exceptional opportunities are also provided for the study of *Elocution, the Fine Arts, and Modern Languages.* The admirably equipped Home affords a safe and inviting residence for lady students. *Calendar Free.* FRANK W. HALE, General Manager,
Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW-LECTURES—1893—will begin June 29 (5th Thursday), and continue nine weeks. John B. Minor, Jr., Instructor in Law for the past three years, will be associated with me.
For circulars, stating terms, etc., address (P. O University Station, Charlottesville, Va.),
JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. of Com. and Stat. Law, or
JOHN B. MINOR, JR., Instructor in Law.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY

OGONTZ (NEAR PHILADELPHIA), PA. Represented by its graduates in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Amherst, University of Pa., Lafayette, and West Point. (Trinity, Lehigh, and University of Chicago, '93–94).
JOHN CALVIN RICE, Principal.

[*Educational continued on page v.*]

MACMILLAN & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

Just Ready. 2 Vols., Post 8vo.

STUDIES OF THE GREEK POETS.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. New and Enlarged Edition. With a chapter on Herondas.

Just Ready. 2 Vols., Post 8vo.

Just Published. Third Edition. 12mo, cloth, $2.50.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF DANTE.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS, author of "Our Tour in the Swiss Highlands."

Third Edition, 12mo, $2.50.

Just Published. 8vo, $2.75.

Philosophy and Political Economy

IN SOME OF THEIR HISTORICAL RELATIONS.

By JAMES BONAR, M A., LL D. 8vo, $2.75.

A Treatise on the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable.

By A R FORSYTH, Sc.D., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, author of "The Theory of Differential Equations," "A Treatise on Differential Equations," etc. 8vo, $8.50.

Next Week. In One Volume, Large Crown 8vo, $1.75.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL AND DRAMATIC WORKS OF

Coleridge.

Edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by DYKES CAMPBELL. Large crown 8vo, $1.75. *Next week.*

Now Ready. 16mo, cloth, $1.50

Poems by Two Brothers.

16mo, cloth, $1.50.

Mr. William Winter's New Book.

Shadows of the Stage.

SECOND SERIES.

Third Edition. 18mo, cloth, gilt top, 75 cents.

*** Also large-paper limited edition, $2.00.

"The reader is thrilled almost into the belief that he himself has seen and heard these great ones, so illuminating is the touch of this biographer. How fine are his discriminations; how kindly is his severest censure."—*Philadelphia Record.*

By the same Author.

Shadows of the Stage.

First Series. 18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

Shakespeare's England.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

Gray Days and Gold.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

Old Shrines and Ivy.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

George William Curtis.

With Portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"A fragrant tribute that now, embalmed between the covers of a book, will shed lasting sweetness."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Now Ready. Second Edition. 16mo, $1.25.

Collected Edition of the Poems of William Watson.

16mo, cloth, $1.25.

*** In addition to Mr. Watson's latest poems, this volume contains all the poems included in the volume entitled "The Princes' Quest, and Other Tales," a small edition of which was published in 1884.

By the same Author.

The Eloping Angels.

16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"Mr. Watson calls his poem a caprice. It has serious places, and it contains some admirable lines."—*Spectator.*

Now Ready. A New Book by F. Marion Crawford.

The Novel. What It Is.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD, author of "Children of the King," "Saracinesca," etc., etc. Uniform with the pocket edition of William Winter's Works. With photogravure portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

*** Also a large-paper limited edition. 12mo, $2 00.

THE "ADVENTURE SERIES."

"In the 'Adventure Series' a dozen or more famous old stories have appeared, all of them founded on fact."—*Evening Bulletin.*

A NEW VOLUME. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Augustus, Count de Benyowsky.

In Siberia, Kamchatka, Japan, The Sinkin Islands, and Formosa. From the translation of his original manuscript (1741-1771) by WILLIAM NICHOLSON, F.R.S., 1790. With Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

NEW NOVELS.

Just Ready. 12mo. $1.00.

The Great Chin Episode.

By PAUL CUSHING,

Author of "Cut by His Own Diamond," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Strolling Players.

A HARMONY OF CONTRASTS.

By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, author of "Heir of Redclyffe," and CHRISTABEL R. COLERIDGE. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The Odd Women.

By GEORGE GISSING, author of "Denzil Quarrier," "The Nether World," etc. 12mo, $1.00

". . . Mr. Gissing has written a strong and impressive book—a book, indeed, that has in it the force of genuine realism. The story as a story is close knit, pulsating with life and free from conventional situations; and, without deliberate didactic purpose, it inculcates a lesson that this generation ought by all means to heed."—*Boston Beacon.*

By the same Author.

Denzil Quarrier.

12mo, $1.00.

"Interesting on account of the artistic way in which the plot is unfolded."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

By F. Marion Crawford.

Paul Patoff.

New and revised edition. 12mo, $1.00.

To Leeward.

New edition, largely revised. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

In the uniform edition of Mr. Crawford's novels.

The Real Thing, and Other Stories.

By HENRY JAMES, author of "The Lesson of the Master," etc. 12mo, $1.00.

The Marplot.

By SIDNEY R. LYSAGHT. 12mo, $1 00.

Uniform with the 10-volume Edition of Jane Austen's Works.

The Novels and Poems of Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Bronte.

In 12 16mo volumes. With Portrait and 36 Illustrations in Photogravure, after drawings by H. S. GREIG. Price, $1.00 each. To be issued monthly.

Now Ready. Vols. 1 and 2. **JANE EYRE.** 2 Vols. $1.00 each.

Book Reviews, a Monthly Journal devoted to New and Current Publications. Price, 5 cents. Yearly Subscription, 50 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

The Week.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S appeal to the United States lawyers to free their minds from "cant" on the subject of the horrors of pelagic sealing must have reached ex-Solicitor-General Aldrich in advance, for he declared, in his argument on the Chinese question before the Supreme Court on Wednesday week, that he had no sympathy whatever with the "sickly sentimentality" which some foolish people displayed over the Chinese. Mr. Carter at Paris may shed tears over the sufferings of the seals, but Mr. Aldrich at Washington will hear of nothing but the sternest measures in the case of "a people not suited to our institutions, remaining a separate and distinct race, having habits often of the most pernicious character, working at wages that debase our own laboring classes, etc." There is nothing like discrimination in these matters of philanthropy. "Bachelor seals" may be clubbed from one end of the Pribyloff Islands to the other, and Chinamen are fair game in or out of a *mare clausum* and with or without the *animus revertendi;* but when it comes to pelagic sealing, and above all to the crowning horror of killing seals not yet alive, the American people has to draw the line.

The outbreak during last Thursday's session of the Paris tribunal seems to have been almost *contra bonos mores* in a dignified international court. The cable reports:

"Sir Charles Russell, Senator Morgan, Lord Hannen, Baron de Courcel, Mr. Phelps, and Justice Harlan spoke with high spirit and occasionally with bitterness. Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps declined to guarantee that the United States would accord damages for seizures, even if the tribunal decided against them. Lord Hannen exclaimed: 'Then our whole arbitration is useless and the whole question will be reopened!' Finally the difficulty was adjusted temporarily by the decision that the discussion of the question of liability be postponed."

The treaty does not give the tribunal power to award damages. It can, under the treaty, and on application by either side, find only the facts fixing liability for damages, but cannot determine the sum to be paid as damages. But the *modus vivendi* of 1892 stipulates that if the tribunal shall deny the "right" of British sealers to take the seals, then the British Government shall pay damages to the United States, and that the latter shall pay to Great Britain if the tribunal shall decide they had no right to molest Canadian pelagic sealers. The British Government seems to be claiming, under the second *modus vivendi*, that the tribunal shall assess against us the damages caused by prohibition of Canadian pelagic sealing. Among other items England has included $62,000 for expenses of the *Sayward* case before our Supreme Court.

The flurry in the Paris tribunal over spurious Russian documents used in the American Case by our agent, Mr. Foster, is interesting in many ways. The translations referred to purported to be of original documents of the Russian-American Company handed over to the United States and deposited in the State Department when Alaska was delivered to us. They were used and cited by Agent Foster to show that Russia exercised exclusive dominion over trading and hunting in Bering Sea, and that the Russian ukase of 1821 was merely declaratory of preëxisting Russian claims in that sea which had been theretofore enforced. That contention Blaine set up in 1890 alongside of *contra bonos mores.* When the British Government received our Case, and saw these documents and translations, its suspicions were excited. A competent expert was put at work on them. Errors and interpolations were discovered by England in October last. On the 19th of the next month, Agent Foster, by a note to the arbitrators and to the British Agent, gave notice of the errors also discovered, as he claimed, by independent American investigation, withdrew the false documents, and, in our Counter-Case, revised and reshaped accordingly the original Blaine contentions and the contention in our Case. That was for us rather a bad beginning. We give one example of the interpolations in the second Russian ukase—that of 1821—putting between brackets the forgeries:

"(7.) That since the sovereignty of Russia over the shores of Siberia [and America] as well as over the Aleutian Islands [and the intervening seas] has long since been acknowledged by all Powers, those coasts, islands [and seas] just named, etc."

The State Department has disclosed the name of the maker of the interpolations in the text that were pure inventions, and of the false translations of the real text, but it has not presented any explanation of the motive of the miscreant or his inducement.

The report comes from Washington that Secretary Gresham has asked for the resignation of W. E. Curtis, chief of the "Bureau of American Republics." The resignation of Curtis will naturally be a benefit to the country, but the abolishment of the Bureau would be a greater one. There is nothing done by this Bureau that might not be done by the Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau of American Republics emerged from the Pan-American Conference, as one humbug emerges from another. Both had their origin in the infantile idea that trade on north and south lines was more valuable than trade on east and west lines, and that trade could be coerced or coaxed by some other principle than cheapness of goods. It was an attempt on the part of Mr. Blaine to reconcile free trade and protection. The reciprocity clause of the McKinley Bill, the subsequent reciprocity treaties so called, and the Bureau of American Republics, are "all of a piece," with the difference that the last-mentioned concern is the only one that continues to cost money. About thirty-five thousand dollars per year is the charge for this side-show. We hope that Congress will abolish it, or turn it and its belongings over to the Statistical Bureau, among the earliest acts of the next session.

The Quay Republicans in Pennsylvania are doing their utmost to destroy the State's Ballot-Reform Law in the same manner as they sought to prevent its enactment. When the original law was before the Legislature of 1891 the Republicans opposed its passage in every way, until public pressure in its favor became so strong that they did not venture to continue open resistance. They pretended to yield, but loaded the law with various devices which have been found in practice to interfere with its successful operation. This year the friends of ballot-reform introduced a measure which, if substituted for the present law, would give the State an excellent system of voting. This measure was favorably reported from committee, but when it came up for final passage in the Senate, the Republican Senators completely destroyed its character by proposing and adopting amendments which converted it into a bill for removing all secrecy from elections and making bribery easy and safe. One of these amendments provides that "any voter who desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified elector of the election district to aid him." Democratic Senators sought to have this amendment changed so as to compel a voter asking for assistance to state under oath his reasons, and giving citizens the right to challenge such voters; but the Republican Senators would not consent.

The effect of this amendment is apparent. It permits any boss or briber to accompany any voter into the booth and there see that he marks his ballot as the boss or briber desires. In fact, the Republican advocates of the amendment, who represent the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, made no concealment of their purpose in the matter. Several of their strongest wards had been carried by the Democrats when the new Ballot Act went into operation, and they were convinced that it was the secret character of the law which made such a result possible. In the same direction of

fraud and bribery other amendments were adopted, one permitting a double system of marking the ballots, and another allowing a judge of elections to count the ballots instead of the inspectors representing opposite parties. The defence made by Republican Senators in all these changes was the same—"they would help the party." The House has refused to accept the amendments; the Republican press of the State, or at least the larger part of it, denounces them; and if they were to pass the Legislature, it is believed to be certain that Gov. Pattison would veto them. The present defective law is far preferable to such an open system of legalized corruption as the amendments would secure.

The bankers of Alabama, in convention assembled, have passed a resolution requesting their Congressmen to vote for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Law. This action seems to have taken the politicians by surprise. The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, commenting upon it, says that the repeal of "the Sherman makeshift" is all right, provided it is accompanied by the free coinage of gold and silver. "If that involves a readjustment of the ratio between gold and silver," it says, "let that be done." What the people in that quarter want is free coinage somehow—the ratio is unimportant. From this we infer that under a free-coinage law the farmers and planters and free negroes of Mississippi would take their silver bullion to the mint and have it coined into money and pay their debts with it and buy the necessary supplies to carry them through the planting season, being no longer dependent on commission merchants and Jew money-lenders. But if the ratio between silver and gold is changed so as to correspond with the market ratio, the people of Mississippi will receive no more for their bullion than they can get by selling it to brokers. The very Jews who pester them so will give eighty-three cents per ounce, minus a fraction, for all the silver bullion in the State. The United States Mint at New Orleans would not give more after the change of ratio.

The death of Gen. S. C. Armstrong, head of the Hampton (Va.) Institute, is a sad loss to the country, and especially to the South. From the establishment of this institution, a few years after the close of the war, he has been its moving spirit, and he soon made it one of the most potent educational forces in the nation. Founding it when the prejudice against education of the negroes was most bitter among their former masters, he conducted it with such judgment and wisdom as to win the confidence of the whites; and the leading men not only of Virginia, but of the South generally, have long recognized him as a public benefactor. A Union soldier during the war, and a Republican from the establishment of the party, he had no patience with the narrow-minded spirit which too many of his old associates manifested towards the South, and he sympathized fully with it in the difficult problems thrust upon it for solution by the emancipation and enfranchisement of degraded slaves. He realized that the chief need of the negro was to be taught how to earn his living and to become a good citizen, and he made the Institute a fountain from which flowed a constant stream of young men and women who had been taught this cardinal lesson, and who were prepared to teach it to others of their race. Of late years he has combined with this work a similar training for the Indian, and there are to-day scattered over the South and West thousands of each race who bear the impress of his inspiring and uplifting spirit.

The error which the *Tribune* committed and deplored some days ago in giving a picture of the late Gen. Armstrong as a portrait of Mr. Clarence A. Seward, and Mr. Seward's picture as a portrait of Gen. Armstrong, is one by no means uncommon in pictorial journalism. The peculiarity of this case is that the mistake was acknowledged and apologized for by the paper which made the blunder, and this was probably made necessary by the fact that Mr. Seward and Gen. Armstrong were well-known men. As a general rule, such blunders, which are numerous, pass unnoticed, one journalistic picture being considered, on the whole, as good as another. The public which likes such things is no more disposed to criticise newspaper art than little Johnny is to find fault with the drawing of the bull in his primer. A striking illustration of the indifference of the pictorial readers to authenticity in their pictures was given some time ago by the Philadelphia *Press*, which printed in its Sunday edition portraits and biographies of the seven London prostitutes killed by "Jack the Ripper." Of course both pictures and biographies were absolutely fictitious and fraudulent, but this was evidently not considered a defect by either the editor or his readers. What his public wanted, and what he supplied, was seven pictures, purporting to be pictures of slaughtered prostitutes; and what difference could it make, or did it make, whether the originals had sat for them or not?

What is most curious in the picture papers is, that the editors should think it necessary to keep giving tongue about religion, morals, political economy, international law, and other serious subjects, in columns adjoining the pictures, as if a public which had gone back to pictures for its knowledge of passing events would be willing to make the mental exertion necessary to follow the argumentation of the editor on these disgustingly serious topics. The *Tribune*, for instance, contains in the course of the week many columns about Bering Sea. Who in the pictorial world reads them? Very few, we suspect. Nine-tenths of those for whom it prints its observations on the *mare clausum*, and the law of nature, and the *contra bonos mores*, would be far better pleased with a picture of Bering Sea at the opening of the season; of the Pribyloff Islands, with a wretched "bachelor" getting his clubbing on the head; of the horrors of "pelagic fishing"; and we are bound to say they would profit just as much by the one as by the other. There is as gross absurdity in having pictures and learned editorials in the same paper as there would be in running a packhorse line alongside a railroad. They belong to different stages of civilization. The rude picture is the earliest attempt of the child and the savage to give expression to mental images, while a *mare clausum* or *bonos mores* article appeals, when intelligible, to the more cultivated understanding of the sage and the moralist.

Announcements are out for the second season of the Summer School for Catholics, which aims, according to the prospectus, to place "the fruits of the latest research in history, literature, natural science, and other branches" before "busy people" and others who would like three weeks' instruction from "eminent specialists." The programme reveals a preponderating benefit of clergy, though laymen are not wanting and women are given a place. Some curious joinings of things which the common sense of mankind has put asunder are seen in the subjects of the lectures—as, for example, of the one that is to be delivered on "Science and Miracles at Lourdes." Occasionally, too, the centuries jostle each other somewhat rudely, as in the juxtaposition of a lecture on "Electricity and Magnetism" and one on "What we owe to the Summa of St. Thomas Aquinas." But the real significance of the Summer School lies not so much in its outline of study for any particular year, as in the very fact that the Catholic Church should have taken up the thing at all. Like many other things in the recent history of Catholicism in this country, it shows a vast change of attitude, conscious or unconscious. With a national university where even the pretence of untrammelled study is possible, with the traditional hostility of the Catholic Church to the public schools disowned by an authoritative voice from Rome, and with Catholics going in for reading circles and summer schools of philosophy like any other sect, the Catholics of the United States are in a fair way to lose their old identity.

London has figured curiously in the general derangement of the last week's money market. Two weeks ago, when our own stock market went into partial panic on the collapse of the "industrials,"

British capitalists were sufficiently unconcerned about their own position to send over heavy buying orders. It is not at all probable that these purchases represented anything more than buying for a market profit. Apparently the London moneyed men believed the crisis in our market to be past when the last of the "industrial" brokers' failures was announced. They were mistaken in the Wall Street market; they were equally mistaken in their own. Last week the fortnightly settlement of London Stock Exchange accounts quite unexpectedly exhibited general weakness. Despite the general depression of this year's finances, London had been speculating for the rise not only in Australian and Continental securities, but chiefly in shares of the newly discovered gold mines on the Kaffir coast of Africa. Probably these weak spots would have remained hidden but for the break in American shares and the heavy shipments of gold to Melbourne. The Australian bank panic, which on Monday reached Sydney, seems to have grown in acuteness from the absolute vanishing of bank reserves. Depositors have drawn out their money to lock it up, and even such of the banks as reckoned themselves still solvent found themselves helpless in the face of further "runs."

England was called on for money shipments, and the bankers of Lombard Street, confident of the intrinsic soundness of many of the twelve suspended banks, responded by gold exports, within a fortnight, of upwards of two million sterling. London's own money market, thus suddenly disturbed, worked rapidly into a state of extreme tension. On Thursday the Bank of England rate advanced, and so heavy was London's demand for loans in Paris that the rate of French exchange on London within a fortnight ran rapidly up the scale, from the gold importing to the actual gold-shipping point. As was the case in New York two weeks ago, operators in doubtful securities could obtain no accommodation. Sixteen of them, chiefly minor speculators, suspended payments; others were helped out only by their fellow-brokers. One, a larger and respectable banking house, went down on Tuesday. As a natural result, the American securities bought here in the worst of our distress were sent back instantly to be marketed. Our own exchange on London, meantime, advanced again, and gold exports in quantity are predicted to that city—the first direct shipments to London since the opening of the year.

The May-Day demonstrations of the Anarchists this year were mostly made on the principle that the pen is mightier than the sword; and manifestoes, addresses, and expositions of Anarchism rained thick in all the principal cities of Europe. Not the least notable of these was the edition of the Paris *Plume* of May 1, in which the most famous of the Anarchists, Kropotkin, Élisée Reclus, and others, set forth a scientific account of their doctrines. The substance of their teaching, as one finally comes at it behind the scientific jargon in which it is clothed, is that man is naturally good and happy, and that all that prevents him from being so now is the laws which a mistaken society has imposed upon itself. What can be clearer than that the way back to happiness and goodness is a return to the state of nature, where there are no laws at all? This is a curious survival of the idyllic view of the original state of mankind made so famous a hundred years ago by Rousseau, and so thoroughly knocked to pieces by the studies of the past century. The Anarchists, it is true, do not propose to go back to the wearing of skins and to marriage by clubbing. They mean to preserve all "the progress of science and material civilization," and to put this into a society where there are no laws or social obligation. Is it argued that there will be need of laws to insure safety to scholars and inventors, and to prevent robbery? The answer is that man is by nature good, and that no safeguards of that sort will be necessary if Nature only be allowed to have her perfect work. Thus the whole really turns upon the exploded doctrine of Rousseau's 'Discours sur l'Inégalité,' and has about as good a chance of actual trial.

The address of the German Emperor to the officers of the Guards last week has excited a great deal of sensation in Germany, as well it may. He condemned severely the action of the Reichstag in rejecting the Army Bill; hoped the new one would do better, but said if it did not he would himself "stake all his power to obtain the enactment of the measure, for he is too fully convinced of its necessity as a guarantee of the peace of Europe to allow it to be finally defeated." It is difficult to say what this means. It is not a threat to follow his grandfather's example in 1862, and increase the army without the consent of Parliament, but to do something to the Reichstag to make it pass the bill. What this would be nobody knows but himself, and it is doubtful if even he attached any clear meaning to his words. A semi-official explanation has been communicated to the correspondent of the United Press, which makes the matter a little darker than before. From this it would appear that the Emperor is willing to govern constitutionally if the majority in the Reichstag agrees with him, but not otherwise. There must be the kind of majority that he likes, and it must take his view of public affairs, and then all will go well. There is a childishness in this, as in many of the Emperor's previous utterances, which deprives it of most of its importance. The gravity of the speech, in fact, lies mainly in its having been delivered to the army on parade; but this is in the Emperor's case rather a piece of bad taste than a menace to constitutional government. He has said many other injudicious things on parade, which at the time alarmed the nation, but nothing has come of them. He does not act as foolishly as he talks, and Europe has ceased to take his speeches seriously. He has an unsound sense of his own importance, which makes him extremely restless but does not engage him in rash or desperate enterprises. His quarrel with the Reichstag is not a matter of principle but of degree. It is willing to give him more men, but not as many as he asks for, and great constitutional quarrels have never been begotten by questions of more or less. When his grandfather quarrelled with the Prussian Landtag, and levied taxes and troops without its permission, constitutional government in Germany was only ten years old. A quarrel with the Imperial Reichstag would be a very different matter.

It is impossible to understand the political excitement which has attended the dispute between Sweden and Norway over the question of a common consular service, without seeing that far more serious questions are involved. Sweden believes that Norway's objection to this one clause in the Act of Union of 1814 is only the first step in a movement to repeal the entire act; and the Norwegian Radicals, now in control of the Storthing, certainly give color to this suspicion. Thus, M. Michelsen, one of the leaders of the Ministerial party, expressly stated in debate not long ago that the real importance of the consular question was to be found, not in its practical bearings, but in its constitutional significance. In other words, if the Storthing can make good its claim to a right to act in this matter independently of Sweden, it will be in a position to press a claim to do so in all matters. This inference has been endorsed by Dr. Ibsen, son of the dramatist and a vehement Radical, who lately declared that the demand for separate consuls was "a means and not an end." Indeed, the poet and Republican Bjornson has gone further and frankly avowed the dissolution of the union and the establishment of a Norwegian Republic to be the real things at stake. If it were only a question of concession or adjustment at a single point, the Swedish Chamber would doubtless show itself more placable; and its recent vote, by an immense majority, against granting the Norwegian contention is to be taken as a measure of the attachment of Sweden to the union. It is clear, too, that the main question will come nakedly before the Norwegian voters in the elections of next year, and that a majority in the Storthing for Prime Minister Steen will mean not merely that Norway is determined to have her own consuls, but that she is ready for a complete rupture with Sweden.

THE DECISION ON THE GEARY ACT.

THERE is no denying now that the Geary Act, providing for the deportation of all non-registered Chinamen resident in the United States, is constitutional. The Supreme Court says it is, and there is an end of it. But whether it is respectable, and worthy of the United States, is another matter on which the humblest may still lawfully have his say. We are glad to be able to observe at the outset that the act is by no means what is called a "well-considered measure" or the product of enlightened opinion. In fact, it is a sort of abortion pushed through Congress by indirection. It was introduced simply as a prolongation of the act prohibiting Chinese immigration for a further period of ten years, to which there was no reasonable objection. Then, by a series of additions made little by little, it was converted into an attack on the liberty of the Chinese already resident here. It compelled them, if "laborers" of any kind, to register themselves, with descriptions of their physique, in the fashion required for passports, within one year from the passage of the act. Failure to register, on the part of unlettered foreigners mostly poor and ignorant of our language and usages, subjects the offender to imprisonment at hard labor for one year, and thereafter deportation to China or any other country to which he owes allegiance. There are about 106,000 Chinamen to whom the law is applicable. About 6,000 of the more intelligent have registered, leaving 100,000 exposed to deportation under the judgment of the Supreme Court. It is supposed that it would cost about $6,000,000 to deport them, but as Congress has made no adequate appropriation for the purpose, the deportation cannot begin at once, though the imprisonment may.

To Judge Gray's observations as to the power of every government to expel aliens, there is only one answer to be made—that is, that, in the understanding of every jurist and statesman of modern times who has ever conceded or claimed it, it was assumed that the aliens whom any civilized government might think it expedient to expel would be a small body of persons—two or three or a few dozen—whose machinations or misconduct were dangerous to the peace or dignity of the community. We are very sure that it never entered into the head of any Anglo-Saxon publicist, at all events, who has written or spoken on the subject, that this power could or would be used for the wholesale expulsion of large bodies of peaceable persons—*i. e.*, to justify immense removals of population, like the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, or the Huguenots from France, or that now going on of the Jews from Russia. In the mind of every civilized man the question of number or degree is, in penal or quasi-penal legislation, an important one. We execute one or half-a-dozen murderers without mercy, but if a thousand men joined in a murder, their execution would be called a massacre and would excite general horror. What made Irish evictions so offensive to the moral sense of the community was, as Lord John Russell pointed out fifty years ago, the fact that they sometimes depopulated a whole countryside. The ejectment of one man, or a dozen men, for non-payment of rent, was all very well, but when it came to fifties or hundreds, it ceased to be eviction and became devastation. No such sweeping assertion of any legal right, he said, would be attempted in England, great as was the respect of Englishmen for law.

Moreover, the powers of expulsion conceded to governments over aliens are all based on the assumption that their presence is in some way dangerous to the public peace or national unity. It was on this ground that Ferdinand and Isabella got rid of the Moors, and Louis XIV. got rid of the Huguenots. It is on this ground that Russia is in our day expelling the Jews—that is, on the ground that their presence inflicts positive, perceptible, and widespread injury on the people at large. It was on this ground that the immigration of Chinamen was prohibited in Australia and has been prohibited here. If allowed to come freely, it was said, they would become so numerous as to make a sensible impression on the popular morals and comfort. But there is no pretence whatever that any such results are to be feared from the presence of the 106,000 Chinamen now in the country as laborers among our 65,000,000 of whites. We have taken away their elementary civil rights and exposed them to punishment and humiliation out of simple undiluted prejudice. Our sole reason for harassing and deporting them is that we do not like them. Has the power of expelling aliens ever before been claimed or exercised for such a reason? If so, where and by whom? What lawyer or legislator has ever proposed or justified the exercise of it on such grounds? If any, who is he, and where has he propounded his quiddity?

Two things must naturally flow from the judgment of the Court and the execution of the law. One is, retaliation by the Chinese Government. If the Chinese are worldly wise, they will expel every American in China, missionaries included, on short notice. Their most enlightened men entertain views as to the mischief done to the national morals and polity by the presence of foreigners in the country to which not one of our sages makes the smallest pretence. They therefore would have a justification for expelling Americans which would raise it morally far above mere retaliation. The other is, that in common decency we shall have to desist from our denunciations of the Czar for expelling the Jews. The Czar can make out a case against the Jews, of more or less force. Against our 100,000 Chinese we have no case at all any stronger than the case of the wolf against the lamb. It is true that the Jews whom he is expelling are *de facto* natives of Russia. But they are not natives in the eye of the law. They are, and always have been, quasi-aliens, and have been treated as such. Their offence now is, like that of the Chinese, that the vast majority of the population dislike them and wish they would go. To the Czar this is a sufficient justification for treating their presence in his country as a criminal offence. We have taken a leaf out of his book. We are following his example, but with this difference, that whereas tens of thousands of Russians can point to damage of some kind which they have, or think they have, suffered from Jews, it would be difficult to discover an American who has suffered, or thinks he has suffered, the smallest injury in mind, body, or estate from Chinamen. Our barbarism, therefore, has a sportive gratuitousness about it. We desire to be cruel just to show our power. The Czar, on the other hand, pleads positive damage to his people.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE AT LOUISVILLE.

THE platform of the National League of Republican Clubs at Louisville demands attention rather for what it omitted than for what it said. We will briefly notice its omissions before adverting to its new declaration of principles.

(1.) It omitted to make any reference to the Force Bill. Considering that this was the chief part of the Republican policy in the last Congress which the Republican party controlled in both branches, this failure is very remarkable, but it will not cause so much remark, perhaps, as the next one on the list.

(2.) It omitted any reference to the tariff. This is the more noteworthy since a meeting of the Boston Home Market Club was held only a few days earlier to "boom" the Hon. William McKinley, jr., for the Presidency. The absence of any tariff plank in the Louisville platform thus becomes especially significant. It looks like an intended rebuke to that great man whose name is now coupled with the two greatest defeats that the Republican party has ever encountered. Evidently the Louisville Leaguers did not set any high value on Mr. McKinley's explanation of these defeats, viz., that they were due to an over-hasty judgment of the American people. Mr. McKinley said that there had not been sufficient time to demonstrate the beneficial effects of the tariff. The Leaguers may have thought that McKinley ought to have taken this element of time into his calculations when he jammed his Tariff Bill through Congress. At all events they have rebuked him by their silence, and have to that extent signified their preference for Benjamin Harrison in 1896.

(3.) It made no reference to the silver question. This is perhaps slippery footing for Leaguers at the present time, but we have a recollection that they passed a resolution at some former meeting endorsing the Sherman Law of 1890, because it gave a "backing" of 100 cents' worth of silver to every dollar of Treasury notes issued. This was a saying of the late Secretary of the Treasury, and was so often repeated by him that it became almost a party maxim. We are not sorry, however, to miss it.

In place of these three old issues we find a miscellaneous lot of new ones, which we will notice seriatim:

(1.) "We point with pride," they say, "to the passage of a general law for the safety of life and limb of railway employees, upon the recommendation of President Harrison, by a Republican Congress, and in conformity with the expressed pledge of the National Republican Convention." As this is the first plank in the platform, and the only thing to which they "point with pride," it must be taken as the most important part of the Republican creed as understood by the Leaguers. If the Democrats in the next campaign should favor the indiscriminate slaughter of railroad employees, this resolution would be very important. It showed great forethought on the part of the Leaguers to mention the subject, because the enemy might be just foolish enough to insist upon the right of railway companies to kill their brakemen and switchmen under State laws without interference by Federal authority.

(2.) Adjoining this plank we find one of similar import denouncing the employment of Pinkerton men and like agencies in the enforcement of law. This is an evident reflection on Mr. Carnegie and his Homestead Steel Works. If the Democrats should take the opposite ground, and insist upon the right of every man to defend his own property in case the public authorities fail or neglect to do so, there might be some curious results in the next campaign. It might turn out that Carnegie himself would vote the Democratic ticket, to the dismay of his party.

(3.) Woman suffrage is warmly commended by the Leaguers. We note this as an acceptable change from the rather hackneyed question of negro suffrage. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who is a champion of both, will, we apprehend, hardly sanction the substitution of one for the other.

(4.) The foreign policy of Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine is emphatically endorsed. The Leaguers affirm that "when the American flag covers American interests and American honor, it must never be lowered." This is another sign of the clairvoyant vision of the Louisville Convention, for if the Democrats in the next campaign should take the ground that when the American flag covers American interests and American honor it should always be lowered, the advantage would be decidedly in favor of the Republicans.

These are some of the more notable proofs that the Louisville Leaguers were wise, far seeing statesmen. They appropriately censured the Union League Club of New York for excluding persons on grounds of religious prejudice—we all know how fanatical that Club is on the subject of religion. They finished their platform with a just censure of the Democrats if they fail to put their principles in practice now that they have the power. In this anticipatory judgment we are in full accord with them.

OUR CONSULAR SYSTEM.

EVERY importation of foreign goods beyond a nominal value must be based on an invoice presented to and certified by the United States consular officer of the consular district in which the goods were manufactured or prepared for shipment to the United States. This invoice, presented to the consul by the shipper, must contain, among other things, the name of the shipper, the name of the consignee, the name of the ship in which the goods are forwarded, the numbers and marks of the cases, a general description of the goods, a statement of their purchase price or market value, the name of the person from whom they were purchased, the value of the crates, boxes, or coverings in which they are shipped, an itemized statement of the expenses involved in packing and shipping, the freight, insurance, commission, brokerage, etc. Three copies must be prepared, and a fourth if the goods are destined to an interior port of entry. Letter-press copies are not allowed, so that each copy must be written out. It is obvious that the labor expended in the preparation of these invoices is enormous, and that a knowledge of the multitudinous and vexatious requirements of the law can be acquired only by considerable study and experience. In addition, the shipper must be acquainted with the course of business obtaining at the consular office of his district. The result is, that every foreign house engaged in the American trade is compelled to employ clerks acquainted with the preparation of consular invoices; and if the trade of the house is large, several clerks must be employed in this useless labor.

According to the report of the Fifth Auditor, there were 345,007 of these invoices certified by our consuls during the last fiscal year. It is safe to say that each of these invoices cost five dollars, so that the system necessitates the expenditure of about two million dollars annually. The amount is so large that the system should not be continued unless it is clearly essential to the administration of our tariff laws. It is impossible to maintain that it is so essential in the face of the fact that while nearly every nation of the globe collects duties on imports, none has ever found it necessary to resort to any such device. The consul's certificate of value is not conclusive upon our appraisers and it is practically disregarded. If the time of the consul consumed in certifying invoices was used in ascertaining the current market value of the goods shipped from his district, he could make reports to the various collectors that would be of substantial value to them and effectually accomplish the object for which the invoice system was devised, but which it confessedly fails to effect.

The law, as it stands, imposes on a consul an impossible task. It forces him to stultify himself every time he signs such a certificate, for he must certify that the value of the goods covered by the particular invoice is as stated therein or as corrected by him. Now, it is simply impossible that he should know the value of the goods without inspection; and inspection is, of course, out of the question. Fancy our consular officers in London actually inspecting all the goods that are shipped daily from that port to the United States. Appraisal without inspection is obviously absurd, but that is just what our consuls are compelled to do. To secure inspection, goods would have to be brought to our consulates and there unpacked, or our consuls would have to stand at the wharves and have the goods unpacked at the time of shipment. It is obvious that either course would be impossible. The simple fact is that no consul does know the values which he pretends to certify, and no consul ever can—however well qualified he may be and however anxious to perform his whole duty. The certificate of the consul being valueless, it is difficult to perceive any justification for this elaborate system, the only apparent object of which is to obtain such certificate. If the object of the system is to secure information for our appraisers, such information might just as well be given at the entry and the entire invoice system abolished.

This system has continued so long because Congressmen are unacquainted with the practical working of it, and because the men who know the most about it, our consuls, can hardly be expected to be actively hostile to a system which returns them so many personal fees. A further obstacle to its abolition lies in the fact that our consular service is almost wholly supported by the fees received from invoice certificates. This will be, of course, a very effective argument against the repeal of the law. It rests upon the common and inveterate delusion that whatever the foreigner is compelled to pay for the privilege of trading with us affects the foreigner alone. It is certain that the American consumer ultimately pays these fees, and it is only a question whether we shall support our consular service directly or indirectly. If we must resort to this roundabout and clumsy device for supporting our consuls, we ought at least to eliminate its useless features. If it is simply a system of taxation, the law should be amended to that end. It is not the payment of the fee

to which the shipper objects, for he is always able to recoup himself for that. It is the annoyance, delay, uncertainty, and wasteful labor which the system occasions. If we are compelled by an overruling necessity to support our consuls by taxing the shipper, we should repeal the present law and compel the shipper to present his ordinary commercial invoice or bill of lading for the counter signature and seal of our consular officer and pay the present fee. It would be a vastly foolish method of taxation, it is true, but it would be simple and rational compared with our present system, and would relieve foreign shippers and our consuls of a well-nigh intolerable burden. Let the declaration of value and cost be made at the time of entry by the agent of the shipper, or the purchaser, as is done in other countries. Require our consuls to make frequent reports to the various collectors of the current prices of the goods commonly shipped to the United States from their respective districts. By such a system our tariff laws would be administered with the least possible hindrance to trade, and our consuls would be of real assistance to the appraising officers.

Whatever may be said in defence of the present system so far as it applies to goods upon which there is an ad-valorem duty, there certainly is not a shadow of a justification for its continuance in the case of goods duty free and those upon which there is a specific duty. It seems very like malice for our Government to impose on the foreign shipper the burdensome task of making an itemized statement of cost in the case of such goods, for here the question of value or cost is obviously irrelevant.

THE WAR DANGER IN 1892.

In support of the theory that we do not want a navy for defence only, Capt. Mahan asserted at the dinner of the Quill Club on May 9 that, "fifteen months ago, the danger of war was so imminent that had the United States Government betrayed any weakness of purpose, had it reflected with less firmness than it did the unquestionable determination of the country to exact reparation, we should have drifted into war." He added:

> "The most dangerous element in the situation then was that part of our press which suggested the erroneous idea that the country was prepared to trifle with its right to reparation; just as the greatest snare to the politicians of the French Revolution and the greatest promoter of that war were the utterances of the revolutionary societies of Great Britain, which encouraged the French belief that the British Government had not its people at its back."

This illustration explanatory of the way in which the French Republic was led to declare war against England is so fanciful that it deprives Capt. Mahan's charge against our press in connection with the Chilian trouble of all its force. If the American press had no more to do with the danger of a war with Chili in 1892 than the "revolutionary societies" had to do with the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and France in 1793, it may well indulge in a journalistic smile over Capt. Mahan's impeachment. And we may say, generally, that we believe the theory on which much of Capt. Mahan's advocacy of a great navy is based, that the world contains a great many thrones, principalities, and powers only too ready to insult, revile, trample on, and annoy the United States if they can get a chance to do so with impunity, is the hallucination of an able man who has devoted himself too long and too deeply to a single topic. We believe that the search for a Power, big or little, ready to insult or humiliate the United States, navy or no navy, or for a Power *not* most eager to avoid quarrelling with the United States, would to day be as futile as the search for a Power eager to take Hawaii from us has happily proved to be.

To the naval and military eye in every country, the world is full of national enemies who cannot be too closely watched. The immense armaments of Europe could not be maintained if the army and navy had not won over a large and powerful section of the public to their way of thinking. We will, too, freely admit that great fleets and armies could not be maintained in a state of efficiency if the soldiers and sailors did not believe that war was always imminent, and that they were literally protecting seriously threatened national interests. It is almost as necessary that a soldier or sailor should see a fair prospect of a fight in the near future as that he should welcome the fight when it comes. But woe to the nations which share his martial ardor and bellicose expectations. The history of Rome, France, Sweden, and even England illustrates only too horribly the results of allowing military opinion to get the better of civil opinion in the regulation of foreign relations. The larger the armament grows, the more need there is on the part of statesmen of a cool and critical view of the alarms and enthusiasms of the military men.

Captain Mahan's Chilian illustration will hardly bear examination any better than his French illustration. Is it true that we were saved from war with Chili only by "a remarkable display of firmness" on the part of President Harrison and Mr. Blaine? If it be true, the fact has been ascertained either from the correspondence, which is now in print, or from the circumstances of the Chilian republic in 1891. The danger of war, if any, we presume, arose out of the Valparaiso attack on the sailors of the *Baltimore*. There was another dispute pending at the time touching the Chilian refusal to give a safe conduct to the Balmacedan refugees who had taken refuge in the American Legation, then in charge of Egan, himself an Irish refugee, suddenly converted, with a certain insulting indifference to Chilian dignity, into a United States Minister. But we believe it has never been even suggested that there was any danger of our having to go to war to deliver these gentlemen.

Whatever danger existed arose out of the Valparaiso riot. This occurred on the 16th of October, immediately after the close of a revolutionary war which had thrown the whole administration of the country into wild disorder. On the 28th the Chilian Government, in answer to our complaints, made exactly the answer we should have made to any foreign Government under like circumstances—that the affair was in the hands of their own criminal courts. The investigation by the courts continued till November 11, and, according to the procedure of all Latin countries, was secret, and was protested against as secret and generally untrustworthy by our Government, and Capt. Schley refused to testify in it. On the 20th the testimony of our sailors was secured, but our hostile and contemptuous pressure on the Chilians for something different was continued during the whole period. On December 12 a very violent and improper note, but under strong provocation, is sent to the Chilian Minister in Washington and published everywhere by Señor Matta, a hot-headed journalistic Minister of Foreign Affairs, appointed immediately after the overthrow of Balmaceda. But on December 31 a new ministry comes into office; on January 11, 1892, the new Prime Minister Luco gives Mr. Egan assurances of friendship; on January 12, the refugees are allowed to leave the Legation; on January 18, the new Ministry asks time for consultation touching the way in which the Matta note should be withdrawn; on January 21, Mr. Blaine makes peremptory demand for withdrawal and apology; on January 25, the Matta note is withdrawn, and indemnity offered on account of the *Baltimore* affair; on January 30, Mr. Blaine pronounces this satisfactory.

We have read the correspondence with care. There is not in it one word to warrant the belief that the Chilian Government ever dreamed of armed resistance to any demand our Government might choose to make. What it shows is a newly organized administration standing among the hot ashes of a civil war, trying to preserve some shreds of national dignity in dealing with the attack by a street mob on the sailors of a great Power, and to satisfy an excited and ignorant population that their Government was not eating dirt. The same dispute with a great European Power would unquestionably have lasted a year. With Chili it was over in three months.

If Capt. Mahan knows of anything not contained in the correspondence to warrant the naval threats and preparations which began on our side in October and continued until President Harrison sent in his war message, and to warrant his belief that war was at any time

"imminent," through the action of the Chilians, he ought to produce it. He will hardly maintain that there was anything in their condition to excite the suspicion of a bellicose disposition. Their finances were in disorder; their ready cash had been sent to England by Balmaceda; they had only one war vessel available, and she was in a dilapidated condition. The army was disorganized and the business of the country prostrated by the civil strife. In fact, there was hardly a feature in the situation wanting to put the stamp of downright wickedness on the attempts made by our Navy and State Departments during those three months to persuade the country that they were dealing with an insolent, recalcitrant, and formidable enemy.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

THE strugg'e going on in the British House of Commons against the Home-Rule Bill is without parallel in English Parliamentary history, because it is the first attempt by the regular Opposition to defeat a measure by simple obstruction. The passage of measures has before now been impeded by unmeasured talk, but no English party has heretofore attempted deliberately, avowedly, and persistently to use the rules of the House in every possible way to prevent a particular piece of legislation. The objections to this course of conduct were abundantly and luminously set forth by the Conservative voters and press when the Irish resorted to it to block the passage of the Irish Coercion Act in 1887-'88. That the Irish obstruction should have led to the adoption of the "closure," or our "previous question," for the first time by the House of Commons, and that it is this closure which alone gives Gladstone any chance of passing the Home-Rule Bill, illustrates for the hundredth time the way in which the English curses of the Irish come back to roost in England. If the present Ministry were dependent on the old rules of procedure, such determined resistance as the Conservatives are prepared to offer would be fatal to the bill. But with the closure, introduced for the restraint of the Irish, it will probably be passed and sent to the Lords in the month of July. Even in the Committee of the Whole, where everybody speaks as often as he pleases, the closure seems to beat down all opposition, owing to the Chairman's power to put the question, on motion, when he thinks there has been debate enough.

Fortune seems, in fact, to be favoring Mr. Gladstone as she has never favored him before, for the Opposition are making an unusual number of tactical failures. One of their plans, which they prepared with great care, and after numerous consultations with their most expert Parliamentarians, was to move a long list of "instructions" to the Committee of the Whole, proposing to amend the bill in all sorts of ways. Each of these instructions would be the subject of debate and division in the House before going into committee at all, and if they held water they would furnish very effective means of postponement. There were thirteen of them, and they looked very formidable, but the Speaker on seeing them ruled twelve of them "out of order" at one fell swoop. This was, on the whole, the most disheartening check of the session. The value of the debates in committee has been greatly reduced by the concerted Liberal abstention from moving amendments, even the Irish preferring to let the bill pass, with many features unsatisfactory to them, rather than delay its passage in its present shape. Its Ulster opponents, too, besides many English Tories, refuse to move amendments, on the ground that to do so would seem an admission that by some changes the bill might be made acceptable to them, when in reality they are unwilling to accept it in any form. So that, in one way or another, Mr. Gladstone is having an extraordinary run of luck. His opponents are not holding well together, and his own majority, which was expected to go to pieces long before this, seems as compact as ever, and has increased by three or four votes on the Irish question, and by a good many more on nearly all other questions. On all the collateral issues raised, such as the attack on Mr. Morley's use of the pardoning power in Ireland, and on Mr. Bryce's use of the appointing power in the Duchy of Lancaster, the majorities have been a third at least above the normal number.

The excuses for the policy of obstruction, pure and simple, to which the Tories have been resorting are easily rehearsed. The case, it is said, is a desperate one. Gladstone is trying to break up the empire by handing Ireland over to the Catholic malcontents in defiance of the protests of the Protestant inhabitants and of all the "propertied" class, of every denomination, both in England and in Ireland. These Catholic or Celtic malcontents are sure to abuse their power in every way open to them, by attacks on vested interests, failure to protect life and property, jobbery and corruption in the use of the public money and patronage, by religious persecution, and by giving aid and comfort to the enemies of England in time of war. The picture they draw of Ireland under home rule is very much like that of New York under Tammany if there were no State Constitution, and the city were governed by the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, with Croker as a "discreet mentor." To such a consummation they think all resistance is lawful. Indeed, Mr. Balfour and other members of the late Cabinet have gone to Ulster and suggested to the Protestants of that province, that, under the circumstances, armed resistance to the law would be justifiable. Others have intimated that the army, if called on to put down such resistance, would be warranted in refusing "to fire on the people." The gravity of this may be estimated from the fact that, under the Coercion Act, large numbers of Irish orators were sent to jail for language which seemed, to removable magistrates, sitting without a jury, likely to instigate other people to commit breaches of the peace. As a matter of fact, soon after Mr. Balfour's visit, the Orange mob in Belfast rose on the Catholics, drove them out of their workshops, wrecked their houses, beat a great many of them severely, and had to be restrained by a powerful force of soldiers and police. In the second place, the Opposition say that the home rule scheme is really the work of Gladstone alone; that it has no genuine popular support even in the Liberal party, but has been forced upon them by Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary and all-dominating personal influence; that if he were out of the way, it would drop out of sight and never be heard of again. Under these circumstances they hold that it is perfectly proper and legitimate to take his great age into account, and resort to any tactics which seem likely to delay action until he has left the scene.

There is no denying that the opposition to the bill is, from one point of view, the most formidable ever offered to an English measure. Roughly speaking, the property-owning and educated class in England and Ireland are arrayed against it, but the arguments they use on the platform and in the press, paradoxical as it sounds, furnish Gladstone with his best excuse for his really heroic attempt. These arguments consist almost exclusively of expressions of hatred and contempt for the character and capacity of the Irish Catholic and Celtic population. We doubt if ever before in modern Europe so much contumely of every description has been publicly poured on a whole race or community as has been poured on the Irish Catholics during the last year. It sounds like a vast recrudescence of seventeenth-century race-hatred and religious bigotry. Every speech and article on the Unionist side has teemed with insults of every description to the Irish.

Here, say the Gladstonians, is where the Irish difficulty lies. These Scotch and English Irish refuse to treat the Catholics as their countrymen, or make any common cause with them, or try to live in any peace or concord with them, and load them with abuse, because for two hundred years they have had English protection and support in reviling them and trampling on them. They have never been obliged to conciliate them, or confer with them, or coöperate with them. And they have had from Englishmen the sympathy begotten by dislike of the Celtic temperament and religion, and a long experience of Irish turbulence and disorder. The result has been to make the condition of Ireland a disgrace not only to the British Empire, but to modern civilization, and to drive a large portion of the British public into a denial or repudiation, for their

own defence, of the great liberal principles of government of which Great Britain has been for a hundred years the foremost exponent. All other remedies having proved futile, we must now, they say, risky as it may be, try the plan of giving the government of Ireland to the majority of its people, in fact and in form, and thus compel the minority to come to terms with their neighbors, and abandon the melancholy rôle of revilers, the world over, of their own countrymen.

HAWAII AND BRITISH INTERESTS.

LONDON, April 25, 1893.

THE unanimity with which all the leading English journals of every shade of politics have refused to treat the Hawaiian question, from the outbreak of the trouble down to the present time, as a matter of special British concern, is very striking. The promptness with which extreme party journals are wont for party purposes to urge intervention upon a foreign minister, even in very doubtful cases, the heartiness of support which energetic action on the part of a minister usually receives from the press as a whole when British interests are really believed to be at stake, prove that the silence or indifference in the present case is not assumed. In conversation with a good many leading members of Parliament, I have found that there is more than indifference—that there is a very decided objection to anything like British interference in Hawaiian affairs, for the simple reason, in the first place, that there are no great British interests to protect either in the islands themselves or in the surrounding seas. Such as there are were sufficiently safeguarded under the late Hawaiian Administration, and would probably not suffer under any new one. At any rate, it would be soon enough to intervene when they were threatened. That Britain should covet the islands as a naval station is everywhere regarded as absurd. Only the existence of supreme interests leads to the acquisition and fortification of impregnable positions such as Gibraltar, Malta, or Aden, and it is universally recognized that Hawaii can be permanently a source of naval strength to any country only if it has an impregnable port, or, as an alternative, that the nation possessing it should be prepared to hold the surrounding waters against all comers. Considering the slight commercial stake which Britain has in the central Pacific, a policy looking to either of these ends would be based on manifest folly.

There is a secondary and mainly prospective concern which Britain has in the islands, which it may be worth while to analyze. A good deal of interest has been taken in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada of late years in a scheme for a cable across the Pacific. In England, too, its advantages have been discussed as an alternative to the lines which now connect Great Britain with the East and Australasia. Of these latter there are several. Those chiefly used go by way of Gibraltar, Malta, and the Red Sea, or across Europe and Persia. If the communication across Europe were interrupted, the lines now completed around Africa could be used to make connection with the far East from Aden. When an earthquake caused a break some years since at Penang, the line across European Russia and Siberia was used to make connection by way of China and Singapore with Australia. An earthquake break, however, at Banjoewangi, in Java, has more than once isolated Australia and New Zealand for days, and even weeks. As more than £1,000 a day is spent in communicating between these colonies and England, the commercial disadvantage of such a break is considerable. When war between England and Russia seemed imminent, a few years since, a dislocation of the line caused something like a war scare in Australia. A great European war would probably make communication over existing lines difficult.

Considerations such as these have turned some attention to the question of a Pacific cable as a means of maintaining important imperial connections during any period of Continental strife. Mainly, however, it is a matter of commercial convenience, as it is believed that by the new route rates would be much lower than they now are, and it would also be more reliable, as removed from areas of volcanic activity. Annexations of small groups of unimportant islands along the proposed route have been made with a view to the ultimate construction of such a cable. The islands already occupied are believed to be sufficient for the purpose. If it were found advisable to have a station at any of the Sandwich Islands, it is not thought likely that any government in control of them would object, any more than Canada objects to French or American lines being landed on the coasts of Nova Scotia. This telegraphic interest of Britain in the Sandwich Islands is therefore prospective as well as slight. The same may be said of the use of Honolulu as a port of call for the mail steamship line likely to be opened before long between Vancouver and Australia. Any stable and civilized government would give all the security that British interests require beyond that which the presence of a squadron in the Pacific always insures.

While, therefore, from their own point of view, people in England look with comparative unconcern upon the turn which things may take in Hawaii, there has been much speculation among thoughtful men as to the course likely to be adopted by the United States, and as to the results on American policy of annexation, should that be decided upon. It is felt that the American people must now for the first time decide whether they will commit themselves to the government of a dependency inhabited by mixed and alien races. Can a republic rule such dependencies with success and without injury to its own political organization? The experiment would be watched with deep interest here. England has been compelled slowly and painfully to create an elaborate and peculiar machinery for the purpose. In her Asiatic, African, and other tropical possessions she makes use of Viceroys, Residents, Local Commissioners, Councils of State, all intrusted with large powers, and all exercising in varying degrees a benevolent despotism over the races they control. This has apparently been the condition of her success. It is often asserted that even in England the growth of democracy is making the perpetuation of the system impossible. This would be true did the system react directly upon home politics. As a matter of fact it is worked on curiously separate lines, and it is long since the policy pursued in a dependency has decided the fate of a British Government. The system would also, in all probability, have broken down long since but for the existence of a civil service open to competition alone, divorced in all essentials from party politics and party influence, and having what are now very strong traditions of efficiency and integrity. No serious case of jobbery has occurred in any of the great dependencies for a long time, but this is a point which has been gained only by a prolonged and trying process of experience.

Should America undertake the government of dependencies, England has two lessons to teach her as the result of much experiment—the necessity for an absolutely non-political civil service, and the equal necessity of isolating as far as possible the politics of the dependency from that of the home country. The special difficulty of governing Hawaii as a dependency of the English type would lie in the fact that the people have already enjoyed a representative franchise, any curtailment of which would be sure to cause political unrest. On the other hand, should Hawaii be introduced into the Union as a Territory or State, English experience can give no assistance, since in no case has an equally mixed population been admitted to a self-governing British franchise, much less to a full representative share in the national government. In colonies like Mauritius or Jamaica, where, in addition to a considerable and fairly homogeneous white population, there is a large proportion of colored races, a compromise is effected by making the local governing body in part representative, but mainly of Crown appointment. Would American methods of government lend themselves to the adoption of such a device, which under the more elastic British system works fairly well? Looked at from the distance of England, it seems very doubtful. The doubts upon such points would make the attempt to govern Hawaii in case of annexation watched with much curiosity here. Scarcely less interesting would be the question of the attitude of the other small neighboring communities of America if it appears that the country is not unwilling to enter upon a policy of annexation.

A short time ago I had an opportunity of talking over the question with Mr. Bryce. He visited Hawaii in the course of his American travels, and has ever since taken a warm interest in the welfare of the islanders. The impression he had received was that the people were getting along very well under their old form of government, and that the administration was, on the whole, as honest and satisfactory as could be expected; more so, indeed, than in some States with which he was familiar. "I should be sorry to see the Hawaiian Government brought down to the level of San Francisco's political methods," he said. England's policy on the question, as evidenced by the attitude she has so far preserved, he fully approved, and he was strongly of the opinion that the United States also would be wise to interfere as little as possible. "Not that the annexation of a few small islands would seriously interfere with the governmental machinery of the United States—the system is too vast for that; it is the new tendency which would be a matter for regret." If the Queen is found impracticable in working the constitution, then he thought that the substitution of the young Princess Kaiulani, with a capable ministry such as could be found in the islands, backed up by the good-will or friendly patronage of the United States, and, if necessary, England also, might be found a sufficient and satisfactory solution of the present difficulty. Mr. Bryce discussed the question with his customary frankness, insight, and fulness of knowledge, and his opinion clearly was that, in the interests both of the islands and of the United States, a protected and peaceful independence was much better than annexation. His attitude of mind fairly represents that of

the majority of Englishmen who take the trouble to reflect upon the question. P.

THE SILVER-WEDDING TOURNAMENT.

ROME, April 27, 1893.

THE enthusiasm and appreciation of the Italians for their sovereigns have been manifested by every class during the past week in the rejoicings over the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margaret. That this spontaneous demonstration is well merited is recognized by all who live in Rome and see with what self-abnegation and interest the sovereigns take part in all that touches the public welfare. After all the predictions of financial disaster, and the general discontent following the discreditable disclosures concerning the banks, and the dissatisfaction and want of confidence of all parties in the present Government, it is surprising to see how entirely all these troubles are put aside in the enthusiasm for the *festas*. It is as though the spring, which has been unusually late this year, and has finally come with a profusion of flowers, had touched even men's hearts with her magic wand, turning them from sad to gay, and causing past hardships and future cares to be forgotten in a few days of complete pleasuring.

Since the arrival of the German Emperor a week ago, the streets of Rome have been incessantly crowded from early morning till long after midnight with all sorts and conditions of men. The royal carriages, with their scarlet liveries, have been continually driving to and fro with royal guests. Many foreigners of note are here, too, to take part in the festivities, besides tourists and sightseers from all lands and a few bands of Papal pilgrims. Then there are the suites of the King's royal guests, besides the noble Italians from other cities, representatives and delegates from the provinces; and every train seems to bring a crowd of country people with provisions to hawk about on sale, or bent on amusing themselves as cheaply as may be. These are to be seen in the less attractive cafés or pacing the streets with handbags, prepared to sleep anywhere and to endure anything if only they can see the grand people. There was a hum of many voices everywhere from quite early in the day, and public places were so crowded that the Vatican museums had to be closed; the statues were acquiring a fine polish from being so frequently touched by the indiscreet admirers of ancient art, and the Pope declared himself unable to provide sufficient custodians to protect his possessions. Each day had its round of pleasures for the royal guests: dinners at Court; balls of unprecedented splendor in the historic palaces of the Caetani and the Dorias; garden parties at the Quirinal and at the English Embassy, and a grand military review. To these comparatively only the few were invited, while the expectations of all were centred in the grand historic tournament of the 25th in the grounds of Villa Borghese, in which the Princes of the House of Savoy and all the flower of Italian nobility were to take part, and to see which tickets were sold at prices ranging from three to eighty francs per head—the receipts to go to the funds of a hospital for the orphans of Italian workmen killed at work, to be founded in commemoration of the silver wedding.

Some months ago, when some festivities for the silver wedding were being discussed, this tournament was proposed to the King. His Majesty immediately refused to sanction it, declaring that he did not wish to put his officers to the expense of the necessary costumes; the financial difficulties of the country, moreover, were too grave for public festivals, and he desired that the celebration should be considered a family affair. To this end it was understood that he did not desire any special representatives from European courts; but when it became known that the German Emperor had signified his intention of coming to Rome for the occasion, the King consented to the tournament, with the consequence that all the preparations and rehearsals for it occupied only three weeks, which reflects the more credit on all who took part in it.

The site chosen was the Piazza di Siena in the beautifully wooded park of Villa Borghese, where, in 1883, a former tournament in honor of the marriage of Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, with Isabella of Wittelsbach, Duchess of Bavaria, had been given. One could imagine no spot more appropriate for the purpose. It always strikes one as a vast ancient amphitheatre overgrown with turf, for all round the green meadow runs a low box hedge, cutting it off in an oval which forms the arena of an amphitheatre; beyond the hedge is a grassy road, above which rise terraces surrounding it, the whole being enclosed by the most beautiful stone pines and cypress trees on one side and on the other by a grove of bay laurels and ilex oak, through which, when the sun gets low, a flood of light falls aslant, producing a golden haze among the branches, while their picturesque crowns are silhouetted in dark blue against the luminous silver of the evening sky. The box hedge round the arena is divided by columns of solemn cypress trees. Here in early spring the sward is first jewelled by the star anemone and fragrant violets, and one finds on bright Sundays the young students of the schools of divinity, in their purple, blue, or scarlet gowns, enjoying with healthy zest football or other active games rarely seen in Rome. A vast wooden amphitheatre covered with bunting was hastily raised all round the arena, affording (as is reported) space for 20,000 people.

The tournament (or rather carrousel) devised for the occasion represented the four epochs which determined the fortunes of the House of Savoy, transforming the Counts of Moriana into the sovereigns of Italy: (1) the counts from 1027–1410; (2) the dukes from 1410–1720; (3) the kings of Sardinia from 1720–1861; (4) the kings of united Italy. The historical persons representing these epochs were impersonated by the four most eminent princes of the House of Savoy, each commanding two quadrilles composed of thirty-two knights, in costumes of the time, the whole forming two divisions of four quadrilles each. The first group was under the command of the Duke of Aosta, in the costume of Count Umberto I. Biancamano (of the white hands), and was divided into two sections—the first in costumes of the 11th and 12th centuries and the second in those of the 13th and 14th centuries. The second group, headed by the Duke of the Abruzzi, son of Amadeo, ex-King of Spain, as Duke Amadeus VIII. (surnamed the Pacific, and afterwards Pope under the name of Felix V.), and representing the Ducal Court, was also divided into two squadrons and figures: those in the first division were habited in costumes of from 1400 to 1450; the second quadrille in the costumes of 1500. These knights had a marguerite flower as emblem, in memory of the marriage of Margaret of Valois with Emmanuel Philibert in the sixteenth century. Nineteen arquebusiers completed this group. The third group, commanded by the Count of Turin, as King Amadeus of Sardinia, had costumes of 1700–1710 and 1710–1750; while the fourth was headed by the Prince of Naples, and, as it would not have been desirable for him to represent King Victor Emmanuel, so well known and remembered by many present, he assumed the dress and character of the Grand Master of the Supreme Order of the Santissima Annunziata—white satin under-jerkin, with hose of gold and white, and a magnificent crimson velvet cloak with a deep embroidery of gold covering his shoulders and falling over his horse at the back, a hat covered with jewels and white plumes, and long yellow locks falling around his face.

In the first division of this section was the captain of the tournament, surrounded by his knights, preceded by two Roman standard-bearers—one having the wolf for effigy, the other the Roman eagle—and four lictors, followed by one hundred standard-bearers in mediæval costume, twenty-five in white, and the same number in red, blue, and green, bearing the standards of one hundred cities of Italy. Between the two detachments of these were four target-bearers on horseback. The first target had the date of the King and Queen's marriage, the second that of the silver wedding, the third the memorable motto of Humbert, "Rome the Intangible," the fourth Queen Margaret's motto, "Sempre avanti Savoia" (Savoy always to the fore). The seventh quadrille was composed of thirty-two gentlemen-in-waiting on the Queen in the present-day uniform of blue, with a bunch of marguerites at their breast, and after the standard of Savoy followed another blue one, with silver stars, in memory of an old banner of the order under Emmanuel Philibert; then came thirty-two knights of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus of the time of Emmanuel Philibert; and lastly another detachment of thirty-two knights in red, in the present costume of the gentlemen-in-waiting on the King, with the royal arms embroidered on their breasts. Twenty-five grooms-in-waiting closed the procession. Each of the four princes had five young pages dressed in white satin costumes, one of each group bearing on cushions of various colors the four crowns of the House of Savoy—the crown of the counts on a white cushion, the ducal crown on a red one, the regal crown on a green, and the iron crown of Italy on an azure cushion.

The tournament had been announced for four o'clock, but already at half-past three the vast amphitheatre was crowded with people, and we were amused at the usual Italian want of attention to details in the management of the seats. We noticed that the diplomatic corps had to creep under a cord to get to the enclosure reserved for them under the royal box; and when we had, by our own intelligence, found our numbered stalls, we felt thankful that we had had but few difficulties to surmount and had met with few officials to prevent us from reaching our destination. The ladies around were very gayly dressed in the newest spring fashions. The new shot silks and velvets abounded, and the wearers looked like humming-birds in the sun. The young girls had fresh gauzy toilets and feathers of every hue; bonnets of every description were displayed, some made of flowers, others of gold and jewels; and parasols of infinite variety and novelty looked like flowers in the distance. A flourish of trumpets and the national anthem announced the coming of the royal guests. The German hymn sounded as the King and the German Emperor arrived on the field and drove round the enclosure, bowing graciously to the applauding crowd. They were

in full officers' uniform, as at the review on the preceding day. The Queen and Empress followed immediately, both dressed in white and pink. Then came Maria Pia, Queen of Portugal, with the Duchess of Genoa, the Queen's mother, and the Princess Letizia. There were some presentations to the Emperor and Empress before they were all seated with their ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and then a deputation from the Knights of the Tournament waited on the King and Queen to present their wishes to their Majesties, expressed on a richly illuminated vellum. Count Michelozzi, chief of a quadrille, read the address and received the thanks of their Majesties.

Then the trumpets sounded, and a company of five heralds at arms, clad in blue, appeared before the royal box, attended by eight trumpeters and twelve halberdiers. The Herald-in-Chief, in a loud, rough voice, demanded the field, which, having been granted to him by a sign from the royal tribune, his companions departed to carry the news in four different directions, and the tournament was declared begun. The groups coming into the field in procession, headed by their chiefs, after riding round the arena, entered it, and, after saluting the royal box, ranged themselves before it. The princes, heading their knights with their five pages before them, seemed in excellent spirits, and were evidently enjoying the masquerading, especially the Duke of Aosta, who looked like the knight Lohengrin in his silver helmet with waving white plumes, his silver mail flashing in the sun, and his full long white-satin cloak, which fell behind over his horse. The young pages of each division carried flowers to the Queen, and then grouped themselves in front on the steps of the tribune. The Prince of Naples, with his attendant knights, rode out of the arena, placing himself to the right of the sovereigns to receive the orders of the Empress of Germany; the other princes were also stationed at different points outside the low hedge of box, and only the horsemen who were to take part in the first evolutions occupied the arena. Eighty horsemen in all took part in the first evolutions, threading in and out and performing figures more like the lancers than like quadrilles. It had a splendid effect. The brilliant colored costumes and flashing steel of helmets and lances in the bright sunshine, and the evident enjoyment of the riders, made it delightful to watch them. The horses were all very fresh, and those which were hooded in the mediæval way seemed restive, yet we never noticed a hitch in the evolutions, with which the Emperor of Germany seems to have been well pleased. The Italian officers, though good riders, do not hold themselves as erect in the saddle as the English; they rather stoop forward, which has a more slovenly appearance.

The companies or quadrilles succeeded each other in the field, and towards the end they all came on together and formed a gigantic cross of Savoy, eliciting shouts of enthusiasm. The Princes also were included in this last movement. Then the royal anthem again sounded, and the knights all rode away, after saluting their Majesties as they passed. The carriages then drove up and the royalties departed in the order in which they had arrived. The four Princes rode on either side of the carriages of the King and German Emperor, the Queen and the Empress, and the whole tournament cortège followed from the Porta del Popolo to the Quirinal between two solid walls of human beings lining either side of the Corso. The remainder of the royal carriages fell into the procession where and as they could, for it was a general *sauve qui peut* after the royalties had departed, and a curious mixture of modern and ancient costumes rushing through the glades of Villa Borghese in clouds of dust in order to get away. There was no rough pushing, and no accidents even in the crowd along the street, and those who had waited patiently had an excellent view of their Majesties and all the royal guests without having to pay for it. Some complained that the evolutions were too monotonous and wearisome, but those who love good horsemanship were delighted with them. Queen Margaret and the Emperor were chatting gayly all the while; the King, always rather silent, contented himself with looking on, and the Empress, too, watched the tournament all the time, while the Queen's ladies stood up every now and then in order to follow better their relatives riding in the arena. There were in all nearly seven hundred riders in the field, who, in the most striking costumes of bright color, on fine horses in gorgeous trappings, made a splendid sight among the pine trees, under a bright blue sky. A practical English lady remarked that it was altogether satisfactory, all being real from the princes to the costumes and background; while a sentimental Italian of the old régime was deploring that the nation should have fallen to the point that princes of the royal blood should play the mountebank for the diversion of the populace.

The King and Queen have generously subscribed 500,000 francs for the proposed asylum, and there is some talk of the costumes being sent to Chicago, though one can hardly imagine they could be of much use there; but an idea prevails here that there is room at Chicago for everything not needed in the Old World.

S. S.

BARANTE'S MEMOIRS.

PARIS, April 27, 1893.

I GAVE an account, at the time of their publication, of volumes i. and ii. of the 'Souvenirs' of M. de Barante. The third volume has just appeared. It extends from 1822 to 1830—quiet and almost uneventful years if you look only on the surface of things; very important if you remember that it was during those years that the Revolution of 1830 was prepared—a revolution which has left almost as deep a trace on French history as the Revolution of 1789.

This third volume consists entirely of letters, and in so far it has not the interest of the first two, which are real historical memoirs and have at times the true tone of history. With the letters we are obliged to reconstruct history, and we can do so only in a fragmentary manner. Each correspondent gives only abrupt impressions of facts which often have no relation to each other. To be sure, these correspondents are not ordinary people: they all live in an intellectual atmosphere, they all have general interests, they have passions which are not commonplace. Their names will show at once that their letters can be read with profit: M. Guizot, M. de Rémusat, Count Molé, Royer-Collard, Benjamin Constant, Gen. Foy, Duke Decazes, Talleyrand, Count Saint-Aulaire, Villemain, Chateaubriand, Salvandy, etc. The first two were the most faithful correspondents, and their letters are very characteristic. Guizot's are always dogmatic, a little pedantic at times, impersonal, abstract, optimistic; Rémusat shows his fluid nature, clever, witty, slightly sceptical, very elastic. Three ladies play an important part in the volume. One is Madame Anisson du Perron, who died only a few years ago, and who preserved her faculties to the very last. She was the very personification of the cultured Frenchwoman; she read everything worth reading, had a salon open only to intimate friends, was interested in politics without being a partisan; she kept alive her intelligent curiosity to the last, was friendly to young people, full of delicacy and grace. It was considered a great honor to be admitted to her circle.

The two other female correspondents of M. de Barante were the Duchesse de Dino and the Duchesse de Broglie. The letters of the Duchesse de Broglie are to me the most interesting in the volume. I do not wonder, in reading them, that she was the idol of her generation, and that her memory has been preserved with affection and respect by those (there are few of them now) who knew her personally. With the most unblemished character, Albertine de Staël had something in her of the genius of her mother: the Darwinian theory of heredity would hold good with regard to her. Her intellectual faculties were truly remarkable; she had an original mind, an independent intellect; she took a passionate interest in all the great political questions agitated in her time; she was a true liberal, in the best sense of the word—no great and noble cause left her indifferent. But her liberalism did not take its source in Voltaire or Rousseau; she was a Christian liberal, an ardent Protestant, almost methodistical in her views, admitting no earthly authority between herself and the Gospel. She had the spirit of a missionary, and it is touching to hear her preach religion to Barante, quoting passages from the Bible showing how the Christian faith can vitalize all modern ideas. She had in herself the stuff of the great Protestant ladies of the sixteenth century. How different she appears in these letters from the statesmen and political personages among whom she lived, how different even from Guizot, though Guizot was himself a Protestant! There is nothing in her of the doctrinaire (such was the name given to Royer-Collard and his followers, who considered politics almost an abstract science). Her liberalism is more active, more impulsive, more independent.

The Duchesse de Dino was a Princess of Courland. She was only fifteen years old when she was married to a nephew of Talleyrand, who had made her acquaintance at Erfurt. She became one of the ladies of the Empress Marie Louise. She had so completely ingratiated herself with Talleyrand that she kept house for him at Vienna during the famous Congress. When Talleyrand exchanged the principality of Benevento for the Duchy of Dino, he abandoned the title to his nephew Périgord. The Duchesse de Dino (for such was her name) kept Talleyrand's salon throughout the Restoration, and she afterwards stayed with him in London during his embassy, which followed the Revolution of 1830. She was identified with Talleyrand, and her devotion to the great statesman gives a peculiar interest to all her letters. I confess, however, having read with much more pleasure those of the Duchesse de Broglie, as they form more of a whole, and leave on the mind the impression of a less artificial person. The Duchesse de Broglie was essentially natural; she was a character, and a very noble character.

The letters observe a chronological order. It is to be regretted that there is no table of contents, as it is difficult to follow the sequence of the letters of the same correspondent. It is a little fatiguing to go constantly from one to the other. We have also the let-

ters of M. de Barante himself to his various correspondents; and, mixed up with the letters, there are occasionally a few pages by M. de Barante on various subjects. I have noted one more important than the others—it is, "The Duke of Orleans during the Restoration." There was no question of Orleanists, and truly no faction could under the Restoration have assumed that name. The Duke of Orleans managed his situation with the prudence and the patience which were at the bottom of his character. He showed himself respectful, loyal to the King, without disavowing anything of his past life, without renouncing the opinions which he had professed. The following is the most curious passage in this short essay:

"A sentiment which he little concealed when you had entered into his confidence was his detachment from (*éloignement*), I might almost say his hereditary hatred of, the elder branch. He looked upon the House of Orleans as having for a hundred years had continual grievances against the royal house, and sometimes he told the whole story of these grievances, always with propriety and with a certain restraint, speaking of it all as of historical facts. He never spoke directly of his father, but it was evident that he attributed the first cause of the horrible policy followed by Philippe Égalité to the injustice and the persecutions of the Court. His mind had conceived the idea of a sort of fatality which, without excusing the crime, explained it in a certain way.

"He received with attentions (and he did not conceal it) the members of the Opposition and the discontented generals. He had with some of them rather intimate relations, but they were not secret and could compromise neither them nor himself. General Gérard, General Foy, M. Stanislas de Girardin, M. Guizot, the Duc de Broglie—later M. Laffitte and M. Périer—were those with whom he had a sort of *liaison*, but separately with each of them. . . . At the same time he would have been very sorry if the French aristocracy, if the court nobility, had not come to the receptions at the Palais-Royal. . . . Thus posted, he waited, without any impatience, without any ardor, contented with his situation, his wealth, his very moral family life. . . .

"In his intimate circle he blamed rather openly the faults of the Government and of the royalist party, and he added sometimes: 'They will not be reasonable, they will bring on misfortune. As for myself, I am resolved on one thing only: I will not emigrate.' Once, in the course of a promenade at Randan [an estate belonging to Mme. Adelaide, the sister of Louis Philippe, situated in Auvergne, not far from Barante], two or three years before the Revolution of July, 'Well, sir,' said I, 'you will be our King.' 'Don't let us talk of that,' said he, 'but I will not emigrate.' '*Émigré* or King,' said I; 'there is no middle course.' 'Who knows if there will still be kings in fifty years?' said he with a laugh, to finish the conversation."

The parliamentary incidents which filled the last eight years of the Restoration have lost, it must be confessed, much of their interest for us. Barante and his correspondents were much engrossed with them. Every Parisian knows the Trocadéro, the slope of the valley of the Seine, which faces the Eiffel Tower; but are there many Parisians who know the origin of this name "Trocadéro," the history of the expedition in Spain made by a French army headed by the Duc d'Angoulême? How singular is the irony of destiny! Where Napoleon's marshals and Napoleon himself had failed, the Duc d'Angoulême succeeded. The French expedition made against the Spanish Constitutionalists and in favor of the King was almost a promenade. Times had changed: Napoleon had fatigued Europe with war; the Holy Alliance had for a time curbed all revolutionary passions.

The French Liberals represented all that was legitimate in the ideas of the Revolution; they kept up the struggle against the pure royalists, but they had moments of great discouragement. They felt that a political change was coming, but they did not know if they should live long enough to see it. The change came; the discontent caused by the blind policy of Charles X. culminated in a revolution. When it took place, M. de Barante was at his château of Barante; the most of his letters are dated from this place, where he gave himself up to his literary work. As soon as he heard the news of the effect produced by the famous *ordonnances* of July, 1830, he started for Paris. On his way, between Clermont and Riom, at Saint-Pourçain, at Briare, while he was waiting for his horses, he wrote feverish letters to his wife, telling her what he heard on the way. On the 2d of August we find him in Paris, writing from the Palais-Royal. The Revolution was accomplished.

"I found the great staircase guarded by workmen, who seemed satisfied with having done so well and at being so well treated. . . . M. de Broglie, M. Guizot, and others are in council. The Duc d'Orléans comes and goes, enters the room, leaves it, receiving the new comers; the princesses are good, amiable, and little embarrassed. That I was well received you can imagine. . . . M. Cousin is here in this drawing-room, writing letters; he wants me to be Minister of Public Instruction."

M. de Barante had no doubt from the first moment that the reign of the elder branch of the Bourbons had come to an end. "We must come as soon as possible to the royalty of the Duc d'Orléans, and make changes in the Constitution. There can be no question of the Duc de Bordeaux; the least hesitation on this point would set Paris in a blaze." The letters written in these feverish hours are very graphic; they place us *in mediis rebus*. The volume ends with them. Barante was sent as Minister of France to Turin; he had been thought of a moment for London, but the presence of Talleyrand was deemed necessary in England, on account of the revolution in Belgium and of the consequences which it might have in Europe.

Correspondence.

THE GEARY ACT IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The time for facing the Geary Act is here, and there are signs of a revolt among the middle-class Americans, who have always said among themselves that the law was both foolish and unjust, but who have had no newspaper organs and no leaders. There is no doubt, here at least, that the sentiment of the landowners of California has been steadily misrepresented. Very few landowners wish to see the forcible removal of thousands of useful laborers, many of whom have made investments which they would lose. So positive is the undercurrent of sympathy with the Chinese in this matter, and so strong the hope that the law may be declared unconstitutional, that I should not be surprised to see the farmers and fruit-growers holding public meetings on the subject before the end of the month.

Concerning the law and the views taken of it by the Chinese themselves, there is no doubt at all that they understand it to the remotest corner of the State. It has been represented to them, so far as I can gather, as a law which requires more of them than ever before, and which treats them all as criminals who have to be registered as if they were convicts out on ticket-of-leave. It touches their national pride, which is in many respects very strong and dignified. "Why not Japan man, too?" said an intelligent Chinese vegetable gardener to me lately. "Japan man, Kanaka man, lots of men come here. No paper. All same bad man run away, only poor Chinaman—heap kick him."

The fruit-grower takes a practical view of the matter. He does not wish to lose his patient, efficient helpers, who have been with him in many cases for ten or fifteen years. As long as it was thought that the Chinese would submit meekly to another kick, the fruit-grower did not care; but if he is to lose this most reliable group of laborers, in special lines, he will know the reason why, and by June there is need, great need, for every available fruit-picker. By July there is much more need. The fruit-growers say that it is absurd to speak of the Chinese now in California as a menace in any manner to our institutions. They threaten no industry; they attack no interests here; they are useful peasants, much abused of late, poor fellows! As was said long ago, no one need hire them unless he chooses. Nevertheless, hired they are, and by the very politicians and sensationalists who are now busy in announcing that an armed rebellion will take place in Chinatown. I remember that last year a California candidate made the most bitter speeches against the Chinese: "They should be arrested and shipped back," he said. After his defeat I was told that he had employed Chinese for twenty years or more, and had half a hundred on his ranch at the time; he said "they were good enough for him." But that sort of thing has become so common out here that no one takes any notice of it.

One view of the situation was presented to me lately by a house-servant, who stated his desire to visit China again, and said he could get the trip free if he did not register. My suggestion that he might not get back so easily met with the remark: "Melican man change he law putty oft n."

There are a good many Chinese who own land here and still more who have long leases of orchards, gardens, and buildings, that are valuable. In many cases the tracts worked will certainly remain idle, or will rent only at much reduced figures, should the Chinese be shipped away. The landowners are therefore beginning to see that their interests are at stake. It is easy to write flippantly about "rounding-up a few thousand heathens," as one of the local newspapers puts it; but acres of wasting vegetables and ungathered fruit, as well as innumerable hardships and cruelties, will mark the enforcement of the Geary Act. But one can see now that there is a decided reaction against the Jingo policy. It does not seem as amusing and noble a performance for the American people, this blatherskite Geary Act, as it did a few months ago. As the field-hand asked: "Why not Japan man?" And why not the Hindus, the Javanese, the Malays, the Turks, the Samoans, that come to California now and then?

Persistent misrepresentation has been the fate of those Californians who dislike such laws as the Geary Act, and who point out that a civilized nation ought to be able to make laws respecting laborers that have a general and universal application to laborers of all countries alike. If it is desirable to register and label the Chinese, why not every foreigner? And if, on the other hand, it is necessary to get rid of the Chinese in America, why not expel them as Spain drove out the Jews? The country outside of California is beginning to understand the merits of the case, and the re-

sult can safely be left with Americans, who love fair play. If San Francisco's Chinatown contains High-Binders, they are little worse than some of the frontier Regulators and White Caps. If it is not clean or well governed, it is the fault of the white men, who rule it absolutely, no Chinamen having a vote. The vast majority of the Chinese in California have been and are honest and faithful laborers and tradesmen. If the law is declared constitutional, they say that they will obey it, but the enactment of such a law will long remain a disgrace to the Republic and to those Californians who, though secretly opposed to it, refrained from open discussion of its worst features.

The other day one of the most ardent supporters of the act was heard telling a San Lorenzo currant-grower that it would be "easy to get laborers to gather his crop as soon as the —— Chinamen were out of the State."

"Where from?" asked the currant-grower, and I saw a cherry-raiser listening carefully.

"Out of the city: boys, at half the wages of the Chinamen."

"Why don't they come now?" was the very natural question. "I tell you frankly that if all the Chinamen are gathered up and put in jail, or corralled in Chinatown in June, I shall probably lose six thousand dollars' worth of currants."

"And I," said the listener, "shall lose ten thousand dollars' worth of cherries."

"Nonsense," was the reply of the Gearyite; "you will be better off. Any one can pick cherries."

"No, they cannot. I hire Americans, Chinese, and Portuguese, in different gangs, in my orchard. My men have worked years on the place. Green hands would break off the fruit-spurs and ruin next year's crop."

"Well," said the Gearyite, "you fellows ought to have kicked earlier."

They looked at each other. "So we had," one of them remarked, as we reached Oakland.

There does not seem to me the slightest danger of another anti-Chinese outbreak in California. Such wild talk as has been heard in Tacoma, and the ridiculous Pennoyer incident, have helped sensible people and fair-minded newspapers in the present reaction.

CHARLES H. SHINN.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8, 1893.

SICKLES AT GETTYSBURG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Referring to Gen. Walker's comment in the *Nation* on my letter from Gettysburg, I beg to say that I did not intend to take the rôle of a military critic, but the more humble one of a reporter. If there was any bias in what I wrote, it must have been gained from Gen. Walker's 'History of the Second Corps,' or Gen. Doubleday's 'Chancellorsville and Gettysburg,' or both, for these were the only accounts of the battle that I consulted after we returned from our excursion.

The impression I derived from these two works was that the importance of Little Round Top was not recognized on the Union side until Warren, then an engineer officer, ran up there to see what he could see. What Warren saw was a detachment of the enemy massed in a wood in readiness to move on Little Round Top. He took in the situation at once, and, without authority from Meade or from anybody, he brought troops to the top; and none too soon, for he had a hot fight to hold it. This may be learned from Gen. Walker's book (pp. 277-278). On one of those pages we read that Little Round Top had been "strangely neglected ever since Geary, sent thither by Hancock on his first arrival on the field, had been withdrawn to join the Eleventh Corps at Culp's." On the next page we read that but for Warren's "wonderful *coup d'œil*" the Union cause might here have found its grave.

Still more explicit is Doubleday. He says (p. 178):

"This eminence [Little Round Top] should have been the first point held and fortified by us early in the day, as it was the key of the field, but no special orders were given concerning it, and nothing but Warren's activity and forethought saved it from falling into the hands of the enemy."

Now, what are we to understand from Gen. Walker's letter in the *Nation*, when he says: "But suppose that some of Sickles's troops, instead of being in the peach orchard, had been on Little Round Top, *where they were intended to be*"? Intended by whom? By those who had "strangely neglected" Little Round Top ever since Geary had been moved away from it? Again: "The very essence of the criticism upon Sickles's action is that he ought to have occupied that hill [Little Round Top] in force, *as Gen. Meade expected him to do*," etc. If that was the very essence of the criticism upon Sickles's action, why did not Gen. Walker say so when he was criticising that action in his book, so that civilians like myself would not have fallen into error? I fail to find in it any suggestion that Meade expected Sickles to occupy Little Round Top, or that Sickles ought to have occupied it.

The idea which I gathered from personal observation and from conversation at Gettysburg was that the importance of Little Round Top was much more apparent to an observer from Longstreet's position than from any point in the Union line—this by reason of the "lay of the land."

I am not concerned to defend Sickles, but I find a few words in Doubleday (p. 178) which are worth quoting, since they confirm in rather a striking way what Longstreet said to me:

"It is claimed that unless Sickles had taken up this advanced position Hood's division would have turned our left, have forced us from the shelter of the ridge, and probably have intervened between us and Washington. The movement, disastrous in some respects, was propitious as regards the general results, for the enemy had wasted all their strength and valor in gaining the Emmettsburg road, which, after all, was of no particular benefit to them." H. W.

MORE LIGHT ON THE WASHINGTON ANCESTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the April number of the "William and Mary College Historical Papers," Mr. W. G. Stanard contributes extracts from the Westmoreland (Va.) Records which are of historical importance.

John Washington, the immigrant, in a deposition made in 1674, testifies that he is forty-five years old, and from this we learn that he was born in 1629, a fact not hitherto known. Another deposition shows that a Capt. Edward Prescott of Virginia was in 1654 interested in a vessel trading to Barbados. In the *New England Historical Register* for October, 1884, there is a letter of Theodore Pargiter, dated London, August 2, 1654, in which he mentions that his cousin John Washington was at Barbados, and that there is money in his hands to pay the freight of servants to John Washington "in case his friends have any to send him." Turning to Stanard's extracts, we find in 1655 John Washington Major in Westmoreland County, Va., militia, and Nathaniel Pope Lieutenant-Colonel. Is he the John Washington the year before in Barbados?

John Washington's mother died at Tring, England, in January, 1654-55, and he was made administrator. A deposition given by Stanard mentions that in 1656 Capt. Edward Prescott wrote to Washington to join him at Dantsic on the Vistula, a port where he was with a ship. The request was acceded to and the ship visited several ports for trade, and then left Elsinore, the Danish port north of Copenhagen; and the Westmoreland records mention that Washington did assist Prescott "as second man in sayling y^e^ Vessel to Virginia," which arrived there some time before May, 1657. Washington now determined to settle himself in Virginia. In 1658 he went to England, and in September, 1659, was preparing for the baptism of a young son. Some time before May of this year, Washington had married the widow Ann Brodhurst, the daughter of Col. Nathaniel Pope of Appomattox (abbreviated Mattox) in Westmoreland County, Va., a planter who was with Washington in 1654, an officer in the county military organization.

Nathaniel and Francis Pope were among the earliest planters of Maryland, and Nathaniel was present in the first legislative assemblies. The latter was charged in 1647 with being unfriendly to the Government of Maryland, and of enticing people to go and live at Appomattox on the Virginia shore of the Potomac. After Nathaniel identified himself with Virginia, Francis became the Sheriff of Charles County, Md., and, what is noteworthy, in June, 1663, he received a patent for the land on which the Capitol at Washington stands.

A few words as to John Washington's brother Lawrence. He did not come to Virginia for several years after 1654. Until the close of 1660, he was a merchant at Luton, County Bedford, England, but the writer cannot tell when he arrived in America.

EDWARD D. NEILL.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., May 4, 1893.

OUR GRANDEST MOUNTAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your Seattle correspondent argues that the attempt to call the most magnificent and picturesque mountain in the United States Tacoma instead of Rainier is simply an outcome of the desire of "real-estate boomers" in Tacoma to get a "cheap advertisement" for their city. This is not true. There are in this country thousands of persons who prefer "Tacoma" to "Rainier" without having any more interest in the city of Tacoma than in the city of Tobolsk. I am one of them, and I wish to give here a few reasons why I think it would be a shame not to call our grandest mountain Tacoma instead of Rainier.

The argument for the name Rainier is summed up in the two assertions that it has been in use on the Pacific Coast for nearly a century, and that it was given to the mountain by its discoverer, Capt. Vancouver. Both of these assertions are perfectly true, but they do not prove anything whatever. The first relates to a question of usage and precedence, and therefore falls to the ground if it can be shown that the name of Tacoma was in use centuries be-

fore Vancouver "discovered" the mountain; and this has been shown conclusively by the Tacoma Academy of Sciences (see 'Proceedings,' February 6, 1893). The Indians of Washington use the name Tacobet, Takeman, or Tahoma for this peak; names which, by a slight and acceptable alteration in the direction of euphony, have been changed to Tacoma. The meaning of the Indian words is variously given by different tribes as 'a white mountain,' 'flowing breasts,' or 'a rumbling sound,' all of which call attention to some aspect or function of the mountain.

Instead of this musical and appropriate old Indian name, in use centuries before Vancouver "discovered" the peak, we are asked to call it "Rainier" because that English navigator, in 1792, suddenly came in sight of a number of snow peaks, which, with true British contempt for aboriginal rights or usages, he proceeded to name after his friends at home and even members of his crew.* Thus it came about that the grandest snow peak in the United States received the name of an unknown Englishman who is not mentioned in biographic dictionaries, and who—to cap the climax—never even saw this mountain or touched American ground. Vancouver, again, was not even the "discoverer" of Mt. Tacoma in the ordinary sense of the word. The Puget Sound region had been visited by Spaniards two years before him, and he therefore had no right to arrogate even the usual "discoverer's rights."

Let us retain Mounts Hood, Baker, and St. Helen's for Vancouver's sake; let us even retain that ugly name of Puget Sound; but for the king of American mountains we must and will have an American name. In reality, it is useless to get excited or quarrel about this matter. The American people will surely right it ultimately. Some years ago an attempt was made to impose the name of a Governor of California on the most picturesque of American lakes. To this day packages are sent to "Lake Bigler"; but to most Californians, and to all tourists, that lake is now known, and always will be known, as Lake Tahoe. And so, too, will it be with Mount Tacoma.

Respectfully, HENRY T. FINCK.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1893.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Permit me to call the attention of the inquirers into the origin of the national motto to the concluding words of chapter viii., book 4, of the 'Confessions' of St. Augustine, which come much nearer to the phrase as we have it than the "color est e pluribus unus" of the 'Moretum.' They refer to the union of minds in friendship, which is said "ex pluribus unum facere."—Yours respectfully, S.

BOSTON.

[The question as put in the *Nation* (No. 1447, March 23, 1893) did not pertain to the origin but to the Latinity of *e pluribus unum*, and that is conclusively settled by the *color est e pluribus unus* of the 'Moretum.' As to the form, each of the two quotations has one letter awry. As to the origin, every scholar who has had to hunt for a motto will vote for the 'Moretum' tag, though, of course, it is perfectly possible that some pious father of the Republic may have been exceptionally familiar with the noble chapter of the 'Confessions' to which our correspondent refers. "Dissentire interdum sine odio, tamquam ipse homo secum, atque ipsa rarissima dissensione condire consensiones plurimas" is rather too long for a motto, but might well arrest a statesman's eye.—ED. NATION.]

* Mt. Baker was named after one of Vancouver's sailors named Baker, who first saw it.

TWO SLIPS BY LOWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There has just been an amusing correspondence in the *Critic* about Lowell's mistake, in "A Fable for Critics," in making Mary Clausum the sweetheart of Grotius instead of Selden. Possibly he made it on purpose for the sake of the rhyme with "ferocious."

I have noticed a similar slip of memory where he speaks of the correct pronunciation of the poet Cowper's name. He says, in a note:

"To demonstrate quickly and easily how perversely absurd 'tis to sound this name *Cowper*,
As people in general call him named *super*,
I just add that he rhymes it himself with horse-trooper."

What Lowell had in mind, I suppose, was the following answer that appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* to the well-known riddle by Cowper, "I am just two and two, I am warm, I am cold, etc.," which had been printed there:

ANSWER.

"A riddle by Cowper
Made me swear like a trooper;
But my anger, alas! was in vain;
For remembering the bliss
Of beauty's soft kiss,
I now long for such riddles again."

H. W. H.

BOSTON, May 13, 1893.

THE CLEFT INFINITIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I should like to know what harm it does to sometimes cleave the infinitive. Why abolish synonymous constructions? "Go," "to go," "to —— go"—the pure infinitive, the prepositional infinitive, the cleft infinitive—each may prove useful in its way. One might add the "sunk infinitive," if he wanted to.

It is likely that "to" is not in stable equilibrium as respects spelling, pronunciation, or "placement"; that its history, use, and theory are alike unsettled. To fix it now might be to fix it wrong. Good English—the English of our authorities—may be bad language. Surely something easier to learn, easier to use, and more efficient in use can grow out of our present English. Slang for slang, the literary slang, which some would make universal, is least likely, perhaps least fitted, to become universal. One result of the present craze for teaching this English to everybody may be a conviction that it is easier to change our English than the nerve-cells of those who must use it.

A. I.

THE SWAIN FREE SCHOOL,
NEW BEDFORD, MASS., May 5, 1893.

Notes.

HARPER & BROS. will shortly publish 'The Complaining Millions of Men,' a novel by Edward Fuller of the Providence *Journal*.

One of the last literary acts of the late J. A. Symonds was putting to press a third edition of his 'Introduction to the Study of Dante' (Macmillan), his new preface being dated at Venice, March 21, 1893. He still found errors to correct, without, however, exhausting the list even of those pointed out, and our review of the second edition of the work in 1890 is substantially applicable to the present.

We can also repeat our (wholly favorable) notice of Mr. Ellwanger's useful treatise on 'The Rose,' on occasion of a revised edition (Dodd, Mead & Co.) after an interval of ten years. The same publishers send us a neat three-volume edition of Anthony Trollope's 'Can You Forgive Her?' in wine-colored cloth binding, with gilt edges and with a frontispiece for each volume.

The thirty-fourth volume of Sidney Lee's 'Dictionary of National Biography' (Macmillan) invades the letter M, and gives us Macaulay and his philanthropic father, Zachary Macaulay, from the pen of Leslie Stephen. The ex-editor further enriches this instalment with ten pages on John Locke, in which one misses any reference to Locke's influence on the author of 'Émile'; together with articles on Lockhart and Bulwer Lytton—all pithy and not rarely humorous. Dr. Murray should find helpful the article on McAdam, the pavement inventor, for its citations of literary usage of sundry derivatives from this worthy's name. Other pioneers are Sir Thomas Lodge, Lord Mayor of London, who was one of the first band of slave-trading adventurers, with the sanction of Queen Elizabeth; Sir Thomas Lombe, the introducer to England of silk-throwing machinery, whose mill of 1719 is still in operation; Lionel Lukin, who invented a life-boat; Vincenzo Lunardi, "the first aerial traveller in the English atmosphere"; and William Lovett, the amiable Chartist, who drew up the first petition for the opening of museums on Sunday. The story of Macaulay's £20,000 check from his publishers is retold under the head of the Longmans, who figure here beside Sampson Low. We are reminded that Napoleon's jailer, Sir Hudson Lowe, abolished slavery in St. Helena, and that Robert Lowe abolished imprisonment for debt in New South Wales. Our Pennsylvanian, James Logan, is the most signal American commemorated in the list from Llwyd to Maccartney.

H. B. Clarke's 'Spanish Literature' (London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan) describes itself as an elementary handbook, and as such it is successful in giving a condensed and intelligent account of the great periods and names of Spanish literary history. Reliance upon authorities more than upon first-hand acquaintance with the literature itself is expressly confessed, though the many samples discussed in detail and translated show extensive study of the originals. The short chapter on contemporary literature leaves something to be desired on the score of accuracy, and more, perhaps, on the score of critical judgment, but the book, as a whole, meets its purpose excellently, and will well serve the turn of those who want something shorter and cheaper than Ticknor.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff's 'Ernest Renan' (Macmillan) gives a minimum of personal reminiscence, based upon a warm friendship of thirty years' standing with the Frenchman, and a maximum of elaborate analysis, done with no special competence, of his books. The glimpses afforded of Sainte-Beuve, Littré, Victor Hugo, and other men of light and leading in Paris, are tantalizing, as they encourage hopes which they only disappoint; and of Renan himself we get no really new view, though the loyalty of his friends and his personal charm stand out unmistakably. A few

good sayings are recorded, such as Mommsen's of Renan, that he was "a savant in spite of his beautiful style." But this was in 1861, and the beautiful style had not yet done its worst.

The Hebrew text of the Book of Job, with notes by Prof. C. Siegfried of Jena, has recently been issued by J. C. Hinrichs of Leipzig. This is the first part of the proposed critical edition of the Old Testament which is being prepared under the editorial direction of Prof. Paul Haupt of the Johns Hopkins University. The whole work is expected to appear in twenty sections. The new edition of the Book of Job consists of fifty-two pages, twenty-seven being devoted to the Hebrew text, which is printed in different colors, illustrating the composite structure of the book. Thus, blue is used to indicate parallel compositions, green denotes supposed polemical interpolations directed against the tendency of the poem, and red shows what are called "correcting interpolations," aimed to make the speeches of Job conform to the spirit of the orthodox doctrine of retribution. It is announced that the arguments for these distinctions will be given in the English translation, which has not yet appeared. In the textual notes, which are translated into English by Prof. R. E. Brünnow of Heidelberg, it is to be regretted for the sake of the reader's eyes that a little larger style of Hebrew type was not used. In several places, too, the characters are not very clearly reproduced. The book is neatly bound in an imitation of leather, and makes a very good appearance. It will no doubt be useful, not only to Old Testament scholars, but also in the class-room, both as a critical analysis of the work in question, and for exercises in reading unpointed Hebrew. The Johns Hopkins Press are the sole American agents.

Park Benjamin's 'Voltaic Cell' (John Wiley & Sons) contains very little that is original with its author. It is essentially a compilation, but as such it deserves a great deal of praise, since it takes up a special branch of the general subject of electricity and gives all, or nearly all, that is really worth knowing or that has a practical value. The author does not profess to offer an exhaustive treatise on any one division of his subject. He has therefore occasionally omitted forms of cell which had at one time great interest, as, for instance, the calorimotor and deflagrator of Hare, giving the name deflagrator to what Hare termed a calorimotor and omitting all account of the former. But these are trifling defects. The work is extremely rich in descriptions of apparatus, usually very brief, but generally quite sufficient. In the case of nearly all the more important or more interesting forms the electro-motive forces are given, when known. The subjects of storage batteries and various minor forms of apparatus receive attention. It would not be difficult to find fault with the work, but, when all has been said, we still have a very painstaking and very useful treatise.

Bedell and Crehore's 'Alternating Currents' (W. I. Johnston Co.) is an elaborate mathematical treatise on the important subject of electric currents which move alternately in opposite or reversed directions. It embraces both the analytical and graphical treatment of the subject, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge. As is often the case with works on mathematical physics, it is much less difficult than would at first appear, and is within the grasp of students having only a fair knowledge of the calculus.

'Sir William Alexander and the Scottish Attempt to Colonize Acadia,' by the Rev. Geo. Patterson, D. D. (the separate issue of a paper published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1892), is an interesting account of the second chapter of the history of Nova Scotia—the first being the settlements made in 1605 by the Sieur De Monts and, five years later, of De Poutrincourt. This endeavor to found a New Scotland, as the promoters of the enterprise called it, was more important and more nearly successful than some writers have represented it. The charter conferring almost royal powers on Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, over a tract of about 54,000 square miles (comprising Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Province of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence) was granted in 1621, but, from the want of proper inducements to emigrants, who were to lease, not to own, the land, and from the lack of funds, the Scottish nobles opposing the scheme to raise money by the sale of baronetcies in the new country, a settlement was not made till 1628. This was, however, maintained for four years, and had apparently become firmly established, when King Charles surrendered the whole territory to the French, and the colonists were removed and their settlement destroyed. Dr. Patterson lays great stress on the King's duplicity in this transaction, charging him with publicly encouraging the enterprise and affirming his rights to the country when he had secretly promised Louis to abandon it. It may not be impossible, however, to put the matter in a more favorable light for the King. The site of the Scotch village was probably the same as that of the French, on the northern shore of the Annapolis Basin, in the present township of Granville. The accompanying map is taken from a tract by Sir William Alexander, entitled 'An Encouragement to Colonies,' which first appeared in 1624, and again, with a new title, in 1630.

A report on the first annual meeting of the American Association of State Weather Services, held at Rochester last summer, has lately been published by the National Weather Bureau as its seventh bulletin. It contains an abstract of the proceedings of the Association on instrument shelters, forms for records, forecasts of thunderstorms, uniformity in style of publications, etc., all these being matters of practical importance in the studies so advantageously developed under the local services. There is now no way in which isolated observers in any part of the country, whose home duties and circumstances prevent their entering a wider field of investigation, can so effectively contribute to the advancement of science as by maintaining an accurate and intelligent weather record and coöperating with other voluntary observers in the definition of the elements of our climate. By addressing the Weather Bureau, Washington, full information concerning the applicant's State service may be obtained.

Bulletin 8 of the Weather Bureau is on the Climatology of the Cotton Plant, by Prof. P. H. Mell, jr., of Alabama. It considers the climate of the planting, growing, and picking seasons in the cotton belt, with illustrations in several charts of mean and extreme temperatures. A remnant of an obsolescent philosophy appears in the statement that the student of this subject becomes "convinced that an All-wise Husbandman has specially prepared this Southern land for the cultivation of the valuable staple with which the nations of the earth are clothed." Under such a view, the imperfections of the climate, in the form of late or early frosts, or over-heavy rainfall at the wrong time, become glaringly conspicuous.

'The Fossil Fish Remains of the Coal Measures of the British Islands: Part I., Pleuracanthidæ,' by James W. Davis, F.G.S. etc., published in the Scientific Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society, vol. iv. (series 2), is an important quarto monograph of forty-five pages and eighteen plates. With Dr. A. Smith Woodward, Prof. Davis adopts the family Pleuracanthidæ. Two genera are included, Pleuracanthus of Agassiz and Anodontacanthus of Davis. In the former of these, three subgenera are recognized, Diplodus, Lophacanthus, and Compsacanthus, the first of which might well have been given another name, since Diplodus was preoccupied for a recognized genus of recent fishes. From his studies of the scattered spines, teeth, gill-rakers, and other remains the author reduces twelve of the previously described genera to synonyms of Pleuracanthus, and he describes five newly discovered species of that genus.

The publication of all official illustrated publications relating to the departments of fine and liberal arts at the Columbian Exposition having been confided to George Barrie, Philadelphia, this publisher puts out a first edition of 'The Art Gallery.' It contains plans of the building, a brief introduction, and 336 process memoranda from the canvases themselves. These have the merit of a uniform disposition, and in quality exhibit the usual range from good to middling and poor. No numbers are attached, and there is no reference to pavilions or courts. There is, however, an index, in which each artist's pictures are gathered under his name and biographical sketch. Some of the titles are manifestly at fault, others are suspicious: for example, pp. 54, 58, 63, 65.

We have received the first number (for April) of the new series of the quarterly magazine called the *Altruist Interchange*, published in this city at No. 41 East Twenty-first Street. It tells, among other things, of the Columbian Housekeepers' Association and of the Needlework Guild of America, the list of whose local branches, with names of officers, is continued.

A few brief statistics from an English women's college continue to let daylight through the threadbare superstition about the non-mathematical structure of the feminine mind. There are thirty-eight students at Newnham reading for the honors examinations in June, with a choice between six triposes to be read for. Of this number eight have, with malice aforethought (since three years' preparation is required), selected the mathematical tripos. This is as large a number as has selected any one tripos, an equally large number having "gone in" for only one other, the comparatively new "Modern Languages." The remaining twenty-two are distributed as follows: history, seven; classics, seven; natural science, six; moral science, two. Although, however, the devoted eight may help disprove an argument, they cannot as yet obtain a degree from the University of Cambridge, no matter what prodigious feats they may perform in her "exams." They must still content themselves with the glory of seeing their names among the class lists on the Senate House doors, and of being numbered as between or equal to certain "wranglers"—this, although their sex has already stood on a lofty pinnacle "above the senior wrangler."

Prof. L. A. Sherman writes to us from the University of Nebraska: "In your last issue the reviewer of the 'Analytics of Literature' says (last paragraph but one), 'We read that "force in poetry is the enthusiasm of the 'ego' called forth by so near approximation to one of its ideals, as on perception or contemplation of some moral or spiritual excellence."' But

this 'reading' finds no warrant in the original sentence, which, showing *some* for *so*, is at least grammatical. I take for granted your reviewer will be glad to have his attention called to his misquotation."

—This year's summer term at Oxford began on April 21, at the end of a week the first three days of which were devoted to a gathering of the "Teachers' Guild." This Oxford meeting of a very admirable institution destined to give new life and high aims to the schools of Great Britain was highly successful. Among the discussions, that upon Physiography was especially vigorous and many-sided. The opener was Prince Peter Kropotkin, more widely known, perhaps, as an anarchist or "amorphist" in politics than as a man devoted to science—the geologist of Siberia. He protested against making too much of the study of one's own corner. *Heimathkunde* was a good thing, but only as an episode. The teacher is bound to speak of the wide world even to the little ones. Every boy ought to know maps, to be able to determine the deflection of the compass, and to measure differences of level. He should also make collections of plants and learn to observe the habits of animals. No *Erdkunde*, no physiography, is sound from which man is banished. The speaker appealed to Russian practices which suggested the feasibility of a vast system of coöperation between schools in various parts of Britain. The pupils of London schools might be encouraged to hang their hammocks under the shelter of school-buildings in Yorkshire while they made instructive explorations under the guidance of their teachers. He appealed to the Teachers' Guild for the organization of such schemes. The reform which introduced physiography into schools must be carried further. Not an introduction to the study of nature, but the study of nature itself is required. Physiography has been overburdened in one direction and too much limited in another. Let physics and chemistry shoulder part of the burden and leave physiography to become a study of the globe, including living organisms and man. The means for carrying out this study are (1) good text-books, abstracts from classical books of travel, and the reading of such books; (2) travelling, to be made easy by a federation of schools; (3) experiments, to be insisted upon as quite possible and most interesting; (4) landscape pictures either in colors, like Höltzel's, or in assorted collections of engravings and photographs; (5) special university lectures on *Erdkunde* and increased facilities for exploration and distant travel.

—In his translation of the first six books of the 'Aeneid' into English blank verse (Longmans) Mr. James Rhoades has come near to what he calls "the prime virtue of a translator, namely, absolute fidelity to the original." It is, indeed, almost as close a version as could be made in prose. Here are all the words faithfully rendered, all the thoughts neatly turned, the very order of the phrases (even the inversions) carefully preserved, and all the things which Virgil said most conscientiously set down; but, considered as a whole, it wants what alone makes a long poem readable—it wants what cannot be described, and what nobody has ever yet succeeded in giving to the English verse translation of any one of the ancient epics. "It wants *that*," said Sir Joshua, as he snapped his fingers at the picture. To the classical scholar who reads such a translation, it seems for the first time that Virgil wrote in a foreign tongue. And this latter criticism, the form of which we owe to Mr. Lowell, suggests another of his sayings which Mr. Rhoades would have done well to lay to heart. Fidelity to the original is well, but if translation is intended only for those who have no knowledge of the original (and no translation can be perfectly satisfactory to scholars), "there can be no question that a free reproduction, a transfusion into the moulds of another language, with an absolute deference to its associations, whether of the ear or of the memory, is the true method." Very far is Mr. Rhoades from attaining this ideal. The bonds of the Latin form are on him, and only now and then can he shake them off. We wish he had rested content with what fame he won from his translation of the 'Georgics.'

—It is well known that the text of the Fables of Phædrus was long lost, and that it came to light again only towards the end of the sixteenth century. The learned Pierre Pithou discovered the manuscript at Rheims, and made it the basis of his first printed edition. His text was followed by subsequent editors until the time of M. Berger de Xivrey of the Institute, who examined the manuscript anew for his edition of the fabulist which was brought out by Didot in 1832. This precious and unique manuscript is the property of the Marquis de Rosanbo, a young lieutenant of dragoons, now stationed at Angers. Its date appears to be of the eighth century. M. de Rosanbo has just authorized M. Ulysse Robert, Inspector-General of Libraries and Archives, to copy it with a view to a new edition. M. Robert finds by collation no less than eighty places where the text of M. Berger de Xivrey varies, often seriously, from the original. A definitive text will be published almost at once, and M. Robert will add to this, by way of appendix, a new text, also unique, of the 'Teratologia,' or Wonder-book, which follows the Fables of Phædrus in the manuscript. This last was published by M. Berger in 1836, but in quite as defective form as his edition of the Fables.

—Under the title of 'Antiguedades Mexicanas,' and by way of doing honor to the memory of Columbus, the Mexican Government, last year, issued a superb folio volume of 160 pages, containing lithographs of four hitherto unpublished codices, together with copies of certain sculptured reliefs from Chiapas, and a pictographic representation of a Tlascalan version of the Spanish conquest, all printed in colors. The work, we are told, formed a part of the official contribution to the Madrid Exposition of 1892, and, aside from its importance, historical and otherwise, it is of value as a specimen of lithographic art. Accompanying it is a volume of text, in which Señor Alfred Chavero gives us what purports to be a partial explanation of the different plates. According to him, two of these codices, the Columbian and the Porfirio Diaz, antedate the arrival of the Spaniards. They are painted upon prepared skins, and embody, the former a Mixtecan calendar of rites, and the latter an account of the wanderings and settlement of the Cuicatecs in the province of Oaxaca. The other codices, styled the Baranda and the Dehesa, are also upon skins, but are more recent and of inferior execution. The first of these refers to the expedition of Alvarado to Guatemala, and the second relates the battles, sieges, etc., of a tribe, presumably the Zapotecs, before it finally settled in or near Tehuantepec. The reliefs from Chiapas are more intricate, and the interpretation is correspondingly difficult and, with all due deference be it said, doubtful. Indeed, in this portion of the work Señor Chavero seems to have given a somewhat free rein to his imagination. No doubt, sun and star myths can be made to explain much of the religious symbolism of these people, and it is possible that there may have been more or less resemblance between them and their neighbors in their rites and in the functions of their different divinities; but to suppose that any one of these tribes had reached such a stage of development as to be able to people their pantheon with certain deities, one of whom, among others, presided over "amor puro" and another one over "amor lúbrico," requires a degree of credulity that we do not happen to possess. The distinction savors of the Greek, and indicates a refinement in morals to which the ancient Mexicans, judging from what we know of their manners and customs, had not attained.

—In regard to the Tlascalan version of the conquest, there is not much to be said. It consists of a series of paintings upon linen in which the principal events of that memorable expedition are represented in pictographic fashion. Except in the omission of all notice of the defeat of their own people by the Spaniards, the Tlascalan artists seem to have adhered very closely to the early records; and, of course, the interpretation of the different plates becomes relatively easy to any one familiar with these records, and who, at the same time, has some knowledge of the language of the Nahua tribes and of their method of indicating, pictographically, the names of persons and places. Graphic enough these sketches certainly are, and there is no disputing the sanguinary character of some of them; but, historically speaking, they tell us nothing new, nothing that we had not already been told by the early chroniclers; and while, from an artistic point of view, they are of interest as showing what is probably the high-water mark of native workmanship, yet, considered in themselves and without reference to the development, in other lines, of the people among whom they were produced, they are not of such a character as to give an exalted idea of ancient Mexican art.

—The Japanese, who are beginning to note the flight of time according to Western standards, are this year celebrating the completion of a quarter of a century of their fertilizing contact with the thought of the Western world. It was on the 3d of January, 1868, that the coalition of the daimios and clans favorable to the establishment of the new Government, or, as they termed it, the reinstatement of the Mikado in his ancient power, took possession of the imperial palace in Kioto. Shortly after that, the treaties with foreign Powers were accepted and signed by the Mikado's representatives. Then on the flood-tide of success of the imperial party floated whole argosies of new ideas, canons, and institutions. At first the literary appropriation of Western knowledge by means of an acquaintance with European languages was almost purely utilitarian. For nearly two decades the bulk of new literary work in Japan was in the translation or adaptation of useful books in all departments of science, technology, and the useful arts and inventions. The appreciation of pure literature has come more slowly. Now, however, the men of culture in Japan are rejoicing in the promising outlook for native literature. In evidence of this fact is a magazine on our table, the *Waséda Bungaku*, or the *Waséda*

Magazine of Literature. It is issued by the Tokyo Polytechnic School, founded by the great Okuma, and located in that district of Tokyo called Waséda. It is a bi-monthly magazine, and printed in the mixed Chinese characters and Japanese *kana*. The issue No. xxxi. gives a rich table of contents, wholly literary. Here are book reviews, notes on the pure literature produced in 1892 and on the tendency of current native literature. The marked popularity which historical studies at the present time enjoy is noticed. And, indeed, many of the best minds of Japan are now applied to the task of rereading and restating the national history. Several flourishing historical magazines are published, historical societies are being formed, and, largely through the stimulus of Mr. Kanéko, Secretary of the House of Peers, the archives of the old feudal, or daimio, families are being replenished and set in order. The literary gossip, notes, and critiques are most interesting, and under the head of "Tides in the Literary Ocean" are a number of new poems. We notice in the catalogue of selected books published during the past year several handbooks of Chinese and Japanese literature, arranged according to the best modern principles. Quite remarkable are the studies of events in the history of the Tokugawa dynasty (1604-1868), a field from which all trespassers were, until 1868, sternly warned off. As we expected when the movement was first started, despite the ability and enthusiasm of the projectors, the journal devoted to the Romanization of the Japanese syllabary has ceased publication, after a sickly career of nearly a decade.

—The same mail from Japan brings us another illustration of the progress of the literary movement in that country. Along with their appreciation of the thought of the West, the Japanese are taking more pride in their own authors, and are making their writings, their personal history, and their faces better known to the people at large. Evidence of this is visible in the broadside pictures of their classic authors, which are sold very cheaply. These sheets are eighteen by twelve inches in size, and are creditable specimens of reproductive art. We find among the first of them the spirited representation of the father of Japanese literature, Sugawara Michazané. Though unfortunate at the close of his life, Michazané illustrated the Japanese proverb, "By casting away your life to enter heaven": in other words, after his death he was deified, and is still worshipped and prayed to by many a schoolboy and girl in the Japan of to-day. On the second sheet is the picture of Rai Sanyo, who in the first half of this nineteenth century wrote that marvellous work of learning and critical research, the 'Nihon Guaishi,' or Feudal History of Japan, which created the political opinions that furnished the men of 1868 and gave them the literary weapons which overthrew the Shogunate. It may be added that the names of these two men, Michazané and Rai Sanyo, representing the ancient and the modern period of Japanese literary culture, are now deeply cut on the western granite façade of the new Boston Public Library. Naturally the Japanese, who give higher honor to their historians, philosophers, and men of learning than to their novelists and dramatists, have pictured these first, and before those whose names, through translations, are better known in our country. Among these great ones, American readers are likely to have heard of the famous Hayashi, one of the many illustrious littérateurs of that name, and predecessor of the Hayashi who made the treaty with Commodore Perry. Another author, whose face is here interestingly reproduced, and who had a close touch with Western thought and life, is Hakuséki, who, in the last century, not only studied Dutch, but also wrote a book on the Western countries and about the Abbé Sidoti, an Italian priest, who at his own request was set ashore in Japan in 1709, where he was arrested and sent to Yedo, and after his death buried in the well-known Kirishitan Zaka (Christian Slope). The Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D., an American missionary, translated Hakuséki's book under the title, 'The Annals of Western Nations.' The famous physician, Sugita Gempaku, who was the founder of the new medical science of Japan, based upon that of the Dutch, a voluminous author, and a man of amazing learning and skill, is easily recognized in the third group, in which the pronounced facial figure, common to all in the group, is the nose, which is notably larger than on the average Japanese face. Dr. Gempaku's life has been written, and his works described quite fully, by Dr. Whitney, of the American Legation in Japan. Closing our list for the present is the picture of Yokoi Héishiro, who sent his nephews, the first Japanese students, to America, and whose son is to-day the editor of the Japanese *Andover Review* of Tokyo. Yokoi was assassinated in Kioto in 1868 because of his proposition not only to elevate the Eta, or pariahs, to citizenship, but to tolerate Christianity.

NEW EDITIONS OF WALTER SCOTT.

The Waverley Novels. Edited by Andrew Lang. International Limited Edition. Vols. I., II. Boston: Estes & Lauriat; New York: Bryan, Taylor & Co.

The Waverley Novels. Dryburgh Edition. Vols. I.–VII. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan.

THE demand for novels and the production of them during the last century have been enormous, but are now greater than ever. Probably there are few more lucrative trades, especially since the passing of the International Copyright Law, than that of a popular-novel writer. The rush into it, accordingly, is great, and, the old love-tale having been pretty well used up, ingenuity is tasked to find new subjects and fresh stimulants. We have sensation novels, detective novels, idyllic novels, moral novels, libidinous novels, theological novels, political novels, social novels, local novels such as those of Miss Murfree, and antiquarian novels such as those of Ebers. Yet of all this multitude that no man can number, Scott remains the king. No imagination has yet appeared so vivid and creative as that which dwelt in the high-peaked head and beamed in the kindly Scottish face, with its shaggy eyebrows and blue eyes recalled to us by the fine etching at the beginning of the new series edited by Mr. Andrew Lang. Some of the later novelists have had a good deal more philosophy, and have analyzed character more profoundly, but they have not written such tales.

The two latest editions of the novels are a tribute to a supremacy somewhat impaired by the lapse of years, but still incontestable. Scott's reputation perhaps feels the ravages of time most in that part of his works which formed the original essay of his genius and first made him the delight of his contemporaries. He probably knew more of the middle ages, as well as felt a more passionate interest in them, than any other man of his time. But a great deal more is known about them now than he knew, and the weaknesses of his representation are apparent. The stucco of his Gothic edifice has crumbled. Even his descriptions of castles and of sieges show that he antedated Viollet-le-Duc. The Knights on guard at Branksome, who "drank the red wine with helmet barred," would scarcely pass muster with the antiquaries of the present day. Moreover, chivalry has been vulgarized by melodrama and the circus, both of which are unpleasantly recalled to our minds as we read his romances of chivalry. Boys may still delight in 'Ivanhoe' and 'The Talisman'; the mature taste can delight in them no more. In the metrical romances we are carried along by the unflagging vigor of the verse, the spirit of the narrative, and the frequent occurrence of passages of high poetical beauty, such as the well-known lines on the Last Minstrel, the description of the camp at Edinburgh, the scene in the Abbey at Holy Isle, the introduction of Margaret in the "Lay," the tolling of the convent bell heard far off by the stag, in "Marmion," the laying of the shepherd's body in Marmion's tomb. Then there are the charming songs. Above all there is the genuine spirit of the soldier in all the battle-pieces and military pictures. If Scott had not been lame, he would very likely have been a general of cavalry. They are right who say that the most Homeric things in English poetry are his battle-pieces. Moreover, verse itself helps the imagination and disarms the critical faculty. But when it comes to reproducing in prose the life, ideas, and language of people separated from the writer by a gulf of seven changeful centuries, the result can hardly be success. What is produced is sentiment and thought really modern under an exaggerative travesty of ancient phraseology and costume. Who can imagine a Saxon patriot in the days of Richard I., if such a character then really existed, delivering himself thus?

"'It may be so,' answered Cedric, 'but I cannot look on that stained lattice without its awakening other reflections than those which concern the passing moment, or its privations. When that window was wrought, my noble friend, our hardy fathers knew not the art of making glass or of staining it. The pride of Wolfganger's father brought an artist from Normandy to adorn his hall with this new species of emblazonment that breaks the golden light of God's blessed day into so many fantastic hues. The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and subservient, ready to doff his cap to the meanest native of the household. He returned, pampered and proud, to tell his rapacious countrymen of the wealth and the simplicity of the Saxon nobles—a folly, oh Athelstane, foreboded of old, as well as foreseen, by those descendants of Hengist and his hardy tribes who retained the simplicity of their manners. We made these strangers our bosom friends, our confidential servants; we borrowed their artists and their arts, and despised the honest simplicity and hardihood with which our brave ancestors supported themselves, and we became enervated by Norman arts long ere we fell under Norman arms. Far better was our homely diet, eaten in peace and liberty, than the luxurious dainties the love of which hath delivered us as bondsmen to the foreign conqueror!'"

This is not a solitary instance. It would be difficult to find in the whole tale a reflection, or even three consecutive sentences of any kind, put into mouths of men or women of the time of Richard I., which any one versed in history can think it possible that they should have uttered. The 'Talisman' is to a painful extent melodramatic and hippodromic. Nothing carries an adult reader at the present day through these tales but the liveliness of the action and the genuine sympathy of the

writer with the age which he is trying to call out of its grave.

The infirmity extends to the other historical novels, 'Quentin Durward,' 'The Fair Maid of Perth,' 'The Abbot,' 'The Monastery,' 'Kenilworth,' 'The Fortunes of Nigel,' 'Peveril of the Peak,' and 'Woodstock,' in a degree lessening as the subject approaches the writer's time. These tales show, it is true, careful study of history and keen historic insight. Their principal characters are painted in the main with historical truth and justice as well as with artistic force. Much knowledge of history may be gathered from them in a pleasant way, notwithstanding the audacious anachronisms of 'Kenilworth' and the still more audacious fabrications of 'Woodstock.' Still, they are more or less desperate efforts to reproduce the unreproducible. In all, recourse is inevitably had to the exaggeration of antique language, fashions, and costume. All savor of the stage or the fancy ball. The euphuism of Sir Piercie Shafton in 'The Monastery' is a palpable travesty; and not less so are the tortuous and unctuous harangues put into the mouth of Cromwell in 'Woodstock.' To a student of history the historical novel altogether is somewhat unpalatable; he always feels that it is a falsification, and the mixture of fact with fiction affects him like a mixture of gaslight with daylight.

It is in the novels of which the subjects belong to Scott's own time, and in which his creative genius has full play over its legitimate field, that unimpaired delight is and will always be found. 'Waverley,' 'The Antiquary,' 'Guy Mannering,' 'St. Ronan's Well,' 'The Heart of Midlothian,' 'Rob Roy,' 'Old Mortality,' 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' can die only with human nature or the English tongue. We include 'Waverley,' 'Old Mortality,' and 'Rob Roy' because the Covenanter and the Jacobite were so near to Scott in the Scotland of his day as to be fairly within the grasp of his imagination. Nor is there any fault to be found with the slight background of pretty recent history in 'The Bride of Lammermoor.' The weakness which has been often pointed out is the general insipidity of the heroes and heroines. The Master of Ravenswood is about the only one of the heroes for whom we much care; and even in his case the interest is rather that of circumstance than of character. Effie Deans touches our hearts, and Di Vernon is charming in her way. But for the most part the heroes and heroines are little more than the figures which set the plot in motion, and about which the other figures revolve. This may be in some measure a legacy from the romance of chivalry, in which the hero could only be a knight *sans peur et sans reproche*, and the lady could only be a queen of beauty—both of them colorless, and interesting only on account of the feats of arms which the knight performed for the lady's sake. But it is not easy to throw much character into a number of pairs of figures alike destined to love, to crosses in love, and to an early marriage. Scott himself was quite conscious of the weakness. "I am a bad hand," he said, "at depicting a hero properly so called, and have an unfortunate propensity for the dubious characters of Borderers, Buccaneers, Highland robbers, and all others of a Robin Hood description." Elsewhere he says: "My rogue always, in spite of me, turns out my hero." It is of little consequence, however, what the nominal hero or heroine is, so long as Marmion, Dugald Dalgetty, Caleb Balderstone, Dirk Hatteraick, Dominie Sampson, Meg Dods, and the rest of the characters, nominally minor, delight us as they do.

The position which 'Waverley' holds at the head of the list is rather traditional than justified by intrinsic merit. This tale was the first of the series, and it took the world by storm. But it opened what was then a new world of beauty and a new field of romance, the Scotch Highlands and the life of the Highland clans. Before Scott's time, people had spoken of the Highlands with a shudder, as a region of bleak hills, bogs, and mists, amid which wandered breechless savages and thieves. Ossian had done little to expel the idea; in fact, Gibbon cites him in confirmation of it, remarking that on every hypothesis he was a Scotchman. Walter Scott lifted the curtain, and the world was entranced at the sight, not suspecting that, so far as Highland character and life were concerned, the show owed a good deal to the showman. Now, the Highlands swarm with tourists, and at the door of each British tobacconist stands the figure of a Highlander in the full costume, taken to be native, though in its present elegant form it is really the device of a Hanoverian tailor. The first chapters of 'Waverley,' describing the hero's family and education, are heavy. The structure of the plot is by no means on a level with Scott's best. Col. Talbot is too palpable a *deus ex machina;* the pedantic learning of the Baron of Bradwardine, though amusing at first, is overdone, and the characters of Fergus MacIvor and his sister are tinged with melodrama. As to the hero, Scott himself said of him that he was a "sneaking piece of imbecility," and that "if he had married Flora, she would have set him up upon the chimney-piece as [the dwarf] Count Borowlaski's wife used to do with him." He is, in fact, a nonentity.

Scott's style is loose and too often prolix, though there is always a genial glow which makes you kind to the faults. He wrote too much and too fast to write with care and finish. The idea, however, that he extemporized his matter as well as his language is absurd and baseless. He tells us that he gave days to thought and invention. Of 'Marmion,' a great part, he says, was composed on horseback. The looseness and prolixity, of course, increased when he was producing volumes as rapidly as he could to work off his financial embarrassments. A third of the page might sometimes be struck out with advantage to the rest.

Historically, Scott belongs to the era of the Revolution, and his works form a part of the vast literature to which that great stirring of thought and feeling gave birth. But he belongs to the back-stream, not to the cataract. The cataracts of history have their back-streams: that of the Reformation was neo-Catholicism; that of the Revolution was the conservative reaction which showed itself in literature as well as in politics, and makes itself felt in the mature works of Wordsworth and Southey. The Puseyites prized Scott as one who had turned the eyes of men to the past. Ecclesiastical reactionists, however, could hardly claim Scott as a precursor. There was nothing ecclesiastical about him, still less was there anything ascetic. There was even something decidedly anti-ascetic, as the guard-room song in "The Lady of the Lake" shows. He thought a boon companion "worth the whole Bernardine brood." His passion was for the military and social, not the religious, Middle Ages. With him the priest is little more than a chaplain to the knight, pattering a hasty mass while the knight's charger is waiting. His abbots and friars are jovial rather than saintly, and much addicted to the flagon. Even for church architecture he seems to have had no very strong feeling. There is a famous passage on the ruins of Melrose, in his "Lay," but his language about the Cathedral of Kirkwall would have scandalized Pugin or Newman. "The church," he says, "is as well fitted up as could be expected. Much of the old carved oak remains, but with a motley mixture of modern deal pews. All, however, is neat and clean, and does great honor to the Kirk Session, who maintain its decency." An old church was to him a place where warriors were buried. He cared little for Dante; much for Ariosto. Of Roman Catholicism he spoke as of an effeminate and contemptible superstition. This is the more remarkable as he belonged to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, which cherished high Anglican doctrine and ritual in opposition to its Presbyterian foe.

In politics Scott was a strong Tory, had a hand in the literature of his party, and refrained during the greater part of his life from actually mingling in the fray only because his party was securely dominant. When radicalism raised its head and Tory principles were in peril, he came prominently forward, and among the last incidents of his life was his maltreatment by a mob for opposing the Reform Bill. His reverence for monarchy was a religion. He was overwhelmed by his feelings at the coronation of George IV., about as farcical a piece of pageantry as was ever enacted, and he describes the whole performance, especially the embrace of those two particular scamps, George IV. and the Duke of York, as unspeakably solemn and impressive; though as an antiquary and a horseman he could not help observing that the champion was rather too much "assisted," did not display his horsemanship as he might, and, instead of the triangular shield of a knight, carried a round target which he could not possibly have used on horseback. When George IV. visited Scotland, Scott was the rapturous master of ceremonies, and dressed up his obese sovereign in a Highland costume, which he strangely chose to regard as national, though by most of the spectators, as Macaulay says, it would be regarded as the dress of a thief. He begged as a precious relic the glass out of which his health had been drunk by Sacred Majesty in the national whiskey, and put it into his coat pocket, which he carefully held before him. However, soon afterwards he met Crabbe, and in his delight, forgetting what he had in his coat-tail, sat down upon the glass, with consequences which would have been worse had he not, most improperly, worn trews under his kilt. How strong must the artist have been in the man who, when he took up his pen as a novelist could completely lay aside political sentiments so fervid and treat with impartial sympathy Cavalier and Roundhead, Jacobite and Whig High Churchman, Puritan and Dissenter! There is not in Scott's novels a trace of anything polemical or even didactic. Those who like their theology, their politics, and their fiction respectively neat, will prefer to drink of this cup.

The novel-readers of to-day have become so much used to the strange Circean stimulants to which, from the exhaustion of natural and wholesome subjects, novelists are fain to resort, that it is doubtful whether they would be drawn back to Scott by an assurance of his eminent healthiness. Eminently healthy, however, he is. On everything that he writes is impressed the character of a true and noble-hearted gentleman, clean though not fastidious in spirit, as well as so sound in mind that we almost wonder that he should have taken to writing works of imagination, in the authors

of which there is generally discernible something of mental or moral disturbance, something which has led them to take refuge from the real in the ideal. In his coronation raptures and the homage which he pays to George IV., laughable as they are, there is not a bit of the lackey. He is simply worshipping the embodiments of principles and institutions which he loved; and we are sure that he would have been incapable of saying an ignoble word or doing a base thing to win the personal favor of a whole dynasty of kings. If he speaks with hyperbolical respect of a Duke of Buccleugh, it is not because he cringes to rank, but because the Duke is the chieftain of his clan. So the eagerness to increase his estate, for which Carlyle is inclined to censure him, and which brought an avalanche of misfortune on him in his latter days, is no sordid love of money; it is the desire of realizing his social ideal in a baronial Abbotsford. He was a practical poet and romancer. In adversity his fortitude, his patience, and magnanimity are most noble and touching. Nothing, indeed, in biography is more touching than the diary of his later and darker years. His temper is never soured; it is hardly even ruffled by harsh treatment. When his creditors generally are forbearing, one miserable usurer refuses to show mercy. Scott lets fall an angry word, but at once recalls it, and finds an excuse for the wretch in the rules of the trade.

At the opening of the essay which Carlyle wrote apparently in a mood of reaction against hyperbolical obituaries of Scott, he glances at the question whether Scott was a great man, but at the time puts it by as a mere question about words. Afterwards he takes it up seriously. It is surely less than a question about words. There is no sense in it whatever. Scott was not a great philosopher, statesman, general, or violinist. But he was a great novelist—probably the greatest of them all. "The 'Waverley Novels,'" says Carlyle, "are not profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for edification, for building up or elevating in any shape. The sick heart will find no healing here, the darkest struggling heart no guidance, the heroic that is in all men no divine awakening voice." Their author did not attempt or undertake to furnish men with a theology, a moral philosophy, or a series of homilies for their spiritual guidance and consolation. What he undertook was to set flowing for them a well-spring of pure delight, from which even the "sick heart" may drink, if not "healing," at least forgetfulness of sorrow. This he did, and the well-spring will flow for ever.

Of the two editions named above we have already described the Dryburgh, a popular reprint in the solid style of the best Scottish typography, and illustrated with woodcuts after designs by a fresh artist in the case of each story. There is a large-paper edition which we have not seen. Mr. Lang's edition is, once for all, sumptuous in its apparel, and its forty-eight volumes will be adorned with a large number of character-etchings and of photogravures from nature. Mr. Lang has had the advantage, for his annotations, of access to the MSS. in Scott's library at Abbotsford. The two-volume 'Waverley,' which alone has thus far appeared, contains a general Introduction from his pen.

Annals of an Old Manor House: Sutton Place, Guildford. By Frederic Harrison. Macmillan & Co. 1893.

One can hardly believe one's eyes! Can it be that the author of this sumptuous volume is *the* Frederic Harrison? It is not so many years ago since Matthew Arnold, in his mind's eye, saw "that powerful young publicist, in full evening costume, furbishing up a guillotine" in "a certain secluded back-yard." Very few months indeed have passed since Mr. Harrison was to the fore with some very drastic proposals for dealing with the House of Lords if they dared to resist the will of a trifle over one-half of the British people in the matter of home rule. And is this the sort of work he does in his spare moments? One would as soon expect a treatise on Heraldry from Mr. John Burns, or an essay on Knitting from Miss Frances Cobbe.

Yet the combination is, after all, not so incongruous. It is largely because so many of the leaders of reform have had so warm a love for what was beautiful in the past that progress has been possible without any violent break in the continuity of English life. It is the number of such men who are ready to take their part unselfishly in the government of their country which makes it possible to regard that great process of democratization which is now going on in England with an anxiety not unmingled with hope.

But to come to the book. It is a portly volume in Macmillans' best style. Substantial paper, excellent printing, wide margins, dozens of plates from drawings and photographs of the building, architectural plans and details galore, splendid colored pictures of the glass windows, headpieces and tailpieces to adorn the pages—such are its material charms. And as to the contents, while it must be allowed that at least one-quarter is of the nature of a catalogue, and of little interest to any except those who know the house, and that another quarter is almost too technical and detailed to be read by any but practising architects, yet the other half, the narration of family history, is in Mr. Harrison's most lucid and picturesque manner.

Sutton House, he tells us, was built about 1525 by Sir Richard Weston, upon an estate granted to him by Henry VIII. some four years before. Weston was one of those servants of the Tudor sovereigns, of the second or even of the third rank, who never did anything very important, yet amassed wealth and founded families. With grave and formal manners and an impressive exterior, they filled one minor office after another, submissively did all they were ordered, lent themselves to every piece of political make-believe—such as the trial of a queen or a fallen minister—in which they could be useful, and succeeded finally in dying at a ripe old age upon their beds, while the men of genius, independence, consistency, went to the scaffold. "Here is an officer of state who serves the King for thirty-three years, and retains the confidence successively of Warham, Wolsey, More, Cromwell, Southampton, and Russell. . . . He who had obtained his grant under Wolsey, and had adorned his house in honor of Queen Katherine, accepts the new order of things under Cromwell, and procures for his boy a place about the person of Anne Boleyn." It is in vain that Mr. Harrison tells us that he was "trusty." What he was "trusty" to was his own person and pocket. In such men it is quite impossible even for the historical student to take any personal interest. The Tudor monarchy, on the whole, was a necessary thing, and such servants were necessary also, perhaps; but we prefer to think of them in the lump.

Fortunately for the modern writer, however, the career of the family had one tragic episode, and this Mr. Harrison has very effectively handled. Sir Richard had a son, Francis. The young man was a minion of the King, and repeatedly won heavy sums from him at tennis and dice—a mistake which an older courtier, as our author observes, would have sedulously avoided. By his marriage to a rich wife, he became "an illustrious and broad-acred squire," and the world was fair before him when on the 4th of May, 1536, he was arrested on the charge of a criminal intrigue with the queen, Anne, condemned with no evidence worth considering, and on the 17th beheaded. It was on that very day, the 17th of May, that fifteen years before had been executed the Duke of Buckingham, and that Sir Richard Weston had received his reward for the share he had taken, as one of the jury, in the judicial murder, by the grant of Sutton Manor.

This is a conjunction of events startling enough; and the curtain ought then to fall. But perhaps the strangest part of the story has still to come. Mr. Harrison asks us to think "what a wreck and ruin was the old man's life," and to picture him gazing upon his new house with "bitterness and helplessness of heart." But Tudor servants had nerves suited to their time. And this "prudent and most gentle Knight," as a contemporary calls him, continued to accept the favor of the King, to heap office on office, and to "send presents to the royal family when they passed near" his house.

It is this stately house itself that is the other thing that arrests attention to Sir Richard Weston; for it is a very landmark in the history both of manners and of art. "It is, if not the earliest, at least one of the very first extant specimens in England of a mansion-house built wholly as a peaceful dwelling, and entirely without any thought of defence." That this should be possible so soon after the Wars of the Roses, shows how great a change had already been produced by the strong government of the Tudors. And then in its style "it is one of the very few extant complete examples of the Gothic Renascence style of the age of Henry VIII. and Francis I."; a style which is Gothic in structural features, without a single classical element, yet with a symmetry of parts uncongenial to Gothic work and a wealth of Renascence and Italian detail. The remarkable thing about this detail, moreover, is the employment of terracotta. "In this house the terracotta is used, not only with profusion for purposes of ornament, but precisely as stone is used where a building of brick is dressed with stone. Mullions, dripstones, string-courses, turrets, arches, parapets, groins, and finials are all moulded in fine terracotta with delicate designs." A similar use of terracotta is found in a number of other contemporary buildings; but it then "disappeared almost immediately from English work until revived in this generation"; and modern architects may get many a suggestion from the careful drawings given by Mr. Harrison.

The only fault we have to find with Mr. Harrison, beyond a certain tendency to over-emphasize the spectacular side of his theme—he never tires of telling us how many of the sisters and cousins and aunts of his personages were put to death—is that he has limited himself so closely to the story of the family and their house. In a history of a manor-house we should like to learn something of the manor itself, and Mr. Harrison tells us exceedingly little. He gives an account of the third Sir Richard Weston, the agriculturist (1613-1652), and of his introduction of turnips and clover into England—what a recent writer has

called "the two pivots of English agriculture." But we should very much like him to tell us what was the sort of estate on which the experiments were tried—how many acres, how many in the owner's hands, and how many in the hands of farmers, what was the population, and half-a-dozen other questions the answers to which would furnish a chapter in social history which very much wants writing. In all probability the farm accounts, the leases and inventories, and so forth, are still in existence somewhere. This is a quiet and soothing occupation we commend to Mr. Harrison's attention.

The family of Weston sank into the ranks of ordinary country squires, and the estate has passed to another name. Mr. Harrison's labor of love is due to the memory of his own father, for many years the lessee of the place, and of "the hours of perfect peace" he has himself enjoyed there. Yet the critic who cares both for antiquarian delights and for modern social reform—for such there may be—will add that not even Sir Richard the agriculturist has rendered a higher service to the State than Mr. Frederic Harrison himself. The record of his labors on behalf of the English artisan will have a new attraction now that they can be associated with the pleasant walks and noble chambers of Sutton Place.

Horatian Echoes. Translations of the Odes of Horace by John Osborne Sargent. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1893.

ALL lyric poetry has in it three constituents, corresponding to that trinity which has been said to constitute man. The metrical form addresses itself to our sensuous nature, the thought to our intellect, while a third constituent, extremely complex and defying analysis, speaks to our soul and is not inappropriately called the "spirit" of the poem. The late Mr. Sargent, like most translators of Horace, made no attempt to reproduce the Horatian metres, and did wisely. But neither did he construct for himself any system of English metres having fixed correspondences with those of the original; and this one may be allowed to regret. It is unsatisfactory, for example, to find the minor Sapphic stanza represented by half-a-dozen different metres, although to the majority of English readers this very variety will commend the book; nor is it less disappointing to find, here and there, such transformations as that of the Ode to Lydia (I. xiii.), into which Horace has put all the ill-humor and jealousy which his urbane self-restraint permitted, while the translator has turned his serious choriambics into rollicking dactyls.

With regard to the spirit of these poems, it is so intangible, so undefinable, so Protean, that it cannot be said to possess identity. A perfect translation would doubtless appear as full of life and soul as the original; but could we in any way identify these as the same life and soul that informed the originals? We can say of Mr. Sargent that he achieved a large measure of success in the difficult task of catching the spirit of his author, although his gayety is more boisterous than that of Horace, and he is far less gracefully serious. And if, occasionally, the spirit of an ode is misapprehended, as is the case with the first of the first book, it is very happily seized in the larger number. We should like to quote some of these pleasing verses, but space forbids; and we must leave it to the sympathetic reader to discover these beauties for himself.

But, if the metre be allowed to be inimitable and the spirit incapable of identification, the remaining constituent, the thought, is susceptible of being transferred to another language with any amount of accuracy of which the translator is capable, especially when the author is Horace, a clear thinker and the most modern of the ancients. In this particular Mr. Sargent's translations are open to considerable criticism. If it would be unreasonable to expect from Mr. Sargent the qualities of a finished Latinist and critic, when his life was so full of other important work which challenged the approbation and respect of his countrymen, on the other hand we cannot forget that, as a translator, he owed the reader the best rendering possible, and that want of time is no excuse for literary imperfection. When *Oronte* in the "Misanthrope" pleads the haste with which his sonnet was written, *Alceste* justly replies:

"Voyons, monsieur; le temps ne fait rien à l'affaire."

That Mr. Sargent bestowed some original labor upon the author's Latinity appears from the first part of the appendix to the present volume, where he defends the conjectural reading "te" for "me" in the twenty-ninth line of I. Od. i.; but this very discussion shows too clearly that he was not good at the business of textual criticism, and his erroneous decision in favor of "te" causes him to miss the exquisitely managed contrast between the reward of lower ambitions which raises men to the level of the demigods (*terrarum dominos*), and the poetic glory which makes the poet feel as if he communed with the Gods of Olympus (*dis superis*). Nor is it easy to see why the translator of "Exegi monumentum aere perennius" should be staggered by a display of egotism than which nothing is more common in poetry. Another fine point is also missed in the same ode, where "manet" (line 25, cf. I. Sat. v., 87) which certainly means "passes the night," is misunderstood, and the delicacy of "tenerae conjugis immemor" thereby entirely lost. In I. iii., the translator finds a clause of result in "reddas incolumem," an error which Dryden avoided. It required no little courage to attempt I. v., the ode to Pyrrha, after Milton's exquisite version. Milton in sixteen lines preserves the thought of Horace with incomparable fidelity; Mr. Sargent in twenty-four (the difference being due to mere padding) misses the thought in his "with roses crowned," in making "antro" "*his* cell," and in rendering "te aurea" by "thy golden prime," which means something totally different. We might multiply examples of such inaccuracy, but our limits forbid us to add more than one. In the fine ode, IV. ii., "nititur pennis" has been mistranslated by Francis and by Thornton as an equivalent to "conatur"; but Mr. Sargent's "essays to give some glassy sea a name" is far worse than Francis's "tries his pathless way." The true rendering is, "is poised on pinions wax-bound," etc.

This book is enriched with a brief but sympathetic preface from the graceful pen of Dr. Holmes, a life-long friend of the author, and with an interesting sketch of Mr. Sargent. An original ode by the latter serves as an introduction, and is one of the best things in the book. Nothing could be more dainty or in better taste than the make-up, whether we consider the typography, the paper, or the binding. It is a credit to American book-making.

Memoir of James Prescott Joule. By Osborne Reynolds. Manchester, Eng.

THIS memoir forms the sixth volume of the fourth series of the Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and contains the best account of Joule's life-work that we have seen. That life-work made an epoch in the history of the physical sciences, and Prof. Reynolds has done well in tracing it in detail. James Prescott Joule was born on the 24th of December, 1818, at Salford, where his father was a wealthy brewer. His first scientific research was published in 1838, and from that time until within two or three years before his death in 1889, he devoted himself almost exclusively to a single line of investigation—one of fundamental importance, and one in which he achieved a magnificent success.

The conception of the law of the conservation of energy was not new. It had been distinctly expressed by John Bernoulli, whose work, even now but little known, has been recently made the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. G. F. Becker. What we now call energy Bernoulli called "facultas agendi," which is our modern definition. To quote from the paper cited, Bernoulli said:

"*Vis viva* (which would be more aptly named *facultas agendi*, Gallice, *le pouvoir*) is something real and substantial which has an independent existence, and, whatever it consists of, depends upon nothing else. Whence we conclude that any given *vis viva* is a determinate quantity, of which none can disappear except it reappear in the effect produced. Hence it follows at once that *vis viva* is always preserved, and so perfectly that what inhered in one or many bodies before action is now, after action, necessarily found in another or in several others, excepting what remained in the first systems. And this we call the *conservationem virium vivarum.*"

And again, in substance: Whether bodies are regarded as communicating motion to one another, or whether one considers the various modifications of the motion of one and the same body depending on its own force (where nothing can vanish without an equivalent effect), "pro fundamento et principio universali poni debet conservatio virium vivarum, hoc est illius facultatis agendi."

The principle of the conservation of energy can hardly be more clearly expressed. Dim adumbrations of the other great principle, that of the equivalent transformation of different forms of energy, may have floated through other minds. As special instances of a limited grasp of this conception, we may cite the views of Séguin, Colding, and Robert Mayer on the equivalence of heat and mechanical work. But, so far as we have been able to find, Joule first distinctly saw the truth of the grandest generalization of modern physical science. He did far more—he first proved by experiment the truth of the second general principle, that of equivalent transformation. Prof. Reynolds speaks of Joule as the discoverer of the law of the conservation of energy. If, as we suppose, the term is here to be understood as including the law of transformation, the claim is certainly a just one, but it would be better not to change the signification of familiar terms, and to distinguish between the two laws, however intimately connected. A very acrimonious controversy as to the discovery of the equivalence of heat and work was waged in England some years since. The simple truth is that, whoever may have first conceived the idea of that equivalence, Joule first experimentally proved its truth and determined the numerical relation between the values of the units concerned, in a manner to which no exception could be taken. As in the case of most truly great discoverers, Joule's recognition was slow in coming, and men of the highest rank in science for years refused their assent to his views. But no laws in physics are now more fully es-

tablished and more generally adopted and applied than the two which Joule spent his life in establishing.

Prof. Reynolds has done his work well, and seems to have kept in mind the dictum of Heracleitus, that "dry light is the best." Joule's place among scientific men of the very highest rank is secure. So far as we can judge from the rather colorless picture of his personal character, he seems to have been modest, fair-minded, and capable of inspiring other men with warm respect and attachment.

Letters from South Africa. By the *Times* Special Correspondent. Macmillan & Co. 1893. Pp. 116, 8vo.

THIS is not a book of travels in the ordinary sense, though it contains many passages descriptive of life and scenery; but it is a clear and concise statement of the situation in South Africa created by the recent extraordinary development of its mining industries. Kimberley and the admirable method of treatment of its workmen, both native and white, by the De Beers Company; and Johannesburg, with the material resources of the Rand, are the subject of the first letters. Following these is an impartial statement of the one grievance of the Transvaal, the possession of Swaziland, the Boer side being given in the words of President Kruger himself. Another letter is devoted to a discussion of the railway and customs questions, especially as they affect the Orange Free State. The native problem, the most important of all to the Africander, is fully treated; its satisfactory solution in Basutoland, where the negro has been educated to work, and whence, out of a population of 218,000, there went in 1891 from 50,000 to 60,000 to work in the mines, being contrasted with the degraded condition of the natives on the reservations, the "gigantic pauper asylums." Here, his land being inalienable, and being deprived of the old inducement to exertion, the necessity of fighting for his existence, the native has become "an excrescence upon creation, useful to no one, and least of all to himself." The closing letter shows how Natal is handicapped in her struggle with the Cape for the trade with the interior, and states strongly the claim which she makes for self-government.

The chief impression derived from the book is of the amazing wealth of the mining regions and the utter inadequacy of the means to develop it properly. This wealth does not consist so much in its gold and diamonds (which, it is thought, are less valuable than the iron, copper, and coal, to say nothing of the vast silver zones) as in its agricultural resources. The description of the great farm near Johannesburg reads like a flight of the wildest imagination. Though it was mid-winter, "there were peanuts ready for reaping, and green oats, barley in the ear and barley in the shoot; Swedish turnips fit for storing and Swedish turnips just shooting, mangold-wurzel also in both stages, rye in the ear, carrots quite young and carrots ready for storing, potatoes in both stages; and in one immense field the sowers and reapers had literally met." "The fields were bordered by hedges of quince, pear, apple, plum, and peach. The gardens contained a profusion of European vegetables and fruit trees," while acres of roses, violets, and ornamental plants surrounded the house. Yet, less than two years and a half before, all this "was nothing but bare veldt!" Still, perhaps this is not more astonishing than the growth of Johannesburg in five years into a city of 40,000 inhabitants, with broad streets, in which "are shops with plate-glass windows, full of ball-dresses and silver plate," every scrap of material having been carried up by ox-wagons.

This "making of a continent" would proceed with even greater rapidity could the supreme demand of the white population for manual labor be satisfied. Whether or not the distribution of native labor through those parts of the continent in which it is most required can be accomplished by legislation, is the "next great question with which the country will be called upon to deal."

The French War and the Revolution. By William M. Sloane. [American History Series.] Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS is a straightforward narrative of the political and military events of the years between 1688 and 1783, and more particularly between 1755 and 1783, with disquisitions upon constitutional questions, and a closing chapter upon the intellectual conditions of the time. The author handles his subject in a scholarly manner, with a clear understanding of his own purposes, and the persistent reader, therefore, can hardly fail to carry away certain strong and predetermined impressions. The importance of the French war; the confusion of opinion that prevailed on both sides of the water upon the relations which existed, or should have existed, between the home Government and the colonies; the significance of the first stirrings of migration into the Mississippi basin; the intermixture of boldness and weakness, of patriotism and sectional selfishness, throughout the entire course of the Revolutionary war—such matters are well emphasized. Interesting, too, is Prof. Sloane's illustration of the truth that the colonies passed from the control of Great Britain into a federation with no intervening moment of independent sovereignty. That we owe our liberty to the French alliance is such a commonplace of history that one feels a sensation of pleasure, perhaps unjustifiable, at the attempt made to show that, without foreign aid, the colonists would have emerged from the conflict successful, and with a stronger sense of unity.

So many writers of handy books think it much to be not ungrammatical that Prof. Sloane's power of expression is grateful, but it must be admitted that he is occasionally obscure and frequently monotonous.

Grammar of the Dano-Norwegian Language. By J. Y. Sargent, M.A. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. 1892.

THE present work is the amplification of an 'Outlines of Norwegian Grammar' published by the same author in 1865, and now, as he says, out of print. As the title indicates, the purpose of the book is to give the grammatical principles of the Danish language in Norway, and this is done in a purely conventional way—according to the preface, "without departing from the ordinary grammatical method, which is most generally known and easiest to follow." The 'Grammar' is, accordingly, popular rather than in any way scientific, and as such may be said fairly well to fulfil the measure of its usefulness.

The author has manifestly learned his Norwegian Danish on the ground, and his material for exposition is in most cases both full and well selected. He is, however, absolutely innocent of phonetics, and his account of Norwegian pronunciation is necessarily inexact and unsatisfactory. To say, for instance, that a particular sound is "something like ey in eye" is not to describe it at all, and will leave "the lewd" as much in doubt as "the learned."

Aside from the insufficiency of this part, the book in its inflections and syntax will well suit the purposes of the English-speaking layman, at home or in Norway, who desires only what may be called an objective view of the language. This no previous book has adequately afforded. There are good popular grammars of the Danish of Denmark, but Norwegian Danish is, in many respects, quite a different matter. Some few errors of commission that might form the subject for more extended comment in a scientific work may be considered comparatively innocuous here.

The Grammar closes with a list of phrases and idioms in which it would be difficult to find anything if wanted, or to make use of it if found. Its material illustrates, however, in an interesting manner, how the idioms and fixed expressions of a language must necessarily reflect the peculiar conditions of the nation speaking it. As approximately synonymous the author renders, for instance, "To carry coals to Newcastle," by the Norse, "To give bakers' children white bread." "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched" is Norse, "Do not sell the bear's skin before you have caught him." "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" is, "One must watch an alder tree a long time before one gets a swarm of bees out of it." Mr. Sargent's 'Grammar,' as already implied, not only may in future stand the non-scientific student at home in good stead, but may very well form a useful part of the equipment of that large and always increasing army of English-speaking tourists, British and American, who every summer make Norway their scene of operations.

Through Colonial Doorways. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

READERS in whom the last remnant of good taste has not been destroyed by the customs of contemporary journalism, have learned to turn a deaf ear to invitations to invade the privacy of domestic interiors and hear intrusive gossip concerning the affairs of their inmates. When, however, they are invited, as in the present volume, to an "At Home" of the stately entertainers of ceremonious colonial days, it seems but reasonable to expect that instead of gossip there shall be picturesquely illustrative anecdotes, and in place of inventories of the ladies' silks, satins, and jewels, chronicles of gracious speech and finished deportment. A measure of familiarity, gained from the fiction of Thackeray and Hawthorne or the soberer pages of essayists, most readers already have with the times when our country's manners still preserved something of an old-world courtliness. To their store of such literary reminiscences all would gladly add others of like quality.

Unfortunately for expectations of better things, what is here actually shown through colonial doorways is too much of a feather with what the public at the heels of the reporters sees through modern doorways. If, however, there are those who are ambitious of knowing who had ancestors "in society" in the Philadelphia of a few generations back, they will undoubtedly find their account in the volume before us. They may read, on page after page, a goodly array of those lists of names so stirring to some plain people, showing in this case who were bidden to the "Meschianza" of the year 1778, and to the "Philadelphia Dancing Assemblies," and who took part in the "Wis-

tar Parties" of earliest date. A single departure from the charmed circle of the Quaker City society is made in favor of the "New York Balls and Receptions." The "American Philosophical Society" also gives its name to a chapter, and of its founder the remark is made that it was the "union of the ideal and the practical that caused Franklin to be so appreciated by the French." In the chapter headed "A Bundle of Old Love Letters," which contains the homeliest and therefore, to our minds, most attractive of any of these glimpses of the ways of our forefathers, one may read the following reflection: "It is well that some of these old letters of sentiment and domestic life are left us, for did we not occasionally catch glimpses of the great men of the past penning tender messages to beloved objects (sometimes, indeed, spelling them very ill), writing about their children and sending them trinkets and gewgaws, they would become to us shadowy personages, very spectres, and hauntings of a dream."

To see wasted an opportunity of holding up to a vulgar age patterns of more refined manners and nobler modes of life must cause regret. The pity is the more in this case, in that there is internal evidence that the writer has been betrayed by the facility of her pen into easy writing. Such writing, coupled with easy thinking, is so much the fashion of the hour that it has, like degenerate manners, the effect of contagion, and is difficult to avoid falling into. Yet the men and women whose names recur here were worthy of essays in description more in keeping with their own balanced periods. Of typography, binding, and graceful frontispiece, there is nothing to be said in dispraise. If the author had but done her part as thoroughly as the publisher has his, the result would have been an unusually attractive piece of book-making.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Ardel, Henri. Près du Bonheur. W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
Ashley, Prof. W. J. An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory. Part II. The End of the Middle Ages. Putnams. $3.
Block, L. J. El Nuevo Mundo: A Poem. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co.
Bonar, James. Philosophy and Political Economy. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Macmillan. $2.75.
Cross, A. K. Drawing in the Public Schools. Boston: The Author.
Deland, Mrs. Margaret. Mr. Tommy Dove, and Other Stories. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Dement, R. S. Napoleon: A Drama. Chicago: Knight, Leonard & Co.
Finley, Martha. The Tragedy of Wild River Valley. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Green, Anna K. Marked "Personal." Putnams. $1.
Greswell, Rev. W. P. Outlines of British Colonisation. London: Percival & Co.
Gunter, A. C. Baron Montez of Panama and Paris. Home Publishing Co.
Hardy, W. J. Book-Plates. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.; New York: Scribners. $2.50.
Jennings, A. C. The Mosaic Record of the Creation Explained. F. H. Revell Co. 20 cents.
Kime, P. G. International Law Directory. 2d ed. London: Bowden, Hudson & Co.
Lachlan, R. An Elementary Treatise on Modern Pure Geometry. Macmillan. $2.25.
Manson, Marsden. Geological and Solar Climates, their Causes and Variations. San Francisco: William Doxey. 75 cents.
Mark Rutherford's Deliverance. Cassell. $1.
Marshall, Prof. A. M. Vertebrate Embryology: A Text-Book for Students and Practitioners. London: Smith, Elder & Co.; New York: Putnams. $6.
McMahan, Anna B. The Best Letters of William Cowper. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Princeton Sermons. F. H. Revell Co. $1.50.
Pyat, Félix. The Rag-Picker of Paris. 4th ed. Worthington Co.
Ramsay, Prof. W. M. The Church in the Roman Empire before A. D. 170. Putnams. $3.
Robinson, Prof. W. C. Forensic Oratory: A Manual for Advocates. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.
Rothwell, R. P. The Mineral Industry, its Statistics, Technology and Trade in the United States and Other Countries. Scientific Publishing Co. $2.50.
Roux, Prof. L. C. Cours de Langue Française. Boston: Schoenhof.
Russell, J. W. An Elementary Treatise on Pure Geometry. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. $2.60.
Sand, George. Nanon. W. R. Jenkins. 60 cents.
Saunders, Frederick. The Story of the Discovery of the New World by Columbus. Whittaker. 50 cents.
Schelling, Prof. F. E. The Life and Writings of George Gascoigne. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.
Schemann, Ludwig. Schopenhauer-Briefe. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus.
Scott, Sir W. The Heart of Midlothian. [Dryburgh Edition.] Macmillan. $1.25.
Stevens, B. F. Facsimiles of MSS. in European Archives relating to America, 1773—1783. Vol. XVII. London: B. F. Stevens.
Symonds, J. A. An Introduction to the Study of Dante. 2d ed. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
Symonds, J. A. Walt Whitman: A Study. London: John C. Nimmo.
Taube, G. von. A Medicus in Love. W. D. Rowland. 50 cents.
The *Century*. Nov., 1892—April, 1893. The Century Co.
The Merchant of Venice. American Book Co. 20 cents.
Webb, A. R. Islam in America. Oriental Publishing Co.

JOHN PAGET.

A New Novel by the Author of **"Jerry."**

By S. B Elliott. 12mo. $1.25.

"A sweet earnest study of human nature, neither too trusting nor bordered by pessimism, but just a simple, natural, wholesome, and thoroughly satisfactory novel; one that a reader will think about. Those who delight in a genuine, undisguised story should select 'John Paget.'"—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Miss Elliott's Other Novels, Uniform Edition.

JERRY. 12mo. $1.25.

"The most distinctly original American novel that has been published in ten years."—*N. Y. World.*

THE FELMERES (New Edition). 12mo. $1.25.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR.

TO RENT, July and August, furnished house or rooms, only five blocks from Fair Grounds. Terms moderate. Address
E. W. C., 5461 Washington Avenue, Chicago.

LE MONDE ÉCONOMIQUE.

76 RUE DE RENNES A PARIS.

Directors: Messrs. Léon Say, Challemel Lacour, Levasseur, Lavisse, etc. Chief Editor, M. Paul Beauregard, Professor at the University of Paris.

A weekly journal for business men, as well as for institutions of learning and economists. In each issue a special article about American questions, letters from the most important countries, information about markets and stock exchanges, bibliographic review of economic articles published in all languages. Price for the United States for one year, 40 francs, or $8. The journal forms for each year 2 vols. in quar. of 768 pp. each.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

RESIDENCE OF OWNER, OCEAN Side Staten Island.—Extensive sea view; 100 feet elevation, with rights in beach; 7 bedrooms; bath-room; hot and cold water; piazza with awnings; handsomely furnished and large library; silver, linen, and glass; stable, 2 stalls and bedroom; well, ice-house, garden, and fruit-trees; 50 minutes from Battery; 13 trains daily; horse and carriages and cow; rent for season, $125 a month, or by the year. Townsend & McIlvaine, Attorneys, No. 25 Pine Street, New York City.

YALE MIXTURE

The choicest Smoking Tobacco experience can produce or that money can buy. Marburg Bros.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the *F. Crosby Co.,*
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature. *56 West 25th St., New York.*

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

BUZZARD'S BAY.

A furnished house, with eleven rooms, to let for the season in West Falmouth, Mass. Rent $200. Address J. H. Dillingham, 140 North 16th St., Philadelphia.

ONE HEAD, EIGHT TALES.—A NOVEL literary experiment. We want some writing, and will pay cash for it. All writers everywhere invited to compete—free to all. Send name and address. MASCOT PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

PROOF-REVISING AND INDEXING. —G. E. Biver, 835 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Library of Economics and Politics.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

By DAVID KINLEY, of the University of Wisconsin. 12mo, $1.50.

An historical and critical examination of this important institution. A work which will prove valuable to bankers and financiers generally, as well as to scholars. This is the initial volume of a series to be entitled, "*Library of Economics and Politics*," under the editorial control of Prof. Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Political Economy and Director of the School of Economics, Political Science, and History at the University of Wisconsin. It is designed to include in the series only such volumes as deal with timely topics in a fresh, interesting, and instructive manner, and the standard of excellence maintained will, it is hoped, give to this series a leading rank in this country and abroad.

PHILANTHROPY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Seven essays delivered before the School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass., by Miss Jane Addams, Father J. O. S. Huntington, Robert A. Woods, Prof. Franklin A. Giddings, and Bernard Bosanquet, with an introduction by Prof. H. C. Adams of Michigan University. 12mo, $1.50.

"Specialization in modern life has decreased the dependencies of men and classes to such a degree that interdependence is a thing which is *felt* rather than an idea to be *reasoned about*. Society is coming to be, in fact, organic, and the claim of a perfect organism, that all parts should find harmony of life in the recognition of a common aim, shows itself in the attitude which large numbers of persons are assuming before the vexed problems of the day. And I doubt not that many who find this book attractive will do so because it expresses in vigorous and decided language a feeling of which most of us are at least dimly conscious. *It is a privilege to introduce such a book to the reading public.*"—From the Introduction,

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.,
46 East 14th St., New York.
100 Purchase St., Boston.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

THE cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by MR. HALFORD L. MILLS WITH HIS AMERICAN ANNEX,
Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

FOR SALE.

CHETOLA (Place of Peaceful Rest).

On north end of Islesboro, Penobscot Bay, Maine. Thirty miles beautiful shore visible; steamers stop twice each way daily. Seven-room cottage; twelve-foot piazza on three sides; stable; one acre ground, mostly lawn; surrounded, three sides, by grove of spruce and birches, commanding site, fifty feet above water. $2,500. Photographs on application.
Address 87 Adelbert Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS. Brentano's new Catalogue of Old and Rare Books, now in press, will be mailed, postpaid, upon request. Attention is called to this very interesting collection.
BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square, New York.

Abraham Lincoln.

By JOHN T. MORSE, Jr.

With a Portrait and Map. 2 vols. 16mo, gilt top, $2.50.

"An intelligent estimate of the character, influence, and policy of the martyr-statesman, together with a truthful, orderly, and just presentation of the circumstances of his career, is all that one can demand from a fresh biography. Such an estimate and such a presentation will be found in these two volumes. . . . Thanks are due to Mr. Morse for his masterly portrait of one of our best and greatest men." —Chicago Tribune.

"The author has succeeded admirably in relating with the utmost fairness the salient incidents of the Rebellion, devoting especial space to the narrative of the McClellan drama."—Philadelphia Press.

Sold by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Mr. Kruell announces the publication of his new Portrait of GEN. SHERMAN. Size of block, 11x8.7 inches. Proof impressions on Japan paper, signed by the Artist. Price, $20.00, carriage free.

"SENATE CHAMBER, March 27, 1893.
"I think it a very good likeness of the General in his later years. JOHN SHERMAN."

Nation, March 30, 1893:
"The grand manner of the engraving of Sherman, and the stamp of the great captain in the man himself, entitle the portrait to a place in the choicest gallery of art or fame."

N. Y. *Times*, April 2, 1893:
"Wood engraving, as Mr. Kruell understands the art, is no slavish copying, but an independent branch calling for artistic power in the engraver."

Also Portraits of GRANT, LINCOLN, WEBSTER, LOWELL, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

*** A discount to schools or public libraries.
Address G. KRUELL, 42 Maple Ave.,
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

Views and Paintings of SWITZERLAND

Original Photographs by CHARNOUX, of Geneva.

MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED, IN ALL SIZES.

See our Catalogue of FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHS of the
Views and Paintings of Europe.

Mailed for 10 cents.

Braun's Carbon Prints always in stock.

C. H. Dunton & Co., 136 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

EUROPEAN SUMMER AND WINTER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

Nuggets for Bibliophiles

Is the title of a Catalogue of Rare Books, which will be sent you for stamp by WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 22 East 16th St., New York.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
Booksellers, Importers, and Publishers,
812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Have published:

DIEHL, CHARLES. Excursions in Greece to the Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest. Cloth, $2.00. A popular account of recent excavations, illustrated. [Now ready.]
HUTTON. Old Sword-Play. The Systems of Fence in Vogue during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. With 57 plates and portrait. Limited edition of 100 copies for America. Cloth, $6.00 *net*.
BRUGMANN. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. Vol. 3, cloth, $3.25 *net*. [Vols. 1 and 2, cloth, $9.40 *net*.]
BRÜCKE. The Human Figure. Cloth, $3.00.
ENGELMANN-ANDERSON. Pictorial Atlas to Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Cloth, $3.00.
FLÜGEL'S Great Dictionary. German-English, 1 vol. English-German, 2 vols. 3 stout 4to volumes, full sheep, $16.50; half morocco, $18.00.
PERTHES'S Pocket Atlas of Ancient Geography. 90c.
ROTH. Student's Atlas of Artistic Anatomy. $7.50.
TAUCHNITZ. Collection of British Authors. at 50 cts.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligations to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,
No. 9 South 9th Street,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,
Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,
Importers of Foreign Books, Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
and
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.
Send for Price-Lists.
WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,
United Charities Building,
4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

'The Newgate Calendar,' 'Fleet Prison,' 'Bow Street Chronicles,' 'Her Majesty's Tower,' 'Cruikshank's Comic Calendar.'
PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N.Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Numbers, Vols., and sets of the *Nation*. Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just issued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

NEW BOOKS.

The Newer Religious Thinking.

By DAVID NELSON BEACH. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

The "newer religious thinking" considered in this work is not one or two doctrines, or the position of a particular school of thought, but is, rather, the trend and movement of the time in religion. The method of treatment is simple, untechnical, direct, and practical.

Dr. William Smith's Bible Dictionary.

NEW EDITION.

A Dictionary of the Bible, comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History. Edited by Sir WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D., and Rev. J. M. FULLER, M.A. Second Edition. With numerous illustrations.

Vol. I., A to J, New Edition, revised throughout, largely rewritten, and enlarged by more than four hundred pages. In two parts, thick 8vo, cloth, $13 *net;* half calf, $17 *net.*

The Complete Work, three vols. in four, thick 8vo, cloth, $22 *net;* half calf, $30 *net.*

Without Dogma.

A Novel of Modern Poland. By HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ. Translated by Iza Young. Crown 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

"Intellectually the novel is a masterpiece."—*Christian Union.*

Historical Romances. By the same author.

WITH FIRE AND SWORD, 1 volume, crown 8vo, cloth, $2.00; THE DELUGE, 2 volumes, crown 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

American Types of Animal Life.

By ST. GEORGE MIVART. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

Count Julian.

A Spanish Tragedy. By JULIAN STURGIS. 16mo. (In preparation.)

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers,

254 Washington Street, Boston.

Analytics of Literature.

A Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry.

By L. A. SHERMAN, Prof. of English Lit. in the Univ. of Nebraska. 12mo, cloth, xx+468 pages. By mail, postpaid, $1.40.

GINN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

A NEW BOOK.

Practical Business Book-keeping.

By MANSON SEAVY, Instructor in Book-keeping, English High School, Boston. Half leather, 244 pages (8½x6 in.), $1.50.

Based on *modern* mercantile methods, and intended for High Schools, Academies, Business Colleges, and for the instruction of private individuals.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation.*

Educational.

[*Educational continued from page iii.*]

ROCKFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

45th year begins Sept. 13, 1893. College course and excellent preparatory school. Specially organized department of Music and Art. Four well-equipped laboratories. Good, growing library. Fine gymnasium. Resident physician. Memorial Hall enables students to much reduce expenses. For Catalogue, address SARAH F. ANDERSON, Principal, Rockford, Ill., Lock Box 10.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

Bingham School (for Boys), Asheville, N. C.

1793 Established in 1793. 1893

201st Session begins Sept. 1, 1893. Maj. R. BINGHAM, Supt.

NOW READY.

A Dictionary of Applied Chemistry.

By T. E. THORPE, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., Etc., Etc.,

Professor of Chemistry in the Royal College of Science, London

VOLUME III., completing the work. Large 8vo, 1,066 pages. Half Leather, $20.00.

Vol. I. (A–DY), 723 pages, . . . $15.00.
Vol. II. (Eau–Nux), 714 pages, . . 15.00.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers,

15 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE ARCTIC PROBLEM

AND

NARRATIVE OF THE PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

By Prof. ANGELO HEILPRIN,

Leader of the Peary Relief Expedition, President of the Geographical Club of Philadelphia, author of "The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals," etc.

CONTENTS:

1. The Arctic Problem.
2. Polar Expeditions.
3. The Spitzbergen Route to the Pole.
4. The Peary Relief Expedition.
5. A Lost Companion.
6. The Greenland Ice-Cap and Its Glaciers.

Popular Edition, profusely illustrated, cloth, price $1.25; Polychrome Edition, limited to 750 copies, 21 full plates, plain and in tint, bound in half vegetable-vellum, price $3.00.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of the price.

THE CONTEMPORARY PUBLISHING CO.,

628 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BURR'S LIBRARY INDEX.

FOR INDEXING SUBJECTS, TO AID THE STUDENT, SCHOLAR, CLERGYMAN, LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, EDITOR, AUTHOR, TEACHER, AND ALL LOVERS OF BOOKS.

All Words and Names are indexed by the first TWO letters, with nearly 400 divisions of the Alphabet, printed in Thumbholes cut in the edges of the leaves,
Opened instantly at any combination by the use of one hand!
An Index to information for immediate or future use.

Write for Descriptive Circular and price.

THE BURR INDEX COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, HARTFORD, CONN.

SARGENT'S

BALL BEARING ROTARY BOOKCASES.

The above are two of many styles. We cover every demand for home or office use. Special styles for the CENTURY DICTIONARY and Encyclopædias. Illustrated catalogues free. Address SARGENT MFG. CO., either 814 Broadway, New York, or factory, Muskegon, Mich. Quote the *Nation.*

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans
Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.
EMERSON PIANO CO.,
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

FRENCH BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES. 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

WATER CLOSETS

The cholera may be with us soon. An unsanitary closet is the best friend the cholera has.
Our Catalogue is free.
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

"A Conservative is a man who refuses to look at the New Moon out of respect for that ancient institution, the Old One."

This perhaps explains why some people still paint their shingles. Paint is an old moon, still useful on tin roofs, but not for shingles.

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain

Is the new moon, giving a soft rich coloring, permanent and artistic.

Send postage (6c.) for samples on wood, with circulars, sketches, and Color Studies.

SAMUEL CABOT,

71 K... Boston, Mass.

Public Library F

REMOVAL.

Our Main Retail Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

176 FIFTH AVE.,

NEAR 23D ST.

DR. JAEGER'S Sanitary Woolen System Co.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St Washington, 817 Market Space.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Wagner and His Works.

The Story of his Life, with Critical Comments. By HENRY T. FINCK. With portraits. 2 vols, crown 8vo, $4.00.

"It is certainly the best biography of Wagner that has appeared in English, if not really the best that has appeared in any language. Wagner's life and work are honestly and admiringly set forth, and the volumes are a monument of earnest and careful devotion that command attention and respect."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Stories of New York.

Five Stories by ANNIE ELIOT, BLISS PERRY, GEORGE A. HIBBARD, JOHN S. WOOD, and EDITH WHARTON.

Stories of the Railway.

Four Stories by GEORGE A. HIBBARD, CHARLES S. DAVISON, THOMAS NELSON PAGE, and A. C. GORDON.

Each volume illustrated, 16mo, uncut edges, paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents; half calf, $1.50.

The series of "Stories from Scribner," of which the foregoing are the first two volumes, is to include six volumes containing many of the best stories that have appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* in recent years, grouped under attractive subjects, charmingly illustrated and daintily and tastefully made. In the matter of the binding, typography, paper, and illustration, the attempt has been successfully made to rival the best of similar French productions.

Women of the Valois Court.

From the French of L. DE SAINT-AMAND. Famous Women of the French Court. With six portraits. 12mo, $1.25.

Several new volumes are to be added to this popular series, differing from their predecessors in that they each describe the lives of several women and contain numerous portraits. The women whose careers are pictured in this first volume are Marguerite d'Angoulême, Catherine de Medicis, Diane de Poitiers, Marie Stuart, Elizabeth de France, Jeanne d'Albret, Marguerite de Valois, Elizabeth d'Autriche, and Louise de Vaudemont.

Homes in City and Country.

By RUSSELL STURGIS, JOHN W. ROOT, BRUCE PRICE, DONALD G. MITCHELL, SAMUEL PARSONS, JR., and W. A. LINN. With 100 illustrations. 8vo, $2.00.

"A beautiful book. It abounds in suggestions of great value to every lover of a beautiful home, and is made so practical as to be not only entertaining, but most useful."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Art Out of Doors.

Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER. 12mo, $1.50.

"It is a charming volume and one whose value will be permanent. Those who own country places and those who some day may own them will highly value it. The author is an enthusiast and well versed in her subject."—*Boston Times.*

How to Know the Wild Flowers.

A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. WILLIAM STARR DANA. With over 100 illustrations by MARION SATTERLEE. *Sixth Thousand.* Square 12mo, $1.50 *net.*

From a letter by OLIVE THORNE MILLER: "It is exactly what has long been wanted by one who loves nature and longs to be formally introduced—so to speak—that is, to know her treasures by name, but who has not time to study botany Your arrangement by colors is a great help to ready reference, and the illustrations are invaluable."

*** *Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Question

is a simple one—easily decided by reason and common sense.

COTTOLENE

—the new scientifically prepared shortening — is made from pure beef suet, and highly refined vegetable oil. Lard is made, in the majority of cases, in the packing-house, and not as of old, from the pure leaf of the hog. Which is likely to be the most healthful? Decide for yourself. It must be

COTTOLENE

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Cottolene is sold by all grocers.

Refuse all substitutes.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

Chicago, St. Louis, Montreal, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, etc.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

GOLDEN SCEPTRE

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

UNITARIAN LITERATURE

SENT FREE.

Address Box 462, Concord, Mass.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1456. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE

Contains the First Instalment of a New Serial Story:

THE HANDSOME HUMES, By WILLIAM BLACK.

Other Features are:

The Evolution of New York. By THOMAS A. JANVIER. Part II. With Four Drawings by HOWARD PYLE, and Two Maps.

An Artist's Summer Vacation. By JOHN GILMER SPEED. With Eight Illustrations by WILLIAM M. CHASE, and Two from Photographs.

New France Under British Rule. A Study of French-Canadian Life. By HENRY LOOMIS NELSON. With Four Drawings by C. S. REINHART and Two Engravings from Photographs.

The Empress of Austria. BY ONE OF THE LADIES OF HER COURT. With Six Portraits.

Wyoming—Another Pennsylvania. By JULIAN RALPH. With Map.

Vivisection and Brain-Surgery. By W. W. KEEN, M.D., LL.D. With Nine Illustrations.

Pogit Way. A Story. By GRACE LIVINGSTON FURNISS. With Eleven Illustrations by W. T. SMEDLEY.

Horace Chase. A Novel. By CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON. Part VI.

The Refugees. A Tale of Two Continents. By A. CONAN DOYLE. Part VI. (Conclusion). With Four Illustrations by T. DE THULSTRUP.

Editor's Study and **Editor's Drawer.**

Subscription Price, $4 00 a Year.

HARPER & BROTHERS' LATEST BOOKS.

A Short History of the English People. By JOHN RICHARD GREEN, M.A. Edited by Mrs. J. R. GREEN and Miss KATE NORGATE. With Portrait, Colored Plates, Maps, and many Illustrations. Royal 8vo, Illuminated Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops, price $5 00 per volume. Vols. I. and II. now ready. Vol. III. in Press.

Raftmates. By KIRK MUNROE, Author of 'Canoemates,' etc. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25. ("Harper's Young People Series.")

The Philosophy of Singing. By CLARA KATHLEEN ROGERS. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 50.

The Story of a Story, and Other Stories. By BRANDER MATTHEWS. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges, $1 25.

Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne. By HORATIO BRIDGE. Ill'd. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $1 25.

The World of Chance. A Novel. By W. D. HOWELLS. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1 50.

Primary Convictions: Being Discussions on Subjects Connected with the Evidences of Christianity (Columbia College Lectures, 1892). By WILLIAM ALEXANDER, D.D., Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $2 50.

Practical Lawn Tennis. By JAMES DWIGHT, M.D. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25. (*Nearly Ready.*)

The Dictator. A Novel of Politics and Society. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

The Earl of Aberdeen. By the Hon. Sir ARTHUR GORDON. With Photogravure Portrait. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1 00. ("The Queen's Prime Ministers Series.")

Harper's Black and White Series. Latest Issues: "The Rivals." By FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.—"The Unexpected Guests." A Farce. By W. D. HOWELLS.—"Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa." By HENRY M. STANLEY.—"Whittier: Notes of His Life and of His Friendships." By Mrs. JAMES T. FIELDS. Illustrated. 32mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 50 cents each.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

☞ *The above works are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by the publishers, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, on receipt of the price. Harper's New Catalogue will be sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents.*

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 377

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

Financial Legislation 380
Christian Missions in China 380
Christian Socialism 381

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The Royal Academy 382
In the Balearic Isles.—II 383

CORRESPONDENCE:

Sunday Opening of the World's Fair 384
La Chine 384
Easy-Chair Philology 384

NOTES 385

REVIEWS:

Gen. W. F. Smith's Reply to Butler's Book 387
Two Books on Japan 388
Economic Definitions 389
John Inglis 390
Round London 391
Animal Coloration 391
Petronii Cena Trimalchionis 392
Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy 392
Commentaries on the History of England from the Earliest Times to 1868 392
Historical and Descriptive Account of the Island of Cape Breton 392

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 393

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—		
4 insertions	5	per cent.
8 "	10	"
13 "	12½	"
26 "	15	"
39 "	20	"
52 "	25	"
AMOUNT—		
$100 within a year	10	per cent.
250 " "	12½	"
500 " "	15	"
750 " "	20	"
1,000 " "	25	"
1,500 " "	30	"
2,000 " "	33⅓	"

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,021 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.
Mrs. GEO. A. CASWELL, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

A FEW BOYS FOR THE SUMMER will be received at my home on L. I. Sound. Many attractions. JOSEPH H. SPERRY, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, 56 Hillhouse Avenue.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—WEST END INSTITUTE. Mrs. Cady and Miss Cady, Principals. Prescribed and Elective Courses of Study, or College Preparatory Course. Circulars. Early application necessary.

CONNECTICUT, Pomfret Centre.

THE MISSES VINTON'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Thursday, October 5. Number limited.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH. French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington,

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.—For copies of new Catalogue, containing a description of Lecture Courses in the College, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Law School, the Corcoran Scientific School, and the newly-erected School of Graduate Studies, address
JAMES C. WELLING, Pres't.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Founded by Miss S. N. Randolph of Virginia,
1214 EUTAW PLACE,
Near Druid Hill Park.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 706 Saint Paul St.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, English, French, and German School for Girls, Mrs. JULIA R. TUTWILER, Principal, will reopen September 27. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Students prepared for college.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 252 Marlboro' St.

MISS CLAGETT'S HOME AND DAY School for Girls reopens October 3. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. Donald, Trinity Church; President Walker, Institute Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMNASTICS.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury Street.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Oct. 3, 1893. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY and Family School for Boys. Fits for College. Physical Laboratory. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PREPARES for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business. Individual teaching. Laboratories. The 50 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.
Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. New laboratories with electrical plant. All buildings heated by steam. Fall term opens September 7, 1893. Address Rev. WILLIAM GALLAGHER, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell.

THE ROGERS HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ELIZA P. UNDERHILL, M.A., Principal.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—17 MILES from Boston. Boarding and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893.
Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women.
Reference: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATORY and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Vineyard Haven.

BAYSIDE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR Boys.
A healthful Summer Home by the Sea. Out-door life; careful supervision; private tutoring.
References, by permission:
Rev. Dr. Coit, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Hamilton W. Mabie, Esq., Clinton Hall, Astor Pl., N. Y.
WM. CLEVELAND HICKS, Jr., B.A., Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

STANLEY HALL, A BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. 14 instructors—9 resident, 117 students. Full courses in Music, Art, Languages. Two years beyond College Preparatory Courses. Offers scholarship (value $400) to Bryn Mawr College. For catalogue, address Miss OLIVE ADELE EVERS, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Newburgh-on-the-Hudson.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, $600 a year, no extras. Limit, 30 boys.
You don't believe in sending a boy away from home at eight. Are you open to conviction?
My pamphlet argues the question. Free; and parents concerned had better read it. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.
References:
The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha;
The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City;
The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College:
The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NEW YORK CITY, 19 and 21 East 14th Street.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE METROPOLIAN College of Music opens July 5, 1893. Boarding accommodations. All advantages of the regular season retained. Dudley Buck, President.
Address H. W. GREENE,
Sec'y and Treas.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL.
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED, Resident; Mr. J. RAMSAY MONTIZAMBERT, M.A., Headmaster. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Courses include all studies required at University entrance examinations.
30th year begins October 3, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 9 University Place.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, AFFILIATED with Columbia College, offers, to both men and women, university courses in pedagogy, leading to the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D.
WALTER L. HERVEY, Prest.

NEW YORK CITY, 557 Fifth Ave.

MME. ALBERTI'S DELSARTE School of Expression. To supplement general education, make acquired knowledge practical, and afford training in nervous control. Circulars. WM. M. ALBERTI.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 and 34 East 57th St.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Thursday, October 5, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 119th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON.—French and English School. Resident pupils.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 East 65th Street.

MISS CHISHOLM.—SCHOOL FOR Girls.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893. Applications should be made early.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPARATORY Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

Educational.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Girls, Liddesdale Place, Avondale. Family limited. Circulars sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE—A COLLEGE for Women.—Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, Hebrew, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $525) in Greek, Latin, English, German, and Teutonic Philology, Romance Languages, Mathematics, History, Chemistry, and Biology. A fourth Hall of Residence will, it is hoped, be opened in the autumn, and will accommodate all applicants for admission.
For Program address as above.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

MISS BALDWIN'S DAY, BOARD- ing, and College Preparatory School for Girls reopens September 26. For circular, address
MISS FLORENCE BALDWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Germantown.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—ESTABLISH- ed in 1885, chartered in 1887. Ninth year begins September 28, 1893.
The school property is one of the finest in Philadelphia, comprising elegant buildings, large grounds, and complete equipment for instruction and physical training. Six masters and three other teachers during the past year. Native masters for French and German.
Graduates of the school have won high honors and prizes at Princeton this year, including the George W. Childs prize for best entrance examination (classical) in Philadelphia.
Provision is now made for a limited number of resident pupils.
Reference may be made to Provost Pepper, University of Pennsylvania, and President Patton of Princeton.
For register and full information, address
GEORGE A. PERRY, Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL.
For Both Sexes. Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address
AUGUSTINE JONES, LL.B.

Teachers, etc.

A LADY TEACHER OF MUSIC, WHO has spent some time in Germany, is preparing to take a limited number of young ladies abroad for a winter in Berlin, Oct. 1 to April 1. An opportunity for culture in music, art, and German, with highest social advantages. References exchanged. For further information address
"BERLIN," P. O. Station W., New York City.

A COLLEGE SENIOR, WITH CON- siderable experience and highest references as to character and teaching ability, desires position for the summer as tutor for one or more boys. Would take entire charge of them if desired. Address
TUTOR K., care *Nation*.

A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN, 19 years' residence abroad) would like to secure pupils in French during the summer months; or would tutor for entrance to a scientific school. No objection to travel. Highest possible references. Address R. N., *Nation* office.

A CLERGYMAN AND WIFE IN Boston suburbs will take two or three young children to educate with their own, according to modern ideas and without the customary long confinement in school-room. Beautiful location. Best references. Address T. D. G., Box 5086, Boston.

MATHEMATICS.—A GRADUATE of Bryn Mawr College, and special student of the Mass. Institute of Technology, who has studied for three years in Cambridge, England, desires an engagement. Is now abroad. Address A. B. G., care of *Nation*. References.

FITTING FOR COLLEGE.—A TEACH- er of five years' experience in preparatory and high schools will give fitting or reviews for college. Good references. Address INSTRUCTOR, the *Nation*, 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF Piano, Harmony, and Musical Theory, a competent organist and member of the American College of Musicians, desires a position. Excellent references. Address MUSIC, care of *Nation*.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI- losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

Teachers, etc.

BOTANIST.—A YOUNG WOMAN who has a general knowledge of all departments of Botany, with Parasitic Fungi as a specialty, wants a position in Exp. Sta., College, or other Botanical work. Recommendations from well-known Botanists. Address
BOTANIST, 133 Sheldon St., Hartford, Ct.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, B.A. Smith, Ph.D. Cornell University, now at the University of Leipzig, wishes a position as teacher of Latin or Greek Language and Literature. Specialty, Greek. Has had three years' experience in teaching. References given. Apply to A. W., Box 383, West Newton, Mass.

MISS ALWARD, EXPERIENCED piano teacher, desires an immediate engagement for the next school year. Would accept a summer position with a family going to Europe. Can teach French and correct English pronunciation. High references. 339 W. 34th St., N. Y.

A LITERARY CAPACITY—LIN- guist, short-hand and typewriter, printed proofs and references from publishers, wants a position as amanuensis, corresponding secretary, or assistant to editors or publishers. Miss HIPPIUS, 205 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WISHES an engagement for the summer. Has had considerable experience as a private tutor, has also travelled and lived abroad, and would travel if desired. Best references. Address, W. F., *Nation* office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT GOVER- ness, with ten years' experience in ladies' schools, desires a summer position as French teacher, governess, or companion. Good references; terms easy. Apply to
MLLE. L., the *Nation*.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF a college of high standing, desires a position as teacher of science in a private school for the coming school year. Address L. C. G., care *Nation*.

A PH.D., AUTHOR OF POPULAR text-books, and College Professor of Latin, French, and German, and thorough disciplinarian, desires a change. Address Dr. E. Y., 211 W. 88th St., N. Y.

A PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS (A.B., Yale; Ph.D, Cornell), good Latin and Greek scholar, desires position for next year. Also, tutorship for summer. Box X., 1821 Wallace Street, Philadelphia.

SCHOLASTIC.—Opening for Boys' or Girls' Boarding School in the country. Some capital required. Climate perfect for consumptives. For particulars address BROWN BROS., Box 723, Austin, Tex.

A CHANGE DESIRED BY A COLLEGE Professor of Latin. Experienced, and not afraid of the work incident to building up and maintaining the department. Address X. P. R., care of *Nation*.

TUTORING during the summer vacation to clear conditions on examinations for admission to college, or in less advanced work. H. H. BAKER (A.B., Harvard, 1891), 16 Grays Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

ADIRONDACKS.—COACHING FOR Fall Examinations by College Professor at Lake Placid after June 20. Address R. A., Columbia College.

VASSAR GRADUATE DESIRES PO- sition as tutor or secretary and reader. References. Address care of S. R. TAYLOR, 15 Wall St., N. Y.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har- vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them *that* is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

THE SAUVEUR

Summer College of Languages.

The EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the School will be held at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., to begin July 3. This location has been selected because of its PROXIMITY TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.
LANGUAGES TAUGHT: *French, German, Spanish, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Ancient and Modern Greek.* Also *Art Course* and *Physical Culture.* Four Normal Classes.
For board and rooms, address the Manager, Miss E. L. HERRICK, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.
For programmes and circulars of his educational works, address
Dr. L. SAUVEUR,
6 Copley Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893.
Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

The Summer Session of The Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago

extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.
Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.
For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW-LECTURES—1893—will begin June 29 (5th Thursday), and continue nine weeks. John B. Minor, Jr., Instructor in Law for the past three years, will be associated with me.
For circulars, stating terms, etc., address (P. O University Station, Charlottesville, Va.),
JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. of Com. and Stat. Law, or
JOHN B. MINOR, JR., Instructor in Law.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

45th year begins Sept. 13, 1893. College course and excellent preparatory school. Specially organized department of Music and Art. Four well-equipped laboratories. Good, growing library. Fine gymnasium. Resident physician. Memorial Hall enables students to much reduce expenses. For Catalogue, address SARAH F. ANDERSON, Principal, Rockford, Ill., Lock Box 10.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY

OGONTZ (NEAR PHILADELPHIA), PA. Represented by its graduates in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Amherst, University of Pa., Lafayette, and West Point. (Trinity, Lehigh, and University of Chicago, '93–94).
JOHN CALVIN RICE, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

Bingham School (for Boys), Asheville, N. C.
1793 Established in 1793. **1893**
201st Session begins Sept. 1, 1893. Maj. R. BINGHAM, Supt.

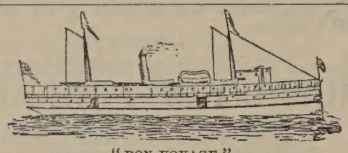
Educational.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL,

BOSTON, MASS.

An endowed school with 140 resident pupils and 40 non resident, prepares boys for Harvard and other colleges, and for the Institute of Technology. Boys coming from a distance can find homes with teachers or others recommended by the headmaster. Examinations for admission to the lowest class June 24 and Sept. 16. A few vacant seats remain in each of the three upper classes. Tuition, $150. The school begins its two hundred and forty-ninth year with schoolhouse renovated and enlarged, with Physical and new Chemical Laboratory, and an increased staff of instructors.

By order of the Trustees,
WM. C. COLLAR, A.M., Headmaster.



"BON VOYAGE."

Naval Expedition to the World's Fair via Great Lakes by **St. John's Military School**, Manlius, N. Y. A month's excursion for pleasure and instruction for young men and boys. **"Bon Voyage"** leaves Buffalo June 27th. Terms, $150, covering entire expenses. Apply for circulars.

Northwestern University.

SUMMER SCHOOL. June 19 to July 28. Courses in Biology, Chemistry, English Literature, Geology, Greek, History, Latin, French, German, Pedagogy, and Physics. Special classes in Electricity, studying the World's Fair Exhibit. Seventy minutes' ride from World's Fair Grounds. For circulars, address

CHARLES B. THWING, A.M.,
Box 200, Evanston, Ill.

OGONTZ SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

Established in 1850. Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. Opens September 27. For circulars and reports apply to Principals,

OGONTZ SCHOOL P. O., PA.

WELLS COLLEGE

FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N.Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. New Building with Modern Improvements. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.
E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.
58TH YEAR. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. Military organization. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

The West Point of the West. Seventeenth year. Beautiful location and healthful climate. No School in the country offers better advantages. Send for illustrated catalogue. COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Michigan.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

FREEHOLD, N. J. Admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar on certificate. Graduates from the Seminary Course. Preparatory Class, Art and Music. Home care. Miss EUNICE D. SEWALL, Prin.

Leigh Hunt's "Answer to the Question 'What is Poetry?' Including Remarks on Versification."

Edited by Albert S. Cook, Professor of the English Language and Literature in Yale University. 12mo, cloth, vi+98 pages. Price by mail, postpaid, 60 cents.

This is one of the most delightful short papers on the subject of poetry, and peculiarly valuable as an introduction to a course in poetry and criticism.

GINN & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

Heath's Modern Language Series.

JUST ISSUED:

ASSOLANT'S RÉCITS DE LA VIEILLE FRANCE. With Notes. Paper, 79 pages, 25 cents.

GÉNIN'S LE PETIT TAILLEUR BOUTON. With Notes, Vocabulary, List of Irregular Verbs, and a Grammatical Appendix. Paper, 25 cents.

CHAMPFLEURY'S LE VIOLON DE FAÏENCE. With Notes. Paper, 25 cents.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES. 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

NEW YORK AND LONDON,

HAVE NOW READY:

Marked "Personal."

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN, author of "The Leavenworth Case," "Cynthia Wakeham's Money," etc. 16mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1 00

The advance orders for Miss Green's new book have been so considerable as to necessitate the printing of three large editions before the date of publication.

A Literary Courtship,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF PIKE'S PEAK.

By ANNA FULLER, author of "Pratt Portraits." 12mo, illustrated, $1.00.

Pratt Portraits:

SKETCHED IN A NEW ENGLAND SUBURB.

By ANNA FULLER. Third edition. 16mo, $1.00.

"One of the richest and most worthy contributions to American literature of the past decade. With a pen positively photographic this skilful writer has limned the portraits of this New England family, Pratt by name and so thoroughly New England by nature."—*Rochester Herald.*

The Making of a Newspaper.

Experiences of Certain Representative American Journalists Related by themselves, and Edited by MELVILLE PHILIPS 12mo, $1.25.

The Gospel and Its Earliest Interpretations.

A Study of the Teaching of Jesus and Its Doctrinal Transformations in the New Testament. By ORELLO CONE, D.D., author of "Gospel Criticism," etc. 8vo, gilt top, $1.75.

An Inquiry Into the Truth of Dogmatic Christianity.

Comprising a Discussion with a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. By WILLIAM DEARING HARDEN. 12mo, $1.50.

An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory.

By W. ASHLEY, M.A., Professor of Economic History in Harvard University. Part II., The End of the Middle Ages. 12mo, with maps, $3 00

The Writings and Correspondence of John Jay,

First Chief Justice of the United States. Edited by Henry P. Johnston, Professor of American History in the College of the City of New York. Volume IV., completing the work. 8vo. half leather, gilt top, $5.00; the set, four volumes, $20.00.

The Loves of Paul Fenly.

A Drama in Verse. By ANNE M FITCH. 12 mo, gilt top, $1.00.

Fleeting Thoughts.

Poems by CAROLINE E. PRENTISS. 12mo, full gilt, $1.00.

**** Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Knickerbocker Nuggets, Heroes, and Stories of the Nations Series sent on application.*

"A valuable and dispassionate discussion of the influence of the Independent Treasury on business."—*Ledger, Phila.*

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

By DAVID KINLEY, of the University of Wisconsin. 12mo, $1.50.

"A work which will prove valuable to bankers and financiers generally, as well as to scholars."—*Am. Banker.*

"Will not fail to arouse much active discussion."—*Boston Beacon.*

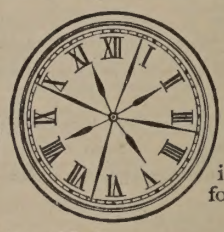
PHILANTHROPY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Seven essays delivered before the School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass., by Miss Jane Addams, Father J. O. S. Huntington, Robert A. Woods, Prof. Franklin A. Giddings, and Bernard Bosanquet, with an introduction by Prof. H. C. Adams of Michigan University. 12mo, $1.50.

"One of the most valuable volumes from the standpoint of the student of social economics recently brought out."—*Boston Traveller.*

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.,

46 East 14th St., New York.
100 Purchase St., Boston.



Any Time is the right time for everybody to drink **Hires' Root Beer**

A temperance drink.
A home-made drink.
A health-giving drink.
A thirst-quenching drink.
A drink that is popular everywhere.
Delicious, Sparkling, Effervescent.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious beverage. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,
PUBLISHERS OF

General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

LE MONDE ÉCONOMIQUE.

76 RUE DE RENNES A PARIS.
Directors: Messrs. Léon Say, Challemel Lacour, Levasseur, Lavisse, etc. Chief Editor, M. Paul Beauregard, Professor at the University of Paris.

A weekly journal for business men, as well as for institutions of learning and economists. In each issue a special article about American questions, letters from the most important countries, information about markets and stock exchanges, bibliographic review of economic articles published in all languages. Price for the United States for one year, 40 francs, or $8. The journal forms for each year 2 vols. in quar. of 768 pp. each.

FRENCH BOOKS.
GENERAL FOREIGN LITERATURE.

LIBRARIES, COLLEGES, and the TRADE supplied on the most liberal terms. Importations received by every steamer. SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR ALL FOREIGN PERIODICALS. Catalogues sent free.

BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Square, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

The Week.

In some respects, the present money situation is very extraordinary. Speculative collapses have in great measure already spent their force. The "industrial" bubble has been pricked in New York, the South African bubble in London, and the Australian distress has reached a point where at any rate nothing can develop worse than what is already known. In both New York and London, business embarrassments at one time gravely threatened have been averted by the prompt and judicious aid of outside capital. That the situation is better, from a Stock Exchange standpoint, the recent recovery in market prices amply attests. Yet, in the face of all this, the money market continues in a state of most unusual tension and derangement. In London, discount rates have reached the highest point in months; the Bank rate, always the barometer of conservative judgment, has been twice advanced, and all the exchanges on London are near the highest point. With us, the last fortnight's liquidation has released from Wall Street loans an immense amount of hitherto "tied-up" funds, yet these can scarcely be obtained on any terms for long time, while for merchants' paper there is almost no open market whatever. It is quite true, the banks are properly and cautiously supplying the needs of their own regular customers, so that local merchants generally find their immediate wants provided for. But this very conservatism leads to the refusal of "rediscounts" by New York city banks of notes offered by interior institutions. The Western banks have found themselves quite unable to increase their own resources by establishing fresh credits in New York. This is the explanation of the suspensions, almost daily, of weak or carelessly managed Southern and Western banks. The situation, in short, amounts to a quiet money-scare, extending throughout the country, and its outcome fairly baffles conjecture.

The *Yale Review* for May examines the contention of those financiers who think the Treasury Department ought to issue bonds at once in order to keep the $100,000,000 gold reserve intact. It regards such a policy as indefensible, whether it be supported for the purpose of getting more gold or of creating public confidence. It considers the situation of the Government analogous to that of a man whose outgo exceeds his income, and who is advised to mortgage his house in order to reassure his creditors, while doing nothing to redress the balance of outgo and income. This is unquestionably the right view to take of the question. The trouble at Washington is exactly like that of a man whose bills come in faster than he can meet them. It is not a deficiency of gold particularly that distresses the Treasury; it is a deficiency of dollars of any description. The Secretary's plight is like that of the man who, having heard that a certain bank had failed, ran home to see whether he had any of its notes, and found that he had none of the issues of that bank or of any other. Add fifty millions to the public receipts or knock off fifty millions from the expenses, and all trouble will disappear. Fifty millions of expenses might be curtailed by repealing the Sherman Silver-Purchase Law, without disturbing anybody except the silver-miners. This would speedily replenish the gold balance and restore public confidence. The *Review* holds that if bonds are sold in order to replenish the $100,000,000 reserve, it is immaterial whether they are sold abroad or at home.

One factor in the complex question of gold exports and imports is very generally overlooked. It would not be supposed, by the majority of financial observers, that the money brought into this country by immigrants would cut any considerable figure in the international gold movement. Yet the complete returns of the Commissioner of Immigration for the last fiscal year show that in the second half of that period the money brought on the persons of immigrants was no less than $3,060,908. During the whole year the amount thus carried into the country was probably nearer seven than six millions, which is a sum by no means to be despised in making up the international balance sheet. All that a study of these various factors shows, however, is the utter hopelessness of tallying even approximately both sides of the account. Least of all can the probable movement of gold be guessed at by subtracting, as many critics undertake to do, gross merchandise exports from the gross imports, or imports from the exports. Not only do the drafts on our bankers by American tourists in Europe play an essential part, and the international movement of investment capital and interest, but the operation of Gresham's law—the export of the best money in a redundant currency—is as certain under some conditions as it is always obscure. All of these factors have had a share in the astonishing gold movement of the last twelve months, and the influence of the factor last mentioned has certainly not been least. A redundant circulating medium leads to low interest rates on all good loans, and high prices on all unquestioned investments, both of which symptoms our own markets have long displayed. That our soundest money should leave us under such conditions was as certain as the fall of physical substances under the law of gravitation.

The *Tribune* furnishes, via Washington, the history of the forgeries which made their way into the first edition of the American Case. These were the work of a native Russian named Petroff, who had been for several years in the service of the Government, "in responsible positions," and had "visited Alaska several times as its agent," and was a good linguist. But although his translations were used in making up the Case, no one seems to have thought of the necessity, in a matter of such importance, of comparing them with the original through some other authority —say a member of the Russian Legation; and the frauds were not discovered until the Case was actually in the hands of the counsel who were to argue it before the Tribunal. Everything was then done, and done promptly, by notice to the British Agent and otherwise, to set the matter to rights, including the extraction of a full confession from Petroff. But it should all have been done in the beginning. It is said in the explanation that no reference was made to the forgeries in the diplomatic correspondence by Mr. Blaine or anybody else. No formal reference, perhaps, but that they furnished ideas and vehemence of assertion to Mr. Blaine's arguments there can hardly be a doubt. For poor Petroff we cannot help feeling some pity. Having been for some years in the service of the Government, and having thus become acquainted with the methods of the Republican party, in its various controversies with free-traders, Mugwumps, and other wicked men, it was not unnatural that he should, to use his own words, have "supposed by making false translations and interpretations he would ingratiate himself into favor." This is what numerous journalistic youths said to themselves in the campaigns of 1884 and 1888, when they forged and interpolated from the English newspapers for the benefit of the tariff. One of them a year or two ago was in the *Tribune* office, and cut off the qualifying clause of a quoted sentence and converted a comma into a period. When found out, far from being dismissed and made to write a confession, like Petroff, he was allowed to laugh over the matter in the columns of his paper, and deride the moralists who made such a fuss about "cutting the tail off a comma."

Secretary Gresham is represented as holding that the Geary Act cannot be enforced without further action by Congress, because there is no money with which to carry out its provisions. This seems a reasonable view of the situation. Executive officers are forbidden to incur expenses

without authority of law, and the trifling amount appropriated by Congress for the enforcement of the Geary Act absolutely prevents its execution. Nobody now believes that Congress will ever appropriate the millions which would be required to deport a hundred thousand people. It is far more likely that these provisions of the law will be repealed at the next session. Unfortunately, irreparable mischief has already been done. The republic has enacted one of the most brutal laws ever passed in a civilized country. That is all that China or any other nation knows about the matter. We cannot easily explain that we "only did it for fun," as the children say; that it was merely a piece of nonsense devised solely for campaign purposes, and intended to be thrown away with the rest of the rubbish after the election was held. This is the simple truth; but to disgrace the nation for buncombe is only less discreditable to American statesmanship than if we had done it in earnest.

Six years ago we characterized the Grand Army as a machine for getting pensions, and time is making clear the accuracy of the description. We were not then aware of the fact that, so long ago as 1884, the claim-agents had inveigled the National Encampment into the passage of this resolution:

"Resolved, That all petitions, resolutions, and memorials by posts in regard to pension legislation be required to be forwarded to National Headquarters through Department Headquarters, and that posts be forbidden to make separate and independent applications to Congress for legislation upon the subject of pensions."

Nor had it then happened that a State Department had declared a post "in contempt of the laws of the order" for sending "a series of resolutions direct to posts without the approval of the Department Commander and National Headquarters," for "criticising the legislative power of the country in passing laws which stand in the statutes of the United States, and should be respected until repealed," and for "condemning the sworn officers of the Government whose duty it is to execute these laws"—the sole offence of the post consisting in a manly deliverance against reckless and extravagant pension legislation. But even six years ago it was clear that all the tendencies were in this direction, and nobody should be surprised that Noah L. Farnham Post of this city has at last been turned out of the Grand Army simply because it resented the attempt to make the organization nothing more than a pension machine. This action will open the eyes of a great many people who have been slow to believe that the Grand Army had become so utterly demoralized.

We are very glad to see, and hope the report is true, that Capt. Higginson is to have a court of inquiry or court-martial, as soon as the *Atlanta* gets back with the witnesses, to find out whether he was purposely or negligently slow in coaling his ship, and whether his request for fresh boiler tubes for a damaged boiler was malicious and insubordinate. This ought not to be a favor, granted in the discretion of the Secretary; it ought to be the right of every officer who is dismissed from his ship as a penalty. That there should be any doubt or discussion about the matter is a discredit to every American. If the accused officer is acquitted, too, he ought to get the back pay he lost by his unjust removal. No Secretary of the Navy or other functionary ought to have the power of suddenly cutting down the salary of an officer of either branch of our military service, as a punishment, except through the judgment of an impartial tribunal which has heard the defendant and his witnesses.

The present system of enforcing what is called "discipline" in the higher ranks of the naval service is fit only for Turkey or Russia. An officer may have a frightful penalty, containing both a heavy fine and a professional stigma, inflicted by a mere edict of the Navy Department, for reasons that may be on their face frivolous, and he has no redress whatever. He cannot even appeal to the public, for he is sternly prohibited from writing to the newspapers or causing or permitting communications to be made to the press on his behalf. The Secretary has then only to keep quiet himself about the matter, as Secretaries generally do, and, if the officer has no friend in Congress to take up his cause, he finds himself enveloped, with his humiliation and privation, in a silence as deep as that which, according to the poet, preceded the battle of Copenhagen. But such silence ought not in a free country to be permitted for one moment to surround the official act of any public servant, especially when it affects the property or reputation of any fellow-man. It is hardly accurate, however, to call this silence absolute, for the Navy Department is apt to be haunted, as all seats of despotic power are, by newspaper and other sycophants and parasites, who, when an unfortunate officer is struck by a *ukase* or *hatti*, are let loose on him, to spread all over the land the official version of his disgrace, and set the "patriotic" world to chuckle over the stern way in which naval officers are held to their duty by the accomplished navigator at the head of the Navy Department. The system is a national discredit, and must prove, as the navy grows, destructive of anything like a high sense of professional honor among the officers. There must be a legal presumption that the commanders of American men-of-war are gentlemen and do not lie, or skulk, or shirk, to be upset only by strong proof and full inquiry.

The widespread discussion of the Harris case has reopened the old question as to the wisdom of inflicting the death penalty upon murderers, and the whole country will therefore be interested in the action of any State upon the subject. Forty-six years ago Michigan abolished the gallows. On Friday the House of Representatives, by a vote of more than two to one, passed a bill restoring the death penalty, and there is thought to be no doubt of the Senate's concurrence. The attitude of the Legislature appears to represent correctly the condition of public sentiment throughout the State. The revolution in public sentiment thus recorded has been somewhat hastened and emphasized by the murder of a keeper in the State prison by a convict who was under sentence to life imprisonment for the murder of his own mother; but the main cause for the change in popular feeling is the large number of murders in the State of late years. During 1887 and 1888 the number was 117; in 1889 and 1890, 124; in 1891 and 1892, 129. The population of Michigan was only a little above 2,000,000 in 1890, so that the proportion of murders is extremely large. Moreover, an uncommon percentage of the crimes have been of a peculiarly atrocious type. The debate in the Legislature revived the familiar arguments, pro and con; but the hopeless obstacle for the supporters of life imprisonment was the demonstration of the notorious fact that nominal life imprisonment in this country really means only about ten years on the average. This is due to the almost universal abuse of the pardoning power.

Congressman "Jerry" Simpson is putting himself at the head of a grand agitation which has just sprung up in Kansas, among the Populists, for the building of a new railroad to be owned by the people of the States through which it is to pass. This is the latest plan for the abolition of poverty and the deliverance of the people from the tyranny of the monopolists. The new line is to start from Bismarck, N. D., and run through the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, terminating at Galveston. The population of each of these States is to own the portion of it that lies within the State, and meetings in advocacy of its construction are being held all over Kansas and Nebraska. "Jerry" Simpson says the scheme is quite "feasible," and "Jerry" ought to know. The line will, as we see, be a very long one, and we may be sure that under piecemeal Populist management in each State it will supply about fifteen hundred miles of daily fun. Invalids, to whom time was of no consequence, would certainly use it for the sake of the tonic merriment its working would supply. No mention, that has reached us, has been made of the source of the money which is to be spent in its construction. But this is a mere detail. "Capital," in the ordinary sense of the term, meaning the savings of individuals, would certainly not be used for the purpose, for capital to the Populist is an accursed thing, and the cause of nearly as much

human woe as "man's first disobedience." The money will probably consist of paper issued by each State, and "based," as Jerry Simpson suggested some time ago, on the silver in some "mountain" along the line, after the quantity has been ascertained by the careful survey of Populist engineers or other learned men. There must be an argentiferous mountain somewhere between Texas and South Dakota suitable for "basing" purposes.

The Republican members of the late New York Legislature have put forth what is known in the party press as a "scathing" review of the work of the Democratic majority in that body. Much that is said in it is true, but the high assumption which pervades it that the Republicans would have done the State far better service had they been in power, is amusing to any one who is familiar with the record of the Legislature during the years when it had a Platt Republican majority. The passage about the Sheehan "sneak" bills for Buffalo is especially edifying. One would infer from reading this burst of virtuous indignation that the Republican members had done their utmost in this "disgraceful scene" to prevent the robbery of the Mayor and municipality of Buffalo of their rights, but the record shows that they were doing nothing of the sort. On the contrary, they helped Sheehan to pass his bill. The vote in the Senate stood 20 in favor of the bill and 5 against it, and three of the five negative votes were cast by Democrats. The vote in the Assembly stood 76 for to 34 against, though there were 54 Republican members.

There was naturally a considerable overflow of Presbyterian sermonizing in the papers of Monday, and it did not fail to reveal differences of opinion on various subjects. The President's pastor in New York does not appear to be of one mind with the President's pastor in Washington on the Briggs case. The former, who uniformly voted in favor of the accused professor in his trials before Presbytery, preached eloquently on Sunday in favor of harmony, without mentioning names, whereupon the Washington pastor, in whose pulpit the whole scene took place, could not contain himself, and remarked, "in a deliberate and emphatic manner and in a loud voice," that the real cause of the dissension in the Church was Dr. Briggs, "in whose shoes I would not be for all the world." This plainness of speech, it must be confessed, is somewhat refreshing, after the usual circumlocutions of pulpit discourse, and brings to mind the story of another Briggs and another preacher, viz., Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts and the eccentric Father Taylor, the sailors' pastor of Boston. The latter, on the eve of a State election, was making the usual decorous prayer on the subject, asking the Lord to give the people for Governor "a man who will rule in the fear of God, etc., etc.," when he suddenly broke off: "Pshaw, Lord! What's the use of boxing the compass like that—give us Gov. Briggs!"

An equally uncertain sound comes from the Presbyterian trumpet on the question of the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Rossiter of this city sees a "religious crisis" in the fact that the Board of Governors "openly say, for the sake of the almighty dollar, 'We will take the risks of Jehovah's anger.'" He does not seem to have developed this thought, but would doubtless agree with the sentiment of pious Congressman Morse, that it would be particularly dangerous to trifle with the Almighty this year when he has the cholera so handy. Anyhow, he is sure that there is going to be "a harvest of crime," and he calls upon the Rev. Dr. Barrows, the head of the Christian Congress of Religions at the Fair, to "drop that work." But the same Dr. Barrows, who is the influential pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, dropped something quite different on Friday evening, when he came out strongly for the opening of the Fair on Sunday. He opposed the "religious boycott" and the "violent resolutions passed by certain clergymen," vindicated the standing and the motives of the men in favor of Sunday opening, and brought out the essential absurdity of supposing that the conscientious scruples of those who do not live in Chicago should be allowed to control the actions of people who do live there. The Rev. Mr. Rossiter ought to get some new ideas about his "harvest of crime" by reading these words of Dr. Barrows:

> "Let us see what is already open on Sunday in our cosmopolitan city: six thousand saloons; the theatres and vile houses are in full blast on Sunday. And here, side by side with them, is the most magnificent Exposition the world ever saw, closed and barred. A noble educational institution must be shut up to thousands of people while the bad places profit by it. What foreigners cannot understand is that things they have brought here to be put in a grand Fair must be covered up, while the basest of things are allowed to be opened outside."

Nothing queerer or more naïf has appeared in the *Tribune* for a good while than its article on Friday entitled "A Great Man Hissed." It contains a very scathing and proper denunciation of the hissing of Mr. Gladstone at the royal reception at the Imperial Institute in London the other day by the fashionable crowd who constituted a large part of the audience. It compares them with the street mob who flung stones and mud at Mr. Gladstone's house, when he was, a few years ago, "denouncing Turkish inhumanity and un-English diplomacy" under Beaconsfield. It calls them "ruffians," "brutal," and "ill-mannered," and eulogizes in the strongest terms the victim of their wrath. Now this, though very good of its kind, is funny; and the fun lies in the fact that the *Tribune* has for years been paying a writer for showing, week after week, in wearisome iteration, that Mr. Gladstone deserves to be hissed. In fact, it would not be strange if this man was himself among the hissers at the Imperial Institute. He loves such gatherings, and consorts as much as he can with such people. Moreover, he has for years served up in the *Tribune*, on a salary paid by the *Tribune*, the talk of the hissers about Mr. Gladstone and his works and ways, as true and just. He describes him sometimes as a fool and at others as a knave, but always as plotting against the British Empire for the gratification of a selfish ambition, in combination with Irish murderers and thieves. If the hissers ever read Squire Smalley's letters, and knew nothing about Gladstone but what they saw there, they would naturally and properly hiss him on sight. But the truth is, that what appears in the letters is simply the random talk which he picks up at their dinner-tables, and turns into "copy," and the *Tribune* pays for, and presents to its American readers as a fair picture of the man whom it calls in its editorial columns "the aged statesman" who "stands for Burns's gospel that 'a man's a man for a' that.'"

The French McKinley, M. Méline, recently made a speech before the Association of French Industries, of which he is the President, and from it we learn that protection in France is withstood in the same wicked and irrational ways as in this country. A benevolent high tariff there cannot escape the efforts of bad men to repeal it, any more than here, and there is the same need of appealing to the voters to "save the country" over again at each election. There is, too, the same complaint that the educated people of the country are mostly mere doctrinaires, caring more for foreigners than for their own fellow-countrymen, and also that the influential newspapers are all against protection. It seemed a horrible thing to M. Méline that the Parisian press should be almost a unit against him, and he called upon the Association to establish a powerful daily paper to "defend the interests of French producers." This suggestion was received with favor, and it was unanimously voted that "a great daily journal" should be founded. We call the attention of some of our own protectionist editors, temporarily out of office and out of work, to this opening. Finally, we find M. Méline, in the stress of an electoral contest, discovering as sudden a love for foreign trade as McKinley did last summer, and, like his great American prototype, putting his hand on his heart and declaring that his tariff was the most unselfish and patriotic law ever enacted. With a flourish worthy of Senator Hoar himself, M. Méline wound up by saying: "I assure you on my conscience that the duties in my tariff are not too high."

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON despatches affirm, with some approach to unanimity, that Secretary Carlisle favors a repeal of the Sherman Silver-Purchase Act, and a repeal of the tax on the notes of State banks, and the enactment of an income tax. The second part of this plan—the repeal of the tax on State-bank notes—is supposed to be in the nature of a concession or compromise for the repeal of the Silver Act. It is understood, also, that the repeal of the tax is not to be unconditional. It is to be coupled with provisions which shall secure the note-holders at all events. The naming of these conditions will be the chief problem of such legislation if it be seriously considered.

We think that the unconditional repeal of this tax would be quite as harmful as the present Silver Law, perhaps even more so. The Silver Law is, at most, a tax of $45,000,000 per year. It is a known sum. The burden on the taxpayers cannot become greater unless the price of silver rises; it may become less. At all events we know how much it is, to a small fraction. The Treasury buys the bullion to-day, gives notes for it, and redeems the notes to-morrow, or whenever they are presented. No more of these notes will stay out than are called for by the commercial world. When the circulation is full, the notes will drop back into the Treasury as fast as they are issued.

It is obvious that a new tax equal to the purchases of silver bullion, say $45,000,000 per year, would produce equilibrium in the Treasury on this point. Then the purchases might go on as long as the people would sanction such folly. An income tax would meet this requirement. An equal sum might be obtained from a slight increase of the taxes on beer and tobacco. A reënactment of the stamp duties which were in force during the war and some time later would accomplish the same purpose. One-quarter of this sum might be saved by merely repealing the sugar bounties, which are pretty sure to be wiped out any way. What the taxpaying powers of the country are may be inferred from the fact that in the year 1866 the national revenues were $558,000,000, the population at that time being only 35,000,000, and the Southern States being absolutely impoverished and scarcely worth taking account of in a financial way. The revenues for the year 1891 were only $456,000,000, with a population of 64,000,000 and the South restored to its proper status financially and otherwise. The population has been practically doubled since 1866, and its taxpaying power per capita has increased enormously. Yet the taxes actually collected in 1891 were only $7.13 per capita, while in 1866 they were $15.73 per capita. This shows that it only needs a little courage and skill to procure abundant supplies for all the needs of the National Government, including the wasteful silver purchases and the wasteful and demoralizing pensions.

The tax that would be imposed upon the people by heterogeneous issues of State-bank notes is an unknown sum. We have abundant reasons, drawn from history, for thinking that it would be a very large sum. Although State-bank notes could not be made legal tender, people could not very well refuse them. The wage-earning classes would be obliged to receive them from their employers and the shopkeepers from their customers. Moreover, everybody would be obliged to keep counterfeit-detectors in order to protect themselves against fraud, and these detectors would soon become bulky volumes. Of course no State would knowingly allow bank-notes to be issued on insufficient security, but neither did they knowingly allow such things before the war. Yet $12,000,000 of such notes were issued and were in circulation in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin before the war, upon which the average loss was about 50 per cent. The banking laws passed in some of the Southern States the past winter are of the same sort as the old wildcat banking laws of the ante-bellum period. They are based on the idea that State and county bonds can be safely transmuted into bank-notes; an idea that has broken down in practice wherever it has been tried—even in New York, where it had its origin, and where it had the best chances of success.

The very lowest terms that should be accepted as a condition of a repeal of the tax on State-bank notes is that the States should be responsible for all the notes issued under their authority, and should allow themselves to be sued in the Federal courts for any default in the redemption thereof. Even then the credit of the notes would be no greater than that of the States responsible for them, and this, we need not say, is very slim in the case of Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Virginia, South Carolina, and Minnesota. By going back another generation the list of repudiating States might be greatly enlarged. It must be borne in mind, too, by those who would make a swap of State-bank notes against silver, that more votes may be lost in the North and East than can be gained for it in the South. The Republicans in Congress would oppose State-bank notes on partisan as well as economical grounds, and their loss could not be made good.

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN CHINA.

SEVERAL Presbyterian missionaries to China, now in this country, have given their views of the Chinese Exclusion Act, which the Supreme Court has finally decided to be constitutional. They denounce it as not only bad in itself, unchristian, and even inhuman, but as destined to have an almost fatal effect upon Christian missions in China. Dr. Condit was emphatic in regard to the personal peril in which the American missionaries would at once be put, and quoted a letter from Dr. Martin, the President of the Imperial College in Pekin, in which it was said that the Chinese Minister had already declared his intention to drive all Americans out of China. The Rev. Mr. Reid, another Presbyterian missionary to China, intimated that the Emperor of China would not be slow to execute the villany we have taught him, even bettering the instruction. Another missionary said that the law meant "a black day for American missionaries and American commerce."

It is eminently fitting that this Presbyterian outburst should be directed against a bill which a Presbyterian Administration was responsible for passing. An elder of the Presbyterian Church by a stroke of his pen, a year ago, could have prevented the Exclusion Act from becoming a law, and so have prevented the danger, which now seems imminent, that 600 missionaries may be expelled from China, to their own immediate peril and to the eternal peril of the Chinese whose souls they are trying to save. Two other Presbyterian elders sat in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet, and both, as far as the public knows, consented to this law which Presbyterians are now branding as infamous and disastrous. Not long afterwards another Presbyterian elder became a member of the Cabinet, giving new point to the complacent remark often heard in denominational circles: "This is a thoroughly Presbyterian Administration."

In Mr. Harrison's own case there was the added humiliation of a retreat from an earlier attitude of humanity and decency toward the Chinese. As Senator from Indiana he had stood up for the Chinese not only as so many "souls" to save in a conveniently distant land, but as human beings who had rights under the laws and treaties and Constitution of the country. But such sentiments would never do for a Presidential candidate in a close contest, and accordingly he altered them in 1888, suddenly professing in his letter of acceptance a great devotion to "the home" and "the family," which the Chinese were in some unexplained way breaking down, and saying that the question of Chinese immigration had "passed entirely beyond the stage of argument." He even went further, to catch the hoodlum vote, and suggested "further legislation," which he said would meet with his approval. Such further legislation came duly to hand in the Geary law of May 5, 1892. President Harrison was fully advised by missionary societies of their strong opposition to this bill, and their reasons for it, but he signed it before the ink on it was dry. What else could he do, with the National Republican Convention only a month away?

We do not recall these facts for the purpose of making out Mr. Harrison, and his fellow-elders in the Cabinet, sinners above all Presbyterians, nor do we assert that another President in his place would have

done better. But it is well to fix ultimate responsibility, and to show indignant Presbyterians where they ought to strike home. They had a man after their own heart in the Presidency, and he, with his eyes open, signed a law which his veto would have killed and which they now say is endangering the lives of hundreds of Americans and imperilling the souls of millions of Chinamen. They ought to speak out with the directness and offensive personality of Nathan the prophet, calling upon the elder from Indianapolis to explain his conduct, and asking him what he thinks now of the profit of gaining the California vote (which he didn't get after all) and losing not only his election but the respect of his own denomination. It would seem that he still stands by the demagogism which led him to sign the Geary Act in such hot haste a year ago. At any rate, the Indianapolis *Journal*, which has long been known as his personal organ, is full of denunciation for the Cleveland Administration because it delayed enforcement of the anti Chinese act until the Supreme Court had passed upon its constitutionality, and full of demands that it shall carry it into effect in all its rigor, now that it has been declared valid. Outside the sand lots of San Francisco we have not found anywhere in the country such an earnest desire for the enforcement of the law as animates Mr. Harrison's organ. Apparently it will consider Mr. Cleveland derelict if he does not proceed to run up a bill of several million dollars without authority of law for the deportation of the hundred thousand Chinese who would have to be sent home.

Now that it is too late, the various churches are very indignant and emphatic against the Geary Law. The Methodists announce that they have decided to make a "vigorous fight" against it. If they had fought with only a little vigor a year ago, and brought the great political power of their denomination to bear on Congress and Executive, they could have beaten the Exclusion Act easily. The General Association of Congregational Churches of Massachusetts adopted resolutions at Boston on Thursday in which they "beg the Chinese to suspend judgment upon Christian ethics until the Christian people of the land have asserted themselves." What were the Christian people of the land doing when the Geary Law was pending? They were moving heaven and earth to avert the judgments of the Almighty on a nation that would open a World's Fair on Sunday. They were asserting, as a distinguished Congregational clergyman has said, that it was a great boon to a Christian nation to have a President who began the day with family prayers in the White House, no matter whether he rose from his knees to sign or veto a bill that outraged religion and humanity alike. This was the real display of "Christian ethics" upon which the Chinese are now asked to suspend judgment. Perhaps they will consent to do so, though the Founder of the Christian religion did not feel compelled to in his day, and had some particularly unpleasant things to say of the pious and respectable churchgoers of his time who made long prayers for a pretence, and were especially sound on the Sabbath question, but cared nothing about justice and mercy.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

THE Rev. Washington Gladden is a clergyman who apparently exerts a wide influence, and who is unquestionably animated by benevolent intentions. In a recent book upon 'Property and Industry under the Christian Law,' while he shows a disposition to neglect the lessons of the past, and seems inadequately equipped in philosophy and in economics, he expresses with more clearness than is usual in such writing the theory upon which the modern identification of Christianity with Socialism proceeds. Not that Mr. Gladden calls himself a Socialist. He is unwilling to accept the socialistic creed in all its length and breadth. He thinks that wages are too low and profits too high, but he ventures the opinion that capital is entitled to some "share in the product," although its present share is too large. Moreover, he contends that "the holy" may rightly possess property, urging that "God is the absolute owner of the material universe," and that the holy, as his heirs, are entitled to possess it. To the thorough-going Socialist there may seem to be something of clerical casuistry in this argument, and he will certainly fume and rage at the declaration that property is justified when its possessors employ it to refine and ennoble their tastes and attain the perfection of their natures. But even these extremists will admit that Mr. Gladden is in a way to gain light. He wants our governments to extend their functions. They must put a stop to Sunday work and prevent people from working too hard on other days. They must inspect labor in general. They must introduce "compulsory arbitration." They must control telegraphs, railways, etc. They must limit the ownership of land and forbid the accumulation of great fortunes. This may not be the complete socialistic programme, but it has the genuine ring. The wound it would inflict upon the body politic might not be so deep as a well nor so wide as a church-door, but it would be enough.

The theory upon which support of this political revolution is made the duty of Christians is as follows: Christianity is concerned, it is true, with the conversion of men, but it must also undertake the conversion of the State. "We are called to convert men, and we are called at the same time and with equal authority to furnish them a Christian society to live in after they are converted. . . . The kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of our Lord. . . . It is the business of the State to declare and maintain upon the earth the righteousness of God." Institutions, laws, governments, are to be Christianized; and when the Christian majority gets control of the Government, many sorrows shall be to the ungodly. The righteous have "got into their heads" Christ's notion of what it means to rule, and they will "find some better thing to do than simply to keep the wicked from breaking into their houses and robbing their hen-roosts. When the King of us all does come to his own, you will discover that he is something more than a policeman." In short, it is our Christian duty to force other people to be good according to our notions of goodness, and Christians ought to get possession of and operate the institution of civil government in order to carry out this ideal.

The attempt to apply this theory, that it is the business of our legislators to declare, and of our administrative officers to maintain, "the righteousness of God," seems to have always the same result. The experiment was never tried under more favorable circumstances than by the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. They were in every way homogeneous and they were free from outside interference. But in a short time it was discovered that when "holiness" was made necessary to the possession of political power, it was also necessary to have some external test of holiness, and that hypocrites could pass any external test, while many upright men would refuse to make the attempt. An odious and tyrannical spirit manifested itself in the ruling class under the usual *ad majorem Dei gloriam* pretence, while an angry spirit of rebellion against the assumptions of special divine guidance and exclusive righteousness pervaded the society. The experiment has great interest for posterity; but it was not a pleasant episode, and as an experiment in government in the name of holiness it was a failure. It was impossible to distinguish the elect; and even the elect seemed—if that were possible—to be sometimes deceived.

The error of the Christian Socialists arises, as the errors of religious despotisms have generally arisen, chiefly from two causes. On the one hand, they fall into the mistake of the mediæval realists, and attribute existence to general ideas in the same sense as they attribute it to particulars. The society, the nation, the Government, the institutions—all these abstract terms are to them representative of realities having as independent an existence as men and women. The common use of language has much to do with this psychological blunder. We constantly speak in a figurative sense of the nation as animated by the emotions of a man, but no careful thinker will permit himself to reason in this way any more than deliberately to attribute sex to a war-vessel. Yet we know how great an influence the realistic philosophy exerted both on politics and religion in the middle ages, especially, as Mr. Bryce has shown, in the

conception of the Holy Roman Empire; and it does not appear probable that it will ever lose its plausibility to minds of a certain degree of culture. Mr. Gladden's example is notable chiefly on account of the naïf frankness of his declaration that it is a Christian duty to "convert" institutions as well as souls.

The attribution of Christianity, or moral quality, to an institution illustrates the second cause of error above referred to. An institution is nothing but an habitual mode of action, and to call it righteous is simply to apply a term belonging properly only to the heart or the will to external manifestations. In other words, every attempt to prescribe modes of action as essentially "Christian" is an attempt to substitute a code of external observances for a religion of the heart—the very evil against which Jesus uttered his most terrible denunciations. Here again, we fear, it must be said that this distinction passes the understanding of the ordinary clergyman, for certainly the history of the Church is largely made up of the struggles of the religious emotion against being stifled with formalism. Kant's dictum that there is nothing good but a good will, is not a proposition altogether easy of acceptance.

And in the second place this socialistic preaching is to be deplored because it weakens the already relaxed hold of the clergy upon educated men. The Church, of course, no longer attracts the ablest of our college graduates as of old, but it is quite possible for men of moderate intellectual gifts to influence their hearers if they will follow the methods and precepts of their Leader. But if they hope to impress thoughtful men by holding forth this or that nostrum as the essence of Christianity—especially when it is a nostrum, like Socialism, discredited by all experience, present as well as past—they will be disappointed. The proportion of educated men who refuse altogether to listen to sermons is considerable, and the average attendance of such men at church seems to be diminishing. Many still attend the established services from motives of decorum; but if their pastors could look through the grave and respectful expres sions that mask their thoughts, and see the emotions of pity for intellectual feebleness and contempt for ignorance which are held in restraint, they might learn that their only strength lies in the possession and the proclamation of humility and charity.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

LONDON, May 1, 1893.

THE most notable feature in connection with the Royal Academy this year is the unanimity with which the critics have condemned it. Sir Frederick Leighton, at the annual banquet, might declare it his opinion that not the most carping critic could challenge the comprehensive catholicity of the new exhibition. But the actual fact is that the failure of the Academy to represent contemporary art, or, for that matter, British art, adequately has never before been so universally admitted. Within the last few years in London a new generation of writers on art has sprung up—men who have technical knowledge of their subject as well as the ability to make a good living out of it; who see no reason why a stupid convention should keep them from writing upon their own profession any more than it would a physician or a lawyer from writing upon his; who have no sentimental or ethical or religious fad to foist upon the public; who are never toadies, and whose by no means least qualifications are honesty of purpose and fearlessness of speech. Their influence has already made itself felt upon the public, who begin to doubt the Academy as a standard of art; in the auction-rooms, where many Academicians' pictures are decreasing in value; even in the Academical ranks, where the "new criticism," as newspaper slang has dubbed it, is creating something like a panic.

The Academy banquet, an occasion for the interchange of empty compliments, could not pass off this year without references to unfriendly critics. The references, it is true, excited laughter, but that they were made at all shows the importance attached to the new conditions of criticism which the Academy pretends to despise. Lord Herschel, in his speech, by way of witticism, gave his idea of the marks of the "real artist" according to certain critics whom he wished to ridicule. But in his light jest, could he but have realized it, was a serious enough truth; for one mark he found so funny was that the pictures of the "real artist" should never appear on the walls of the Academy. That they should not is, indeed, an absurdity; but that they do not, save with rare exceptions, is unfortunately too true. In Burlington House, you may find a Leighton, a Dicksee, a Fildes, but you look in vain for a Whistler. You may see on the line the puerile fancies of Sants and Friths and Stones, the pretentious vulgarities of candidates for academical honors, like Solomon and Hacker. But for the work of the more brilliant younger Englishmen you must go to the New English Art Club; of the younger Scotchmen, to the Grafton Gallery; of men with less artistic excellence, perhaps, but with undoubted individuality, like Mr. Burne-Jones, to the New Gallery. (In this connection, I might just mention, by way of reminder, that the latter has in the end been forced to throw up his associateship, evidently in sheer disgust with the Academical policy.) When a good picture does stray into the Academy, ten chances to one it is skied. Once a man can write R.A. or A.R.A. after his name, he seems to consider it part of his duty to affect entire indifference to all that goes on outside of Burlington House, or else to remain in complete ignorance of all but Academical art. The result is, that, while nominally the Academy is the most important exhibition of the year, actually it is the least noteworthy.

It is no exaggeration to say, that in the show just opened there are but two canvases calling for special mention, but two that are genuinely distinguished. A small minority among the 1,800-odd contributions may have merit, but only Mr. Sargent's portrait of "Lady Agnew" and Mr. George Clausen's "Evening Song" assert themselves with positive distinction. Mr. Sargent has been more clever, more brilliant, more daring; but never has he been so successful in recording the beauty as well as the character of a face, never so refined in his color scheme, a lovely harmony of white and delicate lilac and silvery blue. The handling lacks nothing of his accustomed breadth and vigor, but there is a certain refinement, a repose, about the portrait as a decorative whole not quite so usual in his work. Indeed, it might be hard to understand why Mr. Sargent, who, in less masterly moods, has been hung on high, should now appear on the line, were it not for the name of his sitter—a name borne by a Bond Street shop-keeper all-powerful among Academicians, who chiefly prize the commercial value of art. Mr. Clausen, in his canvas, shows a strong, careful study of light: a little girl lies in the harvest field in the hot rays of the setting sun. In the figure is a suggestion of Bastien-Lepage, his first master; in the landscape, of Monet, his second; subtle and lovely in passages, in others it is crude and spotty. Even the problem of light is but partially worked out, different portions of the landscape apparently having been studied at different hours of the day. Indeed, one has one's suspicions that at the Champ de Mars, and, it may be, at the New English Art Club or the Grafton Gallery, the picture would seem less distinguished. But here its vitality and its intelligent observation of nature, though within limits, make it a masterpiece amid so much that is labored and perfunctory.

To point to other work that strikes one as out of place in an Academy of Mediocrity is to turn to Mr. J. M'Clure Hamilton's small portrait of Mr. Onslow Ford in his studio, strong in character, accomplished in drawing, and interesting, if a trifle harsh, in its study of whites; to Mr. Bridgman's "Waiting for the Tide," a little landscape with unsatisfactory figures and tedious detail in the foreground, but with a delightful quality in the misty distance, which is far more effectively rendered than anything of Mr. Bridgman's I have yet seen; and to Mr. John N. Barlow's "Morning after Rain," a large stretch of level country under a fine luminous sky; and it is well to note that these three exceptions are the work of American painters.

Of the rest it would be useless to speak. If I did, it would be but to repeat platitudes, now become trite, about Sir Frederick Leighton's pseudo-classicism and Mr. Alma-Tadema's skilful, if mechanical, marbles; about Sir John Millais's falling away from his early achievements in the "Ophelia" and the "Huguenot Lovers," and Mr. Herkomer's carelessly observed and hastily executed portraits; it would be but to point out that Mr. Dicksee's large "Funeral of a Viking" is, by rights, the picture of the year, because of the size of the canvas and the obviousness of the story; that Mr. Orchardson threatens to succumb to Academical influence; that Mr. David Murray promises some day to paint really good landscapes when he is not so eager to produce the exhibition "machine"; that Mr. Stanhope-Forbes is resigning himself to the inevitable, and proving, by the indifference of his work, a worthy Associate. It would be but to explain that the Newlyn men are becoming more photographic in methods and results; that, in a word, despite a rare exception here and there—a not particularly good Albert Moore and one or two not very remarkable examples of the younger Scotch painters—the collection is representative of all that is least accomplished and most unintelligent in British art to-day.

Nor is the sculpture more stimulating than the paintings, though the Academy is strongest in its sculptors. Mr. Gilbert sends nothing to redeem the prevailing commonplace. Mr. Onslow Ford's contributions are comparatively unimportant. Mr. George Frampton, one of the younger sculptors of note still outside the Academy, is most to the fore. It is encouraging

to find that he has been able—probably has been commissioned—to cast into bronze his group of last year's exhibition, "The Children of the Wolf," which has the merit of vigor and vitality in the modelling, even if, in its suggestion of Rodin, its originality is to be questioned. As yet Mr. Frampton seems too timid to be himself. Not only Rodin, but Donatello, on the one hand, and Khnopff and all the Symbolists on the other, influence him but too obviously. However, to compare him to Mr. Birch and Mr. Thorneycroft and other members of the Academy is to recognize at once his greater ability, even if in his zeal as a student he hitherto has repressed his own individuality. An occasional relief from exhibitors whose reputation is still to make may show promise, but beyond this there is nothing but vapid feebleness or else brazen pretension, as in Gérôme's "Bellona," which, with its swirling draperies, typical of everything that sculpture ought not to be, and the aggressive variety of its constructive materials, is more conspicuous here than it was in last spring's Champs-Élysées Salon. The water-colors, that peculiarly British art, reach the lowest depth of incompetency. The Black-and-White Room is striking for nothing but the absence of all the foremost illustrators of the day, save Mr. Small and Mr. Du Maurier. Two or three good etchings and mezzotints, and a few book-plates, are lost in a wilderness of indifferent prints and wood-engravings and worse drawings.

To persevere in holding exhibitions that decrease in artistic interest and value with every spring is a mistaken policy. The Academy may not even have felt the organized movement set on foot against it a few years ago, for this was led by artists without strong enough personality to move either Academicians or outsiders. But the new opposition, though not organized, is far more powerful. The work of Academicians is being criticised as it has never been hitherto; and the numerous other shows now held in London are forcing upon even the average visitor to galleries a realization of the Academy's limited scope and narrow ambitions. That a body of artists, practically but a private society, should be accorded royal and public privileges is being widely commented upon. The appropriation of the largest sums by the Trustees of the Chantry Fund, who are members of the Academy, to the purchase of their own and their fellow-members' pictures, has not passed unnoted. For their own sake, at least, if more disinterested motives have no weight with them, Academicians would do well really to give to their annual show the comprehensive catholicity of which they make so complacent, but baseless, a boast. N. N.

IN THE BALEARIC ISLES.—II.

PALMA, April 6, 1893.

WHEN we came to Palma, in February, the almond was the only fruit tree in bloom. Now the peach, pear, cherry, apple, and quince have gladdened the orchards, and the fig tree is putting forth its leaves like tiny hands holding fruit and mysteriously hidden blossom in their grasp. The hillsides are starred with asphodel, the purple and gold of the wild hyacinth and marigold make glorious the waste places, while lavender, rosemary, and mountain mint fill the air with aromatic fragrance. The air itself is of a peculiarly grateful quality; soft, yet invigorating, its balmy freshness invites to outdoor life. Day after day the deep blue of the sky is mirrored in the sea; and as night follows night of starry beauty, the happy circumstance that fixed upon the watchman the title of "el sereno" comes pleasantly home to us as we hear his melodious chant, giving praise to God and proclaiming the hour and the state of the weather: "A-la-ba-do se-a Di-os; las do-ce de la no-che; se-re-no."

Although there has been no rain worth mentioning since Christmas, and grave fears are entertained that orchards and vineyards will suffer, to superficial observation there is no evidence of drought save the dust along the highways, for the young leaves on the fruit-trees, the luxuriant roses, geraniums, and heliotropes in the gardens, and the distant wheat fields, wear that vivid color which frequent moisture alone gives. Set in the midst of the sea as these islands are, the atmosphere must be charged with an imperceptible moisture which gives brilliancy to vegetation and helps to maintain its vitality in the absence of rain. The greatest rainfall is usually at the period of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. Then the dry beds of the rivers are filled with a seething mass of water rushing tumultuously to the sea. It is recorded that the Riera, which empties at Palma, has often ravaged the city like a foe; but ordinarily these temporary torrents have been sufficient only to fill the irrigating canals and to supply the various needs of the city, and of late years the desolating axe, in laying waste the forests, has so influenced the rainfall that the annual supply is far less than necessity requires.

The temperature of Mallorca is remarkably even; the surrounding water equalizes both heat and cold so that extremes are rare, the mercury seldom falling to freezing point. Even in February we found the out-door air always agreeable, a light wrap being sufficient when not exercising; but in these stone houses, with their tiled floors, a fire on the hearth at nightfall is indispensable to the comfort of the unacclimated; braziers being inadequate, in spite of their magnificence.

In a city so limited in area as Palma, crowded with sixty thousand souls, where the cock's shrill clarion is heard from the third or fourth story across the way, and sheepskins drying in upper galleries give evidence of malodorous occupations, desirable apartments are not to be had for the asking, so we turned our faces in quest of a home towards the suburb of El Terreno, which had smiled a welcome on us as we entered the bay. This lovely hill slope, against whose rocky base the sea gently surges, is the summer resort of the well-to-do Palmesans. The houses, built of sandstone, washed with soft tints, are of characteristic architecture, delightfully irregular, with broad porches and low, flat roofs enclosed to form a balcony. They are set in terraced gardens of perennial bloom, surrounded by high walls over which the prickly cactus lifts forbidding arms. In these secluded gardens the rich bloom of the pomegranate mingles with the exquisite green of the fig tree, which is trained into a wide-spreading arbor capable of sheltering families of patriarchal magnitude. Pieces of white paper tied to the balustrades indicate by their position, at the end or in the middle, that furnished or unfurnished apartments are to let. These directed our footsteps; and, as the result of negotiations conducted with that fervid rhetoric and expressive gesticulation so dear to the Southern nature, we are established, with a balcony all our own, from which we command a view of sea, city, and mountains of as rare a loveliness as it is enduring. And when, as the shadows lengthen, the goats come up to be milked, with the little kids gambolling beside them, and figures sharply defined against the evening sky walk upon the housetops, and Phyllis and Corydon fling back to each other their antiphonal chant, we could fancy ourselves living in pastoral times were it not impossible to conceive of poet celebrating song so shrill, and were not the passing tramcar an irreconcilable object in such surroundings.

But on the height above us, under the shadow of the ancient castle of Bellver, days of romance and of chivalry seem near. Even 600 years of varied fortune have not destroyed the beauty of this structure, supposed to have been destined as a dwelling-place for the Mallorcan kings. Tradition tells of song and dance and brilliant gallantry that went on within its walls, but history deals with it only as a fortress, and records the troublous times of wars, of sieges, of murders, and of treasons. The walls are circular, interrupted by towers, and rise from a deep moat. The massive "tower of the oath of fealty," isolated from the walls, is connected with them by a graceful bridge high above the moat. Under this tower are the subterranean dungeons which have hidden shining talents and noble virtues, for men famous in Spanish history have been sadly associated with Bellver. A memorial stone over the spot where he was shot, by order of Ferdinand VII., pays tribute to the virtues of Lieut.-Gen. Lacy, who died "a victim to his love of liberty." In the room where Jovellanos, a littérateur of more than Spanish fame, spent six years of his life, the Sociedad Económica Mallorquina has placed a commemorative tablet. The spacious, circular courtyard surrounded by two galleries with groined roofs and graceful arches is of exceptional beauty. On looking into the great well in the middle of this "patio" a charming surprise greeted us in the form of a luxuriant mass of maidenhair fern covering the well-worn stones some distance down with its glistening fronds. The exuberant life of nature in this southern latitude makes one forget the vicissitudes of time. Through the openings of pines, carobs, and wild olives, that keep their footing on the steep hillside, one sees the rich valleys, carpeted with green and teeming with orchards and vineyards, the gay wild-flowers rejoicing everywhere, the sapphire sky and sea—all steeped in a golden atmosphere that gives one a strange lightness of spirit in harmony with this youthfulness of nature.

The realistic character of the ceremonies of Holy Week, just passed, reminded us that we are in a country said to be even more Catholic than Catholic Spain. On the Thursday preceding Easter a procession of figures in old-time penitents' garb (one walking barefoot as a real penitent), priests, and soldiers clad in mail, marched through the streets with lighted torches and solemn music, bearing aloft a crucifix (supposed to possess miraculous virtues), a crown of thorns, a scourge, a sponge dipped in vinegar—every emblem that could make real the event they celebrated. On Good Friday the flags on the castle and the shipping in the harbor and throughout the city were at half-mast, while the streets wore a deserted look. The next morning, at a signal from the guns on the ramparts, the flags were hoisted, bells rung out, and preparations were made for a grand *fiesta*, to close with a bull-fight. The ancient custom of sacrificing a lamb was generally observed, and women and children were seen dragging their unwilling victims to the shambles. Bands of singers, with guitars and castanets, went about throughout the day and night, making noisy joy over the resurrection. On Easter Sunday a brilliant ceremony took place

in the cathedral. Priests in rich white vestments, representatives of the noble families of Palma in evening dress, and altar boys with lighted candles, made the circuit of the vast building, bearing the figure of the victorious Christ. Through a long lane of kneeling worshippers the procession advanced until the figure of Mary was met, borne from the opposite direction. After making obeisance to the risen Lord, she turned and led the way to the high altar.

The gloom of the great cathedral lends itself well to these observances, even its very beauty and impressiveness helping to keep alive that spirit of superstition which seeks to wall in the mental horizon. Any effort towards greater freedom in religious matters is met here with fierce opposition. A pastoral letter was read in all the churches of the island, a few weeks since, charging upon Protestantism all the evils, material and social, of modern life. This onslaught received its impetus from a movement on the part of a handful of Protestants to build a small chapel in one of the outlying villages. This religious bigotry helps, too, to prevent the furtherance of much-needed sanitary reforms, ignoring natural causes and urging the people to spend their energies on religious exercises. Truly the spirit of the twentieth century must knock loudly to be heard in this far-away isle. S. G.

Correspondence.

SUNDAY OPENING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It is announced that the United States are about to apply for an injunction to prevent the opening of the Columbian Exposition on Sundays. The equity court will no doubt grant a temporary injunction or restraining order till its decision be made. Whatever the decision may be, it will no doubt be appealed from by one party or the other. If it should be in favor of the United States and a continuing injunction be granted, the Exposition, under the established practice in equity courts in cases similar to this, would be entitled to a suspension of it on filing a sufficient bond to the United States for the repayment of the moneys advanced in the event of its appeal not being sustained. If, on the other hand, the court should refuse the continuing injunction, it would probably be on condition of the filing by the Exposition of just such a bond—in order that, whatever may be the decision in the court of last resort, the rights of the United States may be protected.

Francis J. Lippitt.

Washington, May 21, 1893.

LA CHINE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have but little to say in regard to your friendly review of my Reminiscences. They contain errors, probably from the critic's point of view inexcusable, yet something is due to the negligence of advancing years, and I hope that the errors, with one or two exceptions, are not of sufficient consequence to materially detract from such value as the book might otherwise possess.

There is one statement which is important—it is the following:

"Some of La Salle's men, refusing to follow him into the far West, returned to La Chine, and the place then received its name in derision of the young adventurer's dream of a westward passage to China," etc. [Parkman's 'La Salle'], (p. 21). Thus Mr. Chittenden's story is baseless in fact, and he also falls into an anachronism, for La Salle's birth-year, 1643, was more than a century after Cartier's voyage."

On the authority of Mr. Parkman, quoting the Abbé Faillon, this is your comment upon my statement that the name La Chine was given to the Rapids upon Cartier's second voyage [1535]. Now, whether my statement is baseless or not, that of Mr. Parkman cannot possibly be true. La Salle had resided at La Chine, making voyages to Lake Frontenac or Ontario, for nearly ten years before he started on his great Western expedition. Hennepin, who was a member of the great Western expedition of 1678, says, in his first edition, of La Salle, that in 1669 "il achepte une habitation dans l'île de Monréal à l'endroit appellé La Chine, où l'on s'embarque pour remonter plus haut le long de la grande rivière Saint-Laurent." Thus La Chine had its name nearly ten years before La Salle's great Western exploration.

La Salle was a popular leader. If any of his party ever mutinied and left him, it is very singular that neither Hennepin, Joutel, nor Tonti, who were members and have each written an account of his expedition, makes any mention of it. His first trouble with his men appears to have occurred on the prairies of Texas many years afterwards, where he was assassinated [in 1687]; nor do I believe that when, for more than fifty years after Champlain's first voyage in 1609, every considerable natural object in Canada, as far west as Lake Huron, had received a name, these rapids which obstructed the navigation of the St. Lawrence failed of baptism.

The authority for my statement was Dr. Cyrille H. O'Coté, an eminent Canadian, the associate of Papineau and the Nelsons, driven from Canada by the rebellion of 1838-9, who supported himself by giving French lessons, and I was his pupil. In lectures to his class on Canadian history, with which he was very familiar, he related this incident. My statement may not be historically accurate, but it has some authority which I think is as reliable as that upon which it is questioned.

Yours very truly, L. E. Chittenden.

New York, May 16, 1893.

[We wish Mr. Chittenden had looked into Parkman's 'La Salle,' noting not only the passage we quoted, but other references to La Chine. After such an examination he would never have written that "Mr. Parkman's statement as to the origin of the name La Chine cannot possibly be true." He would have escaped thinking, as he now does, that Parkman's statement referred to La Salle's expedition of 1678, instead of that in 1669—a chronological mistake which led Mr. Chittenden far astray. He would have seen that it was no matter if "Hennepin, Joutel, and Tonti make no mention of La Salle's men refusing to follow him into the Great West," for he would have read La Salle's own testimony that they did so refuse (Parkman, p. 23). Mr. Chittenden quotes Hennepin as saying that "La Salle, in 1669, obtained a habitation on the Island of Montreal at a place called La Chine"; but Hennepin does not state that that place began to be so called at an earlier date than Parkman's. It was not so called in 1669 by La Salle, who named it *La Seigneurie de St.-Sulpice*, the name by which it was denominated in his legal conveyances. Had Mr. Chittenden looked into Parkman's authorities he would soon have seen his own errors.

La Chine was not yet so called on July 6, 1669, when La Salle set his face westward in search of China. The words of Fail'on are: "Ils partirent de Ville-Marie [Montreal], allèrent au Saut Saint-Louis [now Lachine Rapids] et au fief de Saint-Sulpice *appelé ensuite la Chine*" (iii, p. 292). When La Salle had pushed on westward about 400 leagues, the fatigues were so great that, as he tells us, the twenty-three or twenty-four men whom he had led off so far deserted him all at once (*le quittèrent tous en une nuit*—Parkman, p. 23). These men were seen to arrive at the same place in Montreal Island from which they had started three or four months before. Thereupon the home-keeping folks, who before had not expected much from the adventure, gave the place by way of irony the name La Chine [China], or La petite Chine, as if La Salle's adventurers had returned from there (*donnèrent par ironie le nom de la Chine à ce lieu, comme si ses hommes en fussent revenus*—Faillon, iii., p. 297). The name La Chine, as it were China-town, was so appropriate to the abode of the prodigals returned from China that it soon supplanted Saint Sulpice, and in 1670, June 11, appeared in a public document. If Mr. Chittenden can show the name to have been used in any history of Cartier, or at earlier dates than those given above by Faillon, we will very humbly retract our criticism on his etymology of La Chine.

It has seemed the more worth while to correct Mr. C.'s misapprehension because he is by no means alone in his error. In No. 1414, reviewing 'Ulysses Up to Date,' we alluded to a similar and worse mistake, but did not correct it, only saying that it contradicted Parkman and chronology. The lively Englishman said:

"The little village of Lachine owes its name to a blunder of the French missionaries who explored the country in the 16th [17th] century. Geographical science was then in its infancy. They knew that 'the merry world was round,' and that was almost all they did know. When they came to the St. Lawrence they imagined that they had reached China from the east, and the error was not discovered until they had called the place La Chine, which name survives to bear witness to their mistake."

—Ed. Nation.]

EASY-CHAIR PHILOLOGY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: With its usual combination of superficiality and positiveness, where words are concerned, the London *Daily News* has lately ventured once more to discourse on Americanisms. From among its most recent misadventures a couple may be instanced as typical.

Admire, to signify, as of old, and in the pages of Southey, Archdeacon Farrar, and

others, 'wonder at,' is still sometimes heard in New England, where one also occasionally hears the same verb as the equivalent of the intransitive 'like,' emphasized. In these locutions we have an archaism and what seems to be an original Americanism, respectively. But, says the *Daily News*, "*Admire* is used by Milton, and, in fact, is not uncommon, in the American sense"; and that is all. Yet only in such a phrase as, "I should *admire* to go to the Chicago Exhibition," is seen what can, with any propriety, be called "the American sense" of *admire*. And where is there anything of the kind in Milton?

Again: "It is rather the idioms, as *back of*, for 'behind' . . . that are peculiarly American." In the United States, *back of* denotes not only 'behind,' but 'back from'; and it has both these meanings in Ireland, whence they crossed the Atlantic. Nor is *back of* exclusively a modern Hibernianism. Sir William Fownes, in a letter to Dean Swift, dated Sept. 9, 1732, states, regarding a certain "very proper spot," that "it lies *back of* Aungier-street east."

As to the word *mobocracy*, the Daily *News* rules that it "ought to be *ochlocracy*"; agreeably to which style of jargon (as if "to be" and "to be replaced by" were one and the same) a Conservative would be represented as contending that, at the present crisis of English politics, "Mr. Gladstone ought to *be* Lord Salisbury." That *mobocracy* "is not particularly American," we are farther informed, though there is no disclaimer added of its American origin, which, erroneously enough, is implied by Mr. Bartlett. To *ochlocracy* there is no serious objection, certainly; but whoever is disposed to prefer its homely synonym has very respectable authority for his choice, as the subjoined quotations bear evidence:

"The *Mobocracy* has reconsidered that Matter." Arthur Murphy, *Gray's Inn Journal*, No. 95, Aug. 10, 1754. Murphy there employs the word nine times, and, in one place, expresses himself as though he supposed it to be of his own coining.

"It is a good name that a Dr. Stevens has given to our present situation (for one cannot call it a Government), a *Mobocracy*." Horace Walpole (1757), *Letters to Sir Horace Mann* (ed. 1833), vol. iii., p. 245.

"I have turned over Sidney, and Puffendorf, and fifty other writers, in the course of my little reading, and find no form of government so dangerous as a *Mobocracy*." George Colman (1762), *Prose on Several Occasions* (1787), vol. ii., p. 30.

"Mr. Wilkes . . . quarrelled with a gentleman for saying the French government was become a democracy, and asserted it was rather a *mobocracy*." Madame D'Arblay (1789), *Diary and Letters* (ed. 1842-46), vol. v., p. 76.

"French affairs still very bad. Is the report of Brunswick's success true? The *mobocracy* may thank themselves for it." Robert Southey (1792), *Letters* (1856), vol i., p. 7.

"Henceforth, if we are not much mistaken, *mobocracy* will be 'at a heavier discount' than ever." London *Times*, July 18, 1839, conclusion of a leading article.

Quotations from later writers, as Mr. Bernard Cracroft (1866), etc., are omitted.

The expressions "*Mobocratical* Principles" and "*Mobocratical* Power" are used by Arthur Murphy, where cited above. The Rev. Dr. Josiah Tucker, in his *Letter to Edmund Burke* (1775), has, on p. 14, the uncouth *mob-cratic*.

Noticeable, in this connexion, is the scope of research, not to mention other peculiarities, indicated by that unique philologist, Mr. T. L. Kington Oliphant, where he writes: "The worst compound I ever met with was [read *is*] *mob-ocracy*. I half fear to point it out, lest the penny-a-liners should seize upon it as a precious jewel." *Standard English* (1873), p. 247. F. H.

MARLESFORD, ENGLAND, May 9, 1893.

Notes.

D. APPLETON & Co. have nearly ready their 'Guide to Alaska and the Northwest Coast,' compiled by Miss E. R. Scidmore, and 'The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib'—housekeeping in India—by Sara Jeannette Duncan.

The 'Distaff Series' of the Messrs. Harper is a contribution to the Columbian Exhibition, the six volumes being written by women, put in type and stitched by women, and bound in a cover designed by a woman. The first two are 'The Higher Education of Women,' edited by Anna C. Brackett, and 'The Literature of Philanthropy,' edited by Frances A. Goodale. The same firm will add to its "Black and White Series" the Rev. Arthur Brooks's sketch of Phillips Brooks in the May *Harper's*, and an address on George William Curtis by John W. Chadwick.

D. C. Heath & Co. will issue in June 'An Introduction to the Study of the Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes,' by Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Selden L. Whitcomb, Fellow in Literature at Columbia College, is preparing a 'Chronology of American Literature' on the model of Mr. Ryland's most useful chronological tables of English literature.

Funk & Wagnalls have issued a prospectus, with sample pages, of their 'Standard Dictionary of the English Language,' in which we remark many interesting and some useful innovations. For example, disputed pronunciations are determined by the weight of preference of an Advisory Committee of fifty-two; the names of publishers are added to some of the works from which illustrative citations are made; the etymology follows instead of preceding the definitions; there will be colored plates as well as cuts in the text, etc.

The collection of book-plates is now a recognized pastime, and there are half-a-dozen books devoted to the sport and as many dealers making a specialty of *ex-libris*. The latest development of this taste is highly comic. A Parisian dealer, M. L. Joly, noting with regret that many celebrated people of the past had no book-plates, has kindly determined to supply them. He announces a series of "Ex-libris imaginaires et supposés de personnages célèbres anciens et modernes," and he begins with the book-plates of Poe and of Brillat-Savarin—a strange conjunction. Probably we shall have in time the plate which identified the owner of the nine books of the Sibyl.

The late Enrico Narducci was cut off in the midst of his 'Catalogo completissimo dei manoscritti italiani e latini della Biblioteca Angelica di Roma,' of which only the first volume had appeared. He had also contemplated an important undertaking in the shape of a catalogue of the Quattrocentisti possessed by all the libraries in Rome.

M. Georges Pellissier, whose 'Mouvement littéraire au XIX^e^ siècle' is an authoritative book on the subject, has also collected into one volume 'Essais de littérature contemporaine,' a series of articles, some of which have already appeared in periodicals, but which are valuable enough to be reproduced (Paris: Lecène, Oudin & Cie.). They all bear upon the present century, and are all distinctly interesting. Noteworthy are those on the Shaksperian drama in France, on the present evolution in literature, on M. Ferdinand Brunetière, and on pessimism in contemporary literature.

The second of the four volumes forming the noble illustrated edition of Green's 'Short History of the English People' (Harpers) ends with the death of Elizabeth. The illustrations show no falling off in abundance, and are more interesting than those of the earlier period. Portraits, landscapes, buildings, monuments, seals, book-titles, MS. illuminations, scenes from social and industrial life and court amusements, make a delightful accompaniment to the open, handsome letterpress. Possession of the complete work will certainly be enviable.

Dr. Cunningham Geikie's 'Hours with the Bible,' originally published in 1881 and in two volumes, we believe, now appears, after a thorough overhauling, in six duodecimo volumes (James Pott & Co.). It is a minute attempt to place "the Scriptures in the light of modern knowledge," of course with the theological bias and intent. The work is sparsely illustrated.

Dodd, Mead & Co. send us the second volume (for 1892) of 'The Year-book of Science,' edited by Prof. T. G. Bonney with competent collaboration. The index is adequate for reference to the leading topics, which are indicated by bold-faced type. The Year-book is compact, making but 500 duodecimo pages.

By a fitting coincidence, the year which witnesses the death of Gen. Armstrong is also imprinted on the volume entitled 'Twenty-two Years' Work of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, at Hampton, Virginia.' In these pages, to which Gen. Armstrong contributed a brief account of his beneficent foundation, he had the satisfaction of reading before he died the "Records of Negro and Indian Graduates and ex-Students." Class by class, beginning with the graduates of 1871, the history of each negro alumnus is given as faithfully as for any white college; the Indians are likewise treated in a separate section, and are specially honored with an index, though nothing could have been more interesting than the mere list of names of the negro graduates. In these survive the names of the slaveholding families of the South, either adopted by the chattels or rightfully belonging to them as flesh and blood. Of Eliza Jackson we read: "Her father, who was her master"; and if these relationships could be traced for the majority of those showing mixed blood, the revelations would furnish a startling commentary on the horrible burning alive of black men for rape at the South, and the closely related laws forbidding intermarriage. As they stand, these Records show the unending missionary work performed by the great body of students who have gone forth from Hampton Institute as teachers or as simple centres of influence on behalf of industry, thrift, chastity, honesty, self-respect, and ambition—setting, in the language of one, "the right kind of examples of true manhood and womanhood in their own people."

Among the first to reach us of the numerous progeny of works appertaining to the World's Fair at Chicago is Mr. James Rodway's 'Handbook of British Guiana,' prepared under the direction of the Columbian Exposition Literary Committee of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society at Georgetown. It is a neat pamphlet of some ninety pages, in excellent style, embellished with extremely interesting views of country and people. The barely accessible table-lands of the Roraima group of mountains present a wonderful spectacle; and, on the other hand, Portuguese, Chinese, East Indians, negroes, and wild Indians

form a medley strange even to a North American eye. In all but plantation work the Chinese are able to give a good account of themselves, and "their most striking characteristic is cleanliness: . . . even the pig-styes are washed twice a day." Mr. Rodway omits nothing needful for a fair idea of the resources, industries, and commerce of the country.

Mr. Henry R. Lang contributed last year to the *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie* an interesting assortment of Azorean folk traditions collected in New England; New Bedford being his main hunting-ground, and the island of Fayal the sole original source of the material thus gathered. No fewer than 215 quatrains of popular songs were recorded, together with formulas, prayers, proverbs, etc. Under the head of popular etymologies, Mr. Lang mentions two cases of phonetic confusion, and the hospitable phrase, "Amigos de pratos, sede mais amigos" (Friends at table, be still greater friends!), in which he sees a jocose perversion of "Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas."

'Sound and Music' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), a goodly octavo, by Prof. J. A. Zahm, is one of the best and most readable treatises on sound with which we are acquainted. It grew out of a course of lectures delivered in the Catholic University of Washington and retains the lecture form. The author attempts to give the student an exact experimental knowledge of acoustic principles, as well as a brief exposition of the subject of musical harmony. The work contains a very large number of excellent illustrations, and offers much to interest the general reader. We may refer, for a single instance, to the concluding pages of the chapter on loudness and pitch, though, in fact, there is hardly a page which to a cultured mind is devoid of interest. The treatment of the subject is based wholly upon experiment, and of necessity largely upon the work of Helmholtz and of Koenig. Here we may be permitted to remark that experimental acoustics furnishes an admirable illustration of experiment as a method of research, and one which, if only from that point of view, is well worthy of a student's attention. Father Zahm's work covers almost the whole subject of sound, and we do not exaggerate when we call it a delightful as well as most instructive treatise.

William Wood & Co. issue the fourteenth edition of Ganot's well-known popular treatise on 'Physics,' the first having been published thirty years since. Popularity is rather too frequently considered a test of merit, and this book, though in many respects good, is old-fashioned and does not give the student a view of modern physics. Yet it has done much service in schools and even in colleges, and may fairly profess to give good elementary ideas upon the subject and to encourage the study of it. We hope that in another edition the work may be completely recast and modern views and methods introduced.

Glazebrook and Shaw's 'Practical Physics' (Longmans) is one of the best text-books we now possess, and in this fourth edition has been brought up to the level of the present state of scientific teaching. We find in it a great deal which is omitted in many works with a similar object. We may mention, for instance, the sections on physical arithmetic and that on color-vision. All the chapters are good, but those on electrical subjects are particularly clear and well considered. Books of this class exert a positive influence upon the progress of science, and older teachers can hardly fail to regard with a certain envy the advantages in instruction now enjoyed by younger men beginning a scientific career.

The Austrian Commission for the exploration of the eastern Mediterranean has lately published a first series of reports in the fifty-ninth volume of the memoirs of the Vienna Academy. It contains a chapter on physical investigations by Luksch and Wolf, and on chemical studies by Naterer; both being based on observations made on the ship *Pola*, whose outfit is described by Capt. Mörth. There are numerous charts illustrating the depth of the sea, its vertical and horizontal distribution of temperature and of salinity. There is a decrease of salinity near certain coasts, as in northwestern Greece, which is explained by the occurrence of submarine springs, and a general increase of salinity up to densities of 3.90 under dry winds in the southeast, and even to 3.95 on the bottom off the African coast of Barca.

A handy contribution to the Columbian literature of the day is Mr. G. G. Hubbard's address before the National Geographic Society on the "Discoverers of America," which appeared in the Society's magazine for April and is now published separately. It is a rapid review of the cosmographic views of the ancients and of the more important voyages of the Columbian period together with those which immediately preceded it, and closes with a brief account of the principal maps and charts of that time. Reduced facsimile reproductions of five of these are given, the most interesting being an admirable copy in color of the rare map of the pilot Juan de la Cosa, dated 1500, and representing Columbus as St. Christopher bearing the Christ-child. It is more than doubtful whether this man accompanied Vespucius on his first voyage, as Mr. Hubbard asserts, while it should be remembered that the sole authority for this first voyage of 1497 is Vespucius himself.

An exceptionally valuable collection of mountain photographs, by Vittorio Sella of Italy, is now on free exhibition by the Appalachian Mountain Club in the gallery of the Boston Art Club. Sella's high mountain views rival those taken by the lamented Donkin, and embrace the Caucasus as well as the Alps. The collection, running around the sides of two large rooms, consists almost entirely of views from the loftier mountain slopes and summits—not views *of* mountains so much as views *from* mountains. They are remarkable in execution as well as in choice of subject. The panoramas are exceptionally good in matching outline and tint. Details of mountain topography are illustrated in great variety. A general overlooking view of the Unter-Aar glacier—the one on whose medial moraine Agassiz carried on his famous observations fifty years ago—includes among its minor features several examples of the advance of avalanches a third way across the glacier from the steep slope whence they descended. One of the Matterhorn views includes the Zmutt Glacier, peculiar in the great quantity of morainic covering, from which it takes its name. Two views in the region of Monte Rosa are remarkable for their cloud effects; one showing the gathering of a storm, the other a sunrise scene of great beauty. A large panorama in the Caucasus exhibits the lower valleys filled to a certain height with clouds—an atmospheric "fjording" of the mountains to perfection. Lovers of mountains should not fail to see the collection if they are near enough to reach it. As the permanent property of the Appalachian Club, it may hereafter be exhibited in other cities.

—Vol. xvii. of 'Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia,' for 1892, is naturally tinctured by the Columbian anniversary, and has long articles both on the discoverer himself and on the Chicago Exposition. The disasters of the year have their customary diary, the railroad accidents alone being summarized. The "cyclone refuge" pictured under Patents suggests another summary worth making in this catastrophic period. The list of American cities remarkable for their growth is continued in the present volume. The survey of Literature, American and foreign, is, as heretofore, little more than a barren catalogue without discrimination. The doings of Congress, the President's message, and the text of the Geary Law against the Chinese are matters convenient for record and reference. The account of the Hawaiian revolution is perhaps pardonably unhistorical. The slovenly practice is still kept up of omitting from the collected obituaries cross-references to such persons as have been honored with articles in the general alphabet—such as Curtis, Tennyson, Whitman, and Whittier. The notice of Whittier is a model of inept compilation for a cyclopædia, neither giving a compact and comprehensive sketch of the events of his life and the development of his genius, nor omitting profuse citations from his verse. The notice of Curtis is marred by partisanship which is capable of such insinuations and misstatements as the following:

"After working [in the Republican National Convention of 1884] earnestly against the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and *retaining his seat to the last with no hint of his intention*, he returned to New York and bolted the nomination, and worked against the Republican party. In 1888 he again supported Mr. Cleveland, but *his interest in politics steadily declined*."

Useful as this publication is, it deserves far better editing, and lacks the authority of works of the same class published abroad.

—The publication of another French diary is imminent. This time it is the hitherto carefully reserved journal of Eugène Delacroix which is to appear, and there seem to be some reasons for thinking that the book may deserve a welcome. Heine's remark about women writers may easily be varied so as to apply closely to most authors of diaries: they always seem to have one eye on the page on which they write, and the other on the printed page of the future. This is not true of Delacroix. His journal is an honestly private one, written at odd times, carelessly, without order or plan, in which its author set down for his own use and amusement a record of whatever he happened to be thinking and doing. It covers more than forty years of the artist's life. At the death of Delacroix in 1863, the diary passed into the hands of his most fervent disciple, M. Pierre Andrieu, who has always refused to permit its publication. Last year M. Andrieu died, leaving a family which does not share his prejudices, and which has sent the journal to be printed by MM. Flon, Nourrit & Cie. An introduction to the volume will be supplied by M. Paul Flat.

—The *Figaro* of May 6, in its literary supplement, gives by way of *primeur* a couple of columns of fragments of this record of Delacroix's life. It appears to us that a reader who was pressed for time might pass dry-footed over the paragraphs of metaphysical and religious reflection without too great remorse, nor should we urge upon such a one undue delay over the notes upon art. But any reader will miss something who skips the personal parts. It is not, perhaps, anything very great that he will lose, yet it is often something that gives a fresh glimpse of a familiar figure, or sheds some new light on it. Delacroix tells, for in-

stance, of a dinner at Bixio's, where he met Lamartine, Mérimée, Scribe, Meyerbeer, and others, and where all through the evening Mérimée kept pressing Lamartine about the poetry of Pushkin, which Lamartine pretended to have read, although he knew not a word of Russian and the poems had never been translated. He notes, too, Lamartine's loud, unsympathetic voice. He tells, again, of a long evening spent with Chopin, when they talked of Mme. Sand, "de cette bizarre destinée, de ce composé de qualités et de vices." This was apropos of her Memoirs. Chopin said it would be impossible for her to write them. "She has forgotten all that; she has flashes of feeling, and she forgets at once." Delacroix told him that he foresaw for her an unhappy old age. Chopin thought otherwise: "La conscience ne lui reproche rien de ce que lui reprochent ses amis." The death of Maurice might touch her deeply, or his turning out badly; nothing else would. Such trivial records used to be thought unworthy of the Muse of History in the days when the Muse of History still survived; in our time they are looked upon with more indulgence.

—A signal proof of the progress of the movement for the higher education of women in Oxford is given by the proposals just made by the Hebdomadal Council. The Council, which alone can initiate legislation, is popularly supposed to be the stronghold of conservatism in a conservative university, and it is therefore the more gratifying to find it willing to draft statutes which, if they win acceptance, may prove to mark a great step towards the formal recognition of women students as part of the academic community. The most important innovation appears to be the official sanction given to the "Association for Promoting the Education of Women," by the fact that a member of the Hebdomadal Council will henceforward sit *ex officio* on its Committee. This Association is the central organization formed from and representative of the three residence halls, and a body of so-called "home students" analogous to the non-collegiate undergraduates of the University, and especially notable because to its ranks belong a growing number of English women. The students in Oxford are registered by this Association, and receive their education under its auspices, and to such a certain favor will be extended. In their cases "the name of the hall or body in Oxford to which a candidate belongs" shall be appended to the name of the student in the examiners' lists, a privilege apparently not to be offered to the women who come from a distance to be examined by the University. Thus the residence of women students in Oxford—an all-important qualification for a degree in the case of men—will come for the first time within the official cognizance of the university. All the final honor examinations are to be thrown open to women—those to which the new statute applies being theology, Oriental studies, and music; and the names of the successful candidates are to be published in the official calendar. If the statutes pass through the various stages of university legislature, the friends of women's education may well congratulate themselves. The concessions, if not so striking as those recently granted by the Scotch universities, may well be counted among the achievements of the year.

—The Dante exhibition, held April 10–19, at University Hall, Gordon Square, was not the first, but was certainly the most successful, effort of the kind that has been made in London. The circumstance that 1,200 people came to it and paid a small admission fee speaks volumes for the reviving interest in literature which is so marked a symptom of the times in England. This revival of Dante studies goes hand in hand with the movement for popular instruction in the rudiments of Greek, and is simultaneous with a renewed interest in the study of Goethe. Leading features in the exhibition were casts from Greek gems and reproductions of Italian and other pictures bearing upon topics in Dante's writings. The recent special study of early mediæval universities made it possible to select from the books generally read in the Italian universities in Dante's time the text-books probably used by the poet in his elementary studies. These were grouped under the *Trivium* and the *Quadrivium*. After the books of the seven arts came those of the three philosophies, physics and metaphysics, ethics, and theology. To these books were added various diagrams and charts bearing upon contemporary history; and finally the subject of astronomy, so baffling to the unassisted reader of Dante, was most effectively dealt with. The Ptolemaic system cannot be made instantly apprehensible, but the Warden of University Hall is doubtless right in saying that it is a mistake to suppose that the difficulty experienced in understanding Dante's astronomy arises from the errors of his system. The diagrams and models which he exhibited certainly suggest that the second and third books of the 'Convito' and the fourth canto of the 'Purgatory' are not beyond the comprehension of a fairly determined average mind. There were interesting early editions, and commentaries of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Botticelli's, Stradano's, and Blake's illustrations were also exhibited, together with pictures by Rossetti and Sir Frederick Leighton, and copies after Watts and Burne-Jones. There were, besides, portfolios of sketches and photographs reproducing the poet's haunts in Italy.

GEN. W. F. SMITH'S REPLY TO BUTLER'S BOOK.

From Chattanooga to Petersburg under Generals Grant and Butler: A Contribution to the History of the War, and a Personal Vindication. By William Farrar Smith, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A., and late Major-General of Volunteers. With maps and plans. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo, pp. viii, 201.

EVERYBODY who read 'Butler's Book' knows that whatever spiciness it had was mainly due to its personalities. Its substance was made up of a series of attacks upon the reputation of many of the most prominent men of the war period in civil and in military life. The aspersions were sometimes direct and sometimes indirect. The weapons were sometimes insinuation, but more often open vilification. The attack failed because it was so scattering. As everybody was assaulted, nobody was hurt. Lampooning, however, is irritating to the victim, though the real damage may be small, and it was inevitable that some of those who had been misrepresented should expose their assailant.

Gen. W. F. Smith was one of those of whom Butler wrote with a pen dipped in gall. He could have ignored the "nice derangement of epitaphs" which rivalled Mrs. Malaprop's, but he was charged with falsifying the military history of the country. This gave him the occasion to write not merely a reply to Gen. Butler, but a personal account of his part in some most interesting episodes in the war of the great rebellion. The official publication of the records has only now reached the campaigns of 1864, and they were essential to Gen. Smith's vindication. In spite, therefore, of his most earnest wish to put his reply before the public promptly, he was delayed so that Butler's sudden death happened after this volume was put in type, but before it was published. In a prefatory note these facts are stated in explanation of the appearance of the book at this time, but there was hardly need of even a word of apology.

Gen. Smith's task was a double one. He had not only to vindicate his personal truthfulness and his military character, but he was forced to explain how it was that Gen. Grant, who had expressed the highest opinion of his military abilities, and had not only urged his promotion, but had indicated him as a fit man for the very highest commands, should have relieved him from duty and sent him to the rear. Not only was this done, but it was done just as an order had been issued, at Grant's request, removing Butler from field duty and assigning Smith as his successor, so that it was a curious and apparently inexplicable reversal of Grant's own purposes and choice of subordinates. If Butler's accusations were well founded, Smith was justly suffering the dramatic fate of Haman. If they were baseless, a curious problem was offered by Grant's sudden summersault in a matter of military discipline and judgment in which he was supposed to be peculiarly clear and peculiarly steady of purpose.

Gen. Smith was thus obliged, if he would make his vindication complete, to offer his explanation of Grant's sudden change from what seemed rooted distrust of Butler as a soldier to such confidence in him as to make him discard the very man he had himself selected for the leadership of the Army of the James in the field. A private letter which Smith had written to Senator Foote of Vermont in the first exasperation of disappointment had been published without his knowledge, and was used by Butler, as well as by others, as proof of a covert enmity to Grant, the discovery of which might be supposed to be a natural cause of his downfall. However strong might have been his inclination to be silent as to his relations to Gen. Grant, he might well feel that no choice was left him, and a frank and open discussion of the circumstances was the only manly course. The manner in which Gen. Smith has carried out this purpose leaves little to criticise. He is dignified and self-respecting in tone and clear in style. If his detractor is put in an unenviable plight, it is by the facts that are calmly arrayed and not by abusive epithets.

As the gist of his controversy with Butler is found in the order of the War Department dated July 7, 1864, by which Butler was relieved of command in the field and Smith substituted in his place, the latter has begun his statement of facts by showing the service he had with General Grant at Chattanooga in the fall and winter of 1863, and its effect upon his relations with the Lieutenant-General. As to the high merit of this service there can be no question. He was the Chief Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland, and to relieve the starvation of the troops cooped up in Chattanooga he planned the successful operation by which a foothold was gained on the south side of the Tennessee at Brown's Ferry. The commanding hills west of Lookout Valley were strongly occupied, a pontoon bridge was laid, the whole of Hooker's corps was put over, and the easy route for supplies by way of Bridgeport was

opened. This made possible the subsistence of the army enlarged by the reinforcements which Sherman and Hooker brought to its relief, and prepared for the aggressive movement upon Missionary Ridge which resulted so victoriously. Grant was so deeply impressed by the intellectual grasp of the problem Smith had shown, and by his practical skill and vigor as a soldier in carrying out his plan, that he made him Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and specially requested that he be put first on the list for promotion to the rank of major-general.

Smith was taken East with Grant in the spring of 1864, his promotion was secured, and he was assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps in Butler's Army of the James. Everything points to a purpose on Grant's part that Gen. Smith should command in the field all the troops of Butler's department that should be assembled. This purpose was thwarted by Butler, and on July 1 Grant asked to have Butler transferred to some administrative command at the rear. The correspondence resulted in the order of July 7, above mentioned, but Smith was suffering from illness, and was given a leave of absence for ten days from July 9. Butler went to Grant's quarters at City Point the same day, with the result that the order was never promulgated, and on Smith's return to duty it was he that was relieved and sent to the rear. The ostensible reason seems to have been a mere pretext, and the question bluntly put is, By what influences did Butler make Grant displace the man in whom he had confidence as a commander, and reinstate one in whom, neither then nor at any subsequent period (as events proved), did he recognize the ability to command troops in the field? Grant was known to be inflexible, before that time, in throwing aside subordinates in whom he lost confidence, and in sticking to those whom he believed to be able to serve him well. Here was a new departure, extraordinary and striking. His military habits and instincts were abandoned, and, as Gen. Smith intimates, he had his first experience in listening to political motives urged by a shrewd politician. How he could be led when he abandoned ground on which he was strong, for that where his reputation was the sport of self-seeking tricksters, the country afterwards learned only too well.

The impending Presidential election, the probability that Butler would go into opposition if displaced, and might even be the Democratic candidate, threats to disclose his knowledge of some lapses from Grant's rule of rigid abstemiousness, intimations of other means of affecting the General's popularity and the security of his position at the head of the army, exaggerated pictures of the popular discontent with the campaign and horror at its slaughter —these are the Mephistophelian arguments which Gen. Smith indicates as having been potent with Grant, backed as they would be by Butler's audacious boasts of his personal power for good or ill, of the value of his political friendship and the danger of his enmity. Part of this is conjectural, but there is enough evidence offered to give much probability to this solution of the enigma, though there is still something puzzling in Grant's relations to Butler from this time to the end of his life.

Gen. Butler's military reputation has been the subject of a good deal of debate for which there would have been comparatively little room if proper discrimination were made between the business or administrative duties of a general officer and the leadership of a real soldier in the field. Nobody questioned Butler's smartness and vigor as the military governor of a city or a district. The faults laid to his charge in such employments were the excess of these qualities and the conversion of them into self-willed tyranny and into fortune-making, through his brother, by unlawful use of his military authority. If we ask when Butler actually led troops in battle, we are confronted with a record in which that sort of service is conspicuously absent. In Louisiana he directed the field operations of his little army from New Orleans. On the James his timber observatory two hundred feet high at Bermuda Hundred, and its distant views of the theatre of war, were the standing joke of the army. The movement upon the fortifications of Richmond, at the end of September, 1864, upon which in his 'Book' he relies for proof of his capacity to "give an order in the field," is, to every soldier of experience, a complete illustration of the characteristic in question. There was nothing "in the field" about the order, except its caption. It was drawn up in camp on the south side of the James as an elaborate plan for a movement upon the north side. Its detail of the enemy's forces and positions is clear and apparently full. Its directions as to routes for advancing show study of the map. The effort to anticipate contingencies shows an active intellect. The orders as to equipment and hospital service are minute. The instructions as to conduct when Richmond should be entered were good, but an unnecessary stretch of prevision: "First catch your hare." In short, it was just such a plan as no commanding officer would ever dream of issuing if he expected to be with the fighting head of his own columns, when the inspiration of a true soldier seizes the unexpected opportunity and shapes it to his purpose. It was equally useless as an attempt to provide for the details of future contingencies, for they never happen as expected, and the order would only trammel the corps commanders at the front, to whom should be left large discretion with large responsibility. Its principal interest is as an academic exercise to show how many things the author could think of as likely to occur in such an expedition. The movement had no successful result, and there was apparent precisely that lack of personal and forceful leadership "in the field" which is the prime quality of a real general. That Gen. Butler was himself willing, as he says, to allow his "reputation as a commanding general to stand or fall" with the authorship of that order, is to give away his case.

Butler was professedly answering a criticism upon him which Gen. Smith had made, and which appears to have been contained in a private letter to Grant written at the beginning of July, 1864. In it he had spoken of Butler as being "helpless as a child on the field of battle." It is certainly curious to find so shrewd a disputant as Butler resting his vindication upon such a paper as this order, drawn up far from the "field of battle" for which it was prepared. The War Department had sent Gens. Meigs and Barnard to look into the situation as to Butler, and they reported that Butler was "a man of rare and great ability, but he has not experience and training to enable him to direct and control movements in battle." The form of this statement was not fortunate, because it might naturally be taken to be an objection to him as a volunteer officer. There was no lack of such officers who had shown their capacity "to direct and control movements in battle." Had Birney or Barlow, Terry or Miles, been in command, no such question would have been raised. Gens. Meigs and Barnard knew this so well that it is right to assume that their report referred to Gen. Butler's personal experience and history, and not to the fact that he was a volunteer officer.

Gen. Smith has, in his book, dealt also with some specific assertions of Gen. Butler regarding the facts of the Petersburg campaign or the personal relations of the parties. He shows conclusively that the attacks made upon him by Butler in the 'Book' are contradicted by the evidence of letters of the latter written during the campaign and long after, and by statements made by Butler to common friends. He shows that Butler is grossly inaccurate in historical facts; that he has been careless in using official records, if not wilfully perverting them. He shows that Butler had requested to have him in his command, and gave explicit evidence of his confidence in him as a soldier and a gentleman down to January, 1866, when he called him "a good soldier and an honest and reliable gentleman, with the same faults of temper I myself have." The last chapter of the book is devoted to a detailed comparison with the records of some of Gen. Butler's calumnious assertions. One was that Smith refused to give aid to Gen. Gillmore on the 20th of May, when the official evidence shows both that Gillmore did not need aid and that Butler himself ordered Smith to keep his brigades where they were, and refused to send reinforcements to Gillmore. Another was a charge of lack of promptness in a movement across the James River on June 21, when the record shows that Smith was to have no part in that movement, but was in fact ordered to march in the opposite direction. The crossing of the river by a single brigade is represented by Butler as a movement of two army corps. These things are so absurdly in contradiction with the facts that we prefer to regard them as reckless distortions of memory warped by passion rather than purposed misstatements, for Butler was far too shrewd to ignore the comparison with the record which was sure to come. His whole book is full of marks of the indolence of one to whom careful investigation is distasteful, but whose passionate advocacy carries him away into any assertion which occurs to him as likely to hurt his opponent, and blinds him to his own blunders and inconsistencies.

Gen. Smith has done his work thoroughly, and it reaches further than his own vindication. By his efficient exposure of the methods of 'Butler's Book' and the character of its author, he has done much to vindicate also the numerous distinguished men who were, like him, the targets for Butler's libels. Most of them were dead before the 'Book' appeared, but no candid reader of this little volume can avoid the judgment that there never was a case in which the maxim, *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, more fairly applied. The weakness of the whole structure is shown when one of its chief corner-stones is found to crumble at a touch. Instead of being a monument of greatness and patriotic services, the 'Book' is likely rather to be a standing proof that no self-exposure is so complete as that of the man who imagines that the reckless sophistries of the demagogue haranguing upon a street corner can be made to do duty as pages of permanent history.

TWO BOOKS ON JAPAN.

A Handbook for Travellers in Japan. By B. H. Chamberlain and W. B. Mason. Scribners. Pp. 459.

Things Japanese. By Basil Hall Chamberlain. Yokohama: Kelly & Walsh; London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. Pp. 503.

A VIVID illustration of the changes which have taken place in Japan during the last ten years is given by the difference between the second edition of 'Murray's Handbook to Japan,' dated 1883, and the third, just out. The first railway in Japan was opened in 1872, but it was only a short one, and in 1883 the jinrikisha was still the principal mode of travel; for which reason the guide-book was obliged to follow the highroads. At present there is a railway mileage of over 1,700 miles, covering almost the entire length of the main islands, one road running east and west; and this has compelled the editors entirely to rearrange much of their material. The basis of the new edition is still the admirable 'Handbook of Central and Northern Japan,' by Satow and Hawes, upon which all the other local guide-books are based, but which the growth of the railways had made antiquated as to routes, so that in order to preserve its usefulness it was necessary to give it a thorough overhauling. This task could not have been placed in better hands than those of Prof. Chamberlain and Mr. Mason, late of the Japanese Department of Communications. They have retained all that was valuable and available in the old guide, added much new matter, and brought the book throughout up to date. This improvement is as perceptible in the maps—of which there are no fewer than fifteen—as in the reading matter. There are also illustrations of Buddhist and Shinto temples, in Japanese style and on Japanese paper.

The introductory material has been reduced from 119 to 50 pages, chiefly by the omission of the elaborate treatises on zoölogy and botany, which were hardly in place in a guide-book; while among the new chapters we note an "outline of Japanese history," "celebrated personages," "Christian mission stations," "list of gods and goddesses," "shipment of curios," and "population of the chief cities." According to the last census, there are now among the cities in the empire seventeen with over 50,000 inhabitants and six with over 100,000. Tokyo is put down for 1,389,000, Osaka for 476,000, Kyoto for 279,000. Instead of beginning with Tokyo, the new edition starts with Yokohama, the port where most foreigners enter the country, and which has in a few decades grown up from a village into a city of 122,000 inhabitants. From Yokohama, too, most travellers make their excursions into the interior, as to which all needful instructions are given, including a lucid explanation of the complicated feeing system in inns. Exception may be made to the statement on p. 2 that Yokohama is reached from San Francisco in nineteen days. The *China* makes the trip easily in twelve days, and the average of the steamers is fifteen or sixteen; nineteen days being required only when a steamer goes via Hawaii, which happens once in three months. Apart from this statement, we have noticed only one oversight. In a guide-book dated 1893 one would expect some notice of the earthquake of 1891, which completely altered the summit of Fuji and marred its symmetry. The description here given of the summit is of its former condition. It seems but natural that Fuji, which has had no eruption since 1707, should have waked up to the national craving for a change which has been the fashion lately.

While the great earthquake is ignored in the guide-book, mention of it is made in a postscript to the second edition of Chamberlain's 'Things Japanese,' which may be looked on as an indispensable adjunct to the guide. Indeed, of the innumerable books written on Japan, the tourist will find these two the most useful to carry in his travelling-bag—one of them to show the way, the other to explain important topics in a convenient alphabetical arrangement; 'Things Japanese' being, in brief, a Japanese cyclopædia in one volume. The new edition is a great improvement on the first. Enlarged by a hundred pages, some of the less important matter has been eliminated, and new articles have been added on the following topics: archæology, birthdays, bran-bags, cats, chauvinism, classes of society, cloisonné, dances, embroidery, Empress, "English as she is Japped," fans, fires, foreign employees in Japan, Fuji, funerals, globe-trotters, incense parties, Little Spring, paper, pilgrimages, pipes, polo, population, salutations, story-tellers, tattooing, treaties and treaty revision, vegetable wax.

The information contained in these and the other articles is not only authoritative, but the most recent available, and what makes it more valuable still is that most articles have an appendix containing a list of books to be consulted by those who wish to make special studies. It is interesting to see, under the head of "Books on Japan," what Prof. Chamberlain considers the ten most useful books. They are Rein's 'Japan,' Griffis's 'Mikado's Empire,' Miss Bacon's 'Japanese Girls and Women,' Hildreth's 'Japan as It Was and Is,' the Transactions of the Asiatic Society, Black's 'Young Japan,' Alcock's 'Capital of the Tycoon,' Anderson's 'Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of Japanese and Chinese Paintings in the British Museum,' Mitford's 'Tales of Old Japan,' and Miss Bird's 'Unbeaten Tracks,' which, he thinks, remains the best English book of Japanese travel. But the liveliest and best of all popular books on Japan is in German, Netto's 'Papierschmetterlinge,' while of Pierre Loti's books "the opinion of the resident French population seems to be that they are superficial and inaccurate." Mr. Chamberlain concludes that "*the* book of Japanese travel, the companion work to Huc's ever-delightful 'Empire Chinois,' yet remains to be written." Coming from such an authority, this statement will prove a comfort to the innumerable tourists who invariably have literary designs on the Flowery Kingdom, and will sugar-coat the bitter pill contained in the discouraging statement that if in 1859 Léon Pagès made a list of 715 books on Japan, "there must be seventy times seven hundred now."

Of the articles added to the new edition, that on "chauvinism" is one of the most suggestive, inasmuch as it gives a vivid idea of the latest national mood, the sentiment of "Japan for the Japanese," which has taken the place of the indiscriminate aping of American and European ways. Respect for national costume and games has returned, and young Japan is determined not only to hold its own, but to be leader of Asia in modern warfare, to engross the trade of the Pacific, to form colonies in America, and to reform and revolutionize European painting, philosophy, and Christianity. The latter they must consider the easiest of these tasks, for, as Mr. Chamberlain remarks in his preface, they know well enough "that our Christian and humanitarian professions are really nothing but bunkum. The history of India, of Egypt, of Turkey, is no secret to them. More familiar still is the sweet reasonableness of California's treatment of the Chinese." Perhaps to help correct the tendency towards excessive chauvinism, Mr. Chamberlain pleads the cause of the foreign employee in Japan in a special article, wherein he enjoins writers not to forget, in their raptures over Japanese progress, the valuable work done by foreign experts employed by the Government. In the new article on fans, the shocking information is contained that one sees such abominable instances of foreign influence as fans decorated on one side with a lager-beer bottle, and on the other with a railway time-table. Very amusing is the article on "English as she is Japped," wherein are quoted such signs as these: "Milliner and Ladies' Outfatter," "The Improved Milk," "Carver and Gilder for Sale," "A Grog Shop, a Pot House" (over an excellent restaurant), etc.

It should be added that the printing, binding, and tasteful cover of this work are a credit to Japanese bookmaking, and capable of teaching a lesson to our own publishers, especially as to the way in which the volume opens at any place and stays open. To sum up: Mr. Chamberlain gives us a list of the ten most useful books on Japan because ten is the Japanese dozen. To make an American dozen of it we should add his own two books here reviewed.

ECONOMIC DEFINITIONS.

An Analysis of the Ideas of Economics. By L. P. Shirres. Longmans, Green & Co. 1893.

NOTHING could be more laudable than the aim of this author, for it cannot be denied that much of the writing upon political economy in recent years has been of a confusing character, and that much of the confusion has been caused by neglect of definition. A serious attempt, therefore, to provide a complete, systematic, and consistent set of economic definitions deserves to be heartily welcomed on all sides. Even if the attempt is unsuccessful, its failure may point the way by which better results can be attained, and make it increasingly difficult for writers incapable of logical analysis to pose as economists. Nor are the methods of this author less commendable than his purposes. He got his first stimulus from Austin, and he has endeavored to follow the principles laid down by Bain in his exposition of induction. As to the value of the example of Macleod and of the contributions of Jevons, which Mr. Shirres gratefully acknowledges, we do not altogether share his opinion; but it can be said with justice that neither of these writers has cause to complain of the statement of his theories. Whatever in them Mr. Shirres has changed, he has in our judgment improved.

Further than this, however, in the direction of praise we cannot go; for we find ourselves quite unable to share the complacency of the author over his "complete and satisfactory solutions" of the difficult problems of economic definition. We have found that these solutions owe their apparent completeness to the omission of refractory elements, and that they are satisfactory only to those who are willing to start with certain untenable assumptions. There is a notable degree of consistency in these definitions, we cheerfully admit; but their precision appears to us to be verbal, and to conceal much fatal ambiguity. It is impossible, within our limits, to examine the author's dialectic in detail, but we may indicate some of its fundamental errors. They arise mainly from the attempt to follow Jevons in excluding labor and the cost of production from all connection with the conception of value.

The definition of value proposed by Mr. Shirres is as follows: "The term 'value' is strictly applicable only to transferable things which possess utility and of which the quantity

is limited; it denotes their estimated relative final utility, and it is measured by their price or purchasing power." Elsewhere it is declared that value is identical with final utility, and that utility and value are qualities of things. The term "transferable" has reference not to the possibility of physical change of position, but to that of change of ownership. The quantity of a thing is said to be limited when it is not "present in such quantity as to more than satisfy everybody." In order to narrow the issue, we shall regard transferability as meaning exchangeability, and we shall also assume that utility is necessarily implied in every exchange. For the present purpose, then, we may discard these elements as not in controversy, and we are thus brought to the proposition—Economically valuable things are things which are not present in such quantity as to more than satisfy everybody.

If now we try to make any use of this proposition, the delusive character of the theory of Jevons appears. If value is connected with labor, we can at once derive several fruitful propositions. It becomes evident, for instance, that anything existing in such quantity as to be procurable without labor will have no value If we are content to say that value means purchasing power, then no one will exchange what has cost him labor for what he can obtain without labor. But from Mr. Shirres's definition we can deduce only such corollaries as that if a man has got enough of a thing, he does not want any more of it; that things limited in quantity are valuable, and that valuable things are limited in quantity. The proposition is, in Kantian language, analytical, not synthetic, and whatever plausibility it has is due to the illicit introduction of the idea that it professes to exclude. The psychology of desire is sufficiently agreed upon to justify this assertion. Hindrance to attainment is essential to the conception of desire, and hindrance to attainment means that desire can be satisfied only by exertion or sacrifice. It is futile to attempt to disregard this element. *Tamen usque recurret.* If we recognize it, our difficulties immediately disappear. Then we discern that things are valuable when they cannot be attained without labor or sacrifice, and that the expression "limited in quantity" is but a way of stating this relation. Things are limited in quantity when we have to work to get them; or—supplying what was omitted for brevity—when such things are also useful and exchangeable, they are valuable in the economic sense.

The introduction of the term "final" or "marginal" does not help the case of Mr. Shirres. Jevons says that final utility is the degree of utility of the last addition to the existing stock of a thing. Mr. Shirres prefers to say that it is the utility of the last increment consumed. It is true that he declares that value is a quality of things, and not a relation; but if this were the fact, it is not apparent how the satisfaction of human desire could extinguish it, and this statement must be rejected as inconsistent. Value, in the sense of final utility, is a purely psychological conception, and means strength of desire. As satiety approaches, value, or intensity of desire, decreases. When satiety is attained, desire and value are extinguished. It may be conceded that when a man has eaten all the sausages he can contain, all the sausages in the world have no value in his eyes, but we contend that more than this must be known before we can practically determine the value of sausages. Economic science is not purely psychological; it must take into account the nature of things as well as that of men. That this is true we consider to be proved by the admissions of those who maintain the theory under criticism.

Thus, Mr. Shirres maintains that

> "Economics is a *quantitive* science—that is, it deals with pleasures and pains capable of quantitive measurement. . . . Men are compelled to measure the pleasures and pains due to wealth and labor. If a man gives six shillings a pound for one commodity and two shillings a pound for another, . . . the last portion of the former yields him three times as much pleasure as the corresponding portion of the latter. We cannot tell the absolute pleasure he gets from either, but it is sufficient for our purpose to know that, be he rich or be he poor, he obtains three times as much from the one as from the other."

Again, he observes that, if a man buys one thing rather than another, "we have absolutely no other criterion of the comparative utility of the things, and of his desire for them, than his action in purchasing one rather than the other." It is certainly indisputable that we have no calculus of pleasures in the subjective sense, and it seems then, after all, that we know, and can know, absolutely nothing concerning final utility except what is revealed to us in the phenomena of price. If price varies, we may infer that final utility varies, but we can never know that final utility varies unless we know that price varies.

Now, upon familiar principles of induction, it is evident that the *causes* of price and its variations are to be sought elsewhere than in propositions concerning final utility that are deducible only from our knowledge of prices. We repeat that we cheerfully concede the truth of the proposition that a man pays more for one thing than another because he desires it more—which is the kernel of Jevons's theory—but we insist that since we know nothing of the intensity of desire except as measured by things, the cause (in the scientific sense) of value is to be sought in the study of things. We cannot measure desires except by things; but we cannot measure things by desires, and we can measure things by other standards than desires.

In order to complete our criticism we should notice some fallacies of composition and division that are involved in the final-utility theory, but our limits forbid, and we must here dismiss Mr. Shirres's unsuccessful, but praiseworthy and instructive, attempt to extract sunbeams from that cucumber.

John Inglis, Lord Justice-General of Scotland. A Memoir. By James Crabb Watt, Advocate. Edinburgh: William Green & Sons. 1893.

THIS book is dedicated to the lawyers of Scotland, and it is natural to suppose that its interest is for them alone. But as we turn its pages we find that Mr. Watt has taken a view of his subject so broad as much to enlarge the circle of his readers. Perhaps we should assume that no Scotsman thinks anything that pertains to his land unworthy of his attention, and those who are at all acquainted with its internal history since the Reformation will be edified by the intelligent treatment which many details here receive. The book, in fact, deserves the apparently obsolescent title 'The Life and Times of,' etc., for the personality of its subject would be but faint and shadowy without its historical background. But for several reasons we think that such members of the legal profession in America as have leisure and disposition to undertake studies having no direct practical bearing upon their work, will not regret the time spent in perusing this memoir.

In spite of the fact that the Scotch are an English-speaking people, receiving their laws from the British Parliament, and that their court of last appeal is the House of Lords, of which it may happen that no Scottish lawyer is a member, their jurisprudence is essentially Continental. During the greater part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries those who were preparing for the Scottish bar repaired to the universities of Paris, or Bruges, or Leyden for instruction not only in philosophy but also in the elements of the civil and the canon law. As many as seven or eight years were frequently employed in this liberal education, followed by attendance at court for a year or more before admission to advocateship. It was not till after the Union that any faculty of law existed in Scotland, nor was the instruction given by it of much value for more than a hundred years thereafter. Lectures on the civil law were given in Latin until the middle of the last century, and it was not until the second quarter of this one that examinations ceased to be conducted in that tongue. Trial by jury in civil cases was introduced some years after the birth of Inglis, and its footing was for a long time precarious. It is still viewed with some disfavor by the Scottish bar.

Prior to 1850 oral argument was practically not in use in the courts of Scotland, except in the most important trials. Almost all litigation was conducted by written pleadings. These "minutes of debate" gave great opportunity for the display of recondite lore, and their suppression caused a great change in the habits of lawyers. From that date, it may be said, the "corpus juris" ceased to be regularly quoted as an authority. While these written pleadings promoted erudition, they fostered prolixity and irrelevancy, and it was found impossible to dispose of business in accordance with modern requirements without employing a more expeditious system. Inglis had been trained to this art, and he was a master of it; but he, with Moncreiff—who was equally accomplished—procured the statute that extinguished it; and although there are men living who remember it, it is practically as dead as the scholastic dialectic. Yet it is impossible to look upon the array of these tomes on the shelves of the "Law Room"—the catacombs of the law—representing the toil of three centuries of Scottish advocates, without a certain regret, and Moncreiff himself declared that the abolition of written pleadings was the termination of the classical school of Scottish jurisprudence.

We have indicated some of the changes that took place during Inglis's legal career, but it is not our intention to attempt to enumerate them all. For more than thirty years he was the greatest figure on the Scottish bench, and may be said to have directed the course of legal evolution during the Victorian era, with so much wisdom as to suggest the comparison of his career with that of John Marshall. He witnessed a nearly complete transformation of legal procedure, and mainly upon the lines marked out by himself. As a lawyer his fame is excelled, if at all, only by that of Stair. Although he was a Conservative in politics, and a typical Presbyterian of the Scottish school, he was always active as a reformer, and he opposed no changes out of mere bigotry.

It is a different world from ours, as we have said, of which this memoir gives us a glimpse, but it suggests some instructive comparisons, and no one can follow the career of this great judge without feeling its elevating influence.

He made his way at the bar by his ability and integrity. He was of an honorable lineage, which of course aided his progress, but his early promotion to office was entirely justified by his professional attainments, and his many years of judicial preëminence were as satisfactory to the bar as to himself. He was not a genial man, but he was sober without being morose. He scarcely participated in social life, and we venture to express the unpopular opinion that abstention from these pleasures, or participation to a very limited extent, is imperative for most judges of the highest courts. To spend five or six hours at a dinner party two or three times a week is not an ideal practice for men with calendars far in arrear, and with demands on their scholarship that can be honorably satisfied only by the devotion of all their time not reserved for the preservation of health. This may, we fear, be regarded as a counsel of perfection, but the pure fame of John Inglis is attainable only by those willing

"To scorn delights, and live laborious days."

Into the particulars of Inglis's life we need not enter. They are detailed with good taste and judgment by Mr. Watt, although his tone is, in our view, unwisely laudatory. For the most part, the skilful biographer allows the achievements of his hero to speak for themselves. But as Inglis had destroyed all his letters and personal papers before his death, Mr. Watt is pardonable for frequent resort to generalities. We have to thank him for much information, not only as to legal antiquities, but also as to the kirks and universities of Scotland, in whose affairs Inglis took an active and intelligent interest. He was several times Lord Rector and Chancellor, defeating Gladstone on two occasions. His speeches as given in the appendix to this volume are not of the highest order of oratory, but are scholarly and impressive. One specimen of his pleading before a jury, in the celebrated trial of Madeleine Smith for the murder of her lover, is a model of what such speeches should be. Altogether this biography is of sterling merit, and young lawyers especially may be recommended to take its lessons to heart.

Round London. By Montagu Williams, Q. C. Macmillan & Co. 1892.

As cities increase in area, it becomes more and more difficult for one half of the inhabitants to know how the other half lives. A man may live all his life in New York and know practically nothing of the city outside of Broadway and two or three of the up-town avenues, and it is still easier for the Londoner to ignore vast regions of the modern Babylon which are not in the direct line of his business or pleasure. And along with this ignorance of localities goes a corresponding ignorance of the manners and customs of the inhabitants and of their peculiar methods of carrying on the struggle for existence. In order to ascertain the true local color of many parts of London, one must either make a great number of studies on the spot, like Mr. Besant, or sit for years on the magistrate's bench, like Mr. Williams. A conscientious magistrate, such as he was, is not satisfied with a rapid disposition of the cases that come before him, but makes investigations on his own account, and finds that an accurate knowledge of his district and of the characteristics of its people is essential to a proper administration of justice. In this volume Mr. Williams gives an interesting account of his magisterial experiences both in the East and West Ends of London, and incidentally throws light on many of the social problems that vex the dwellers in all great cities. His chapters on life in the West End deal largely with money-lenders and their victims, with gamblers, with the constantly recurring development of the young betting man into the embezzler, and with other matters which concern mainly the moneyed classes. He describes the familiar struggle of the newly rich for social recognition very much as others have done, but we note as a novelty the suggestion that the ranks of the Liberal Unionists have been largely filled by gentlemen with social aspirations, who hoped that their change of political faith would make them *personæ gratæ* at the houses of the Conservative leaders.

But it was in the East End of London that his best work was done, the work that earned him the title of "the poor man's magistrate"; and it is in describing the hard conditions that attach to life in that district, and the peculiar trials and temptations of the poor, that he appears at his best. On the whole, the picture he gives us of life in the slums is not quite so saddening as some others have been, mainly, perhaps, because he makes the most of such humorous elements as are to be found in that slough of despond. But, on the other hand, he bitterly condemns the statement, which has been carelessly made in several quarters, that the poverty and misery have been exaggerated; and he is convinced that the falsity of this charge would become apparent to any one who should take the trouble to stroll through Bethnal Green and Shoreditch. What is undoubtedly true, and comforting as far as it goes, is, that there has been a very considerable improvement in some of these localities during the past ten years. Among other signs of this tendency Mr. Williams refers to a prosperous public house which, by the strict enforcement of certain simple rules, has become a decent and respectable place of entertainment, and actually exercises a good influence on its patrons. The rules are given here in the hope that they may be generally adopted by the saloon-keepers of New York:

(1.) No smoking on the premises is permitted.

(2.) No loud talking or obscene language is tolerated.

(3.) No customer is supplied with more than one drink until he has been off the premises for half an hour, at the end of which period only one more drink is supplied.

(4.) No refreshment is served to any one who appears to be under the influence of drink; and if one of a company of friends is in this state, none of them will be served.

Animal Coloration: An Account of the Principal Facts and Theories Relating to the Colors and Markings of Animals. By Frank E. Beddard, M.A. Oxon., F.R.S.E., etc. Macmillan & Co. 1892. 8vo, pp. viii, 379. Illustrated.

Most of the recent works on the coloration of animals are the efforts of advocates of natural selection more or less completely possessed by the idea that whatever in its structure is useful or beneficial to the individual or the species is a result of selection, and, further, that the thing is explained by discovery of such use or benefit. From sources of this character other than a one-sided view is not to be expected; their examples are carefully chosen (the few that meet their wishes) from among myriads of unsuitable ones, and their arguments all lead to what, in their minds, is the one inevitable conclusion. Naturally their lenses induce an appreciable amount of distortion in observations and deductions.

Desire to obviate this one-sidedness accounts in great part for the publication of the present book. Prof. Beddard evidently knows the matter as well as any of those who have written upon it in such lines, but he does not agree with their treatment of the premises and cannot accept their opinions without serious modification. He has brought together the familiar instances, interpretations, and pleadings, indicated their strongest features as well as their imperfections, and adduced different views, lines of thought, and determinations. He has submitted the so-called facts to actual experiment whenever possible, and has thereby occasioned some trimming among the original sponsors, with an occasional exhibit of uneven temper. Fortunately, the author has been able to follow his way in the pursuit of truth serenely and in comparative impartiality, producing a most readable and important essay toward the elucidation of the subject.

Coloration, its definitions and kinds, variation from environment or otherwise, adaptability, protective coloring, mimicry, sexual colors, dimorphism, etc., are the topics under consideration. Proved selection only is accepted. The attitude in respect to all the phenomena is most inquisitive; it may be illustrated by the discussion of one of the strongest cases cited in support of the theory of protective or aggressive mimicry, that of the fly *Volucella bombylans*, which closely resembles the humble-bees in the nests of which its young are parasitic. A beautifully colored plate sets forth the great likeness; the text states the habits with the supposed benefits of the resemblance, suggests that a necessary preliminary to theories of color perception should be determination of the powers of vision, questions whether close resemblance deceives bees so quick to detect intruders of their own species and exact resemblance, asks whether the flies enter the nest by a fortunate raid or really deceive the bees—if the young fly may not crawl in from an egg laid near the entrance—points out numerous other parasites without the likeness, shows that other volucellæ, in much less kindred forms, and apparently no more liable to forfeit life for presumption, possess a similar habit of breeding, and mentions that if the same unintelligible liking for keeping pets among other hymenoptera obtains among the bees and wasps, it might give the series of facts an entirely different meaning, one not quite in accord with the theory of mimicry. The credulity that smothers hope of scientific advancement is not here in evidence. The case of the fly is immediately preceded by an equally remarkable one, discovered by Semper, that of a species of worm, *Myxicola*, found among the polyps of a coral, *Cladocora cæspitosa*, which it mimics so nearly as to be distinguishable most readily by its quickness in retraction. This was perfect support for the theory of protective mimicry until the worm, always resembling the polyp, was found to be common amid all sorts and colors of surroundings; then it was decided that mimicry was out of the question and that the resemblance was simply and wholly accidental.

Mr. Beddard's work is well done, and there is a good deal of it. When he revises, he will no doubt change this, from page 276: "Birds which build their nests in exposed situations appear to be almost always dull-colored; on the other hand, the females of those species which build in holes, or construct elaborate nests that completely conceal them, are gene-

rally as brightly colored in one sex as in the other."

Petronii Cena Trimalchionis, mit deutscher Uebersetzung und erklärenden Anmerkungen, von Ludwig Friedlaender, Professor in Königsberg. Leipzig: Hirzel.

THE work which has come down to us under the name of Petronius is one of singular interest to the student of literature as well as to the philologist. The author was a "realist" eighteen centuries before the time of Zola and Maupassant, and in power and artistic skill is little, if at all, inferior to them. Moreover, the book is a perfect mine of information as to the manners and customs and the language of the people of the smaller Italian cities under the Empire. But, though interesting in so many ways, Petronius has waited long for a competent annotator. Until recently there was no edition of any portion of the 'Satiricon' with good explanatory notes. At last, however, we have an edition of the "Cena Trimalchionis"—the most entertaining and valuable part of the work—from the hand of Prof. Ludwig Friedlaender, the well-known author of the 'Sittengeschichte Roms.'

He has prefixed to the text a very learned and elaborate introduction of some sixty-five pages. This begins with a literary and historical study of the "Cena," in which Prof. Friedlaender states his own views upon many of the questions which perplex the student of Petronius. Like most modern scholars, he is inclined to identify the author of the 'Satiricon' with the Gaius Petronius whose death is described by Tacitus. He holds with Mommsen that the scene of the "Cena" is laid in Cumæ, and argues very ingeniously in favor of this theory; but, as he himself acknowledges (p. 8), if the reading *Cumis* in c. 48 is sound, Mommsen's view is untenable, and it seems easier to find another solution of the difficulty than to alter the text. The time in which the adventures of Encolpius are supposed to have taken place is, according to Friedlaender, the latter part of the reign of Claudius or the beginning of that of Nero. This view is supported by many weighty arguments, and appears on the whole preferable to that of Mommsen, who assigns the events of the story to the time of Augustus. The second part of the introduction is very curious, being a letter of Leibnitz to the Princess Louise von Hohenzollern, describing a representation of the "Banquet of Trimalchio" which took place in 1702 at the court of Hanover. The rest of the introduction is devoted to an admirable study of life in the smaller Italian cities in the first century A. D. The editor's previous labors peculiarly fitted him for this task, and he has executed it in a masterly manner. Next in order comes the text of the "Cena," which is substantially that of Buecheler's third edition. It is accompanied by a German translation, which is both faithful and idiomatic. The explanatory notes occupy the remainder of the book.

Petronius is an author who is extremely difficult to annotate. There is so much in him that is obscure that the editor is constantly tempted to be diffuse; and on the other hand there is great danger that, in striving to be brief, one may overlook some real difficulty. Prof. Friedlaender has sometimes erred in the latter direction; for example, he passes over without comment the famous "matavitatau" in c. 62, in which Robinson Ellis now sees a cabalistic oath or formula. But on the whole his comments are very satisfactory. They are clear and concise, and display a vast range of learning. While one may not agree with the editor on all points, he is sure to derive instruction and profit from the book, which is one to be heartily commended to all students of Roman life and literature.

Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: Sein Leben und seine Werke. Von August Reissmann. Leipzig: List & Francke; New York: Westermann.

THE appearance of a third edition of Reissmann's biography of Mendelssohn might perhaps be taken as an indication that the pendulum is beginning to swing the other way again. It is now universally conceded that in his own day this composer was as greatly overrated as was Meyerbeer. Indeed, it was the excessive vogue of these Semitic musicians, as compared with the Teutonic masters, that caused Wagner to hurl his pamphlets on 'Judaism in Music' and 'On Conducting' at his contemporaries. He was indignant not only at seeing Meyerbeer idolized while he himself was abused, but at seeing Bach and Beethoven pushed aside for Mendelssohn, or interpreted only in the latter's manner. It was owing partly to this attack, partly to the inherent weakness of much of Mendelssohn's work, that his popularity has been gradually on the wane for two decades. Instead of being the most favored of all composers on the programmes of orchestral concerts and piano recitals, he is now conspicuously neglected—too much so, in truth, for, as Wagner (who was a much more just and discriminating judge than most musicians are aware) pointed out, Mendelssohn had "a specific musical endowment equalled by few other musicians before him," and some of his overtures and pianoforte works are of permanent worth. The great pianist of the day, Mr. Paderewski, has expressed his admiration for Mendelssohn, and has succeeded in revealing his genius anew to a surprised world, and there are other signs that, as we have hinted, the pendulum is recovering from its extreme oscillation, and that in the future Mendelssohn will be rated as one of the true musical geniuses, though not one of the first rank.

August Reissmann is what the Germans call a *Vielschreiber*, which may be freely translated as a compiler of many books. His literary method is artificial, his style diffuse, and his judgment often erratic. In this case, however, he had a sympathetic subject; and that his treatment of it has given satisfaction is shown by the fact that a third edition has been called for in a country where few books ever reach the success of a second. Free use is made of letters, which are of all documents the most welcome and valuable to biographers; and Mendelssohn was a great letter-writer. There is an excellent portrait and a picture of the Mendelssohn monument in Leipzig, but no index, and a table of contents of only ten lines for 345 pages. When will Germans learn that a book without an index is only half a book?

Commentaries on the History of England from the Earliest Times to 1688. By Montagu Burrows, Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford; Captain R.N., F.S.A., etc.; "Officier de l'Instruction Publique, France." London: William Blackwood & Sons.

IT will be observed that Prof. Burrows is a Captain in the Royal Navy as well as one of the professors of modern history at Oxford. Freeman called him "the learned Commander and gallant Professor." But he has now spent a life in the study of English history, and he is able to produce a running commentary on it which shows thorough familiarity with the subject, contains many useful remarks, is easy reading, and, considering that the Professor is an admirer of George III. and a devout Anglican, must be pronounced remarkably tolerant and fair.

Perhaps the Anglican bias is the most apparent. It betrays itself, if we mistake not, in the characters given of those two great nursing-mothers of the State Church, Elizabeth and Anne, the Professor's portrait of the first of whom is such as we should have thought it impossible to paint after recent disclosures and criticisms, while his portrait of the second as a woman of statesmanlike judgment is totally new to history. The Professor would evidently like to believe that the series of changes which the Anglican Church underwent during the sixteenth century were the workings of her own spiritual life, having for its organ her ecclesiastical assembly, not imposed on her by political power. The contention is hopeless. Four successive sovereigns, or three sovereigns and a council of regency, arbitrarily enforced their personal will and imprinted their personal character upon as many phases of a long and fluctuating revolution. There is not the slightest reason for believing that the clergy concurred in any of the movements except the reaction under Mary, which they certainly welcomed and against the reversal of which they protested, though their protest was ignored by the Government. Perhaps nothing is more incredible than that the spiritual life of the nation, or any large part of it, should have run of itself into the exact mould in which Elizabeth finally cast the State Church, and which was the resultant of her personal ritualism on one hand and her political antagonism to the Papacy on the other.

Prof. Burrows retains enough of the proverbial joviality of his original profession to make him take a very pleasant view of all persons and events. To him not only is almost everything good, but the reverse of almost everything is good also. He applauds Marlborough's war and he applauds the Treaty of Utrecht, the work of Marlborough's enemies, by which the fruits of his victories were thrown away. He glorifies Chatham and he smiles upon the coming of Bute. Optimism must be nearer the truth than pessimism, otherwise the net result of history would not be, as it is, improvement; but optimism is not the truth. As in the physical world there are disorders which our intelligence cannot reconcile with perfect order, so in history there are calamities which are not blessings in disguise.

Historical and Descriptive Account of the Island of Cape Breton, and of its Memorials of the French Régime; with bibliographical, historical, and critical notes. By J. G. Bourinot. Montreal: W. F. Brown & Co. 1892. Illustrated, 4to, pp. 183.

THIS volume is a separate issue of a paper published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1891. In it a brief sketch of the singularly uneventful history of the island of Cape Breton is given, together with some account of its present condition and resources. An appendix contains bibliographical and critical material in which some of the more important original documents illustrative of the early history are presented in full. The work is characterized by painstaking research among all the known sources of information concerning the island, and possesses considerable historical

value. Dr. Bourinot is commendably cautious in dealing with the vexed questions of the voyages of the Norsemen, the landfall of the Cabots, and the problematical early visits of the Basque and Breton fishermen. To the account of the two famous sieges of Louisbourg, with which the general interest in the island begins and ends, he adds little of importance, merely correcting or amplifying in some of the minor details the story as told by Mr. Parkman and other writers.

The most interesting of the closing chapters is that relating to the French Acadians, who, to the number of about 15,000, form a sixth of the population, the greater part of the remainder being of Scotch descent. They are a simple, kindly people, who cling tenaciously to their language, their old faith, and, in many cases, to the primitive attire of their ancestors—to the Norman kirtle, for instance. Though called Acadians, they are not descendants of the expatriated Nova Scotians, who were not permitted by the British Government to remove to Cape Breton, but of the original French colonists and a few immigrants in the latter part of the last century. The name Acadia, which originally included this island, Dr. Bourinot says, is "obviously a Micmac or Souriquois affix, used in connection with other words to describe the natural characteristics of a place or locality (*ākăde*)." In support of this assertion he gives a list of seventeen names with this termination, one of which, Shubenacadie (ground-nut place), is still in use. Several maps, plans, and illustrations add to the interest and value of the volume, but we regret to say that the table of errata which the author was obliged to add might be considerably enlarged.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Aulard, F. A. Science, Patrie, Religion. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Ayres, Anne. Life and Work of William Augustus Muhlenberg. 4th ed. Whittaker.
Baedeker's United States, with an Excursion into Mexico. Leipzig: Karl Baedeker; New York: Scribners. $3.60.
Bethune, J. G. The Third Man. Cassell. 50 cents.
Bickersteth, M. Japan As We Saw It. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.; New York: Scribners. $5.
Black, William. Adventures in Thule. Harpers. 80c.
Catherwood, Mrs. Mary H. Old Kaskaskia. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Columbia's Emblem: Indian Corn. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 40 cents.
Cone, Rev. Orello. The Gospel and its Earliest Interpretations. Putnams. $1.75.
Coppée, François. The Rivals. Harpers. 50 cents.
Dale, Darley. Lottie's Wooing. Cassell. $1.
Dickens, Charles. The Cricket on the Hearth. [Riverside Literature Series.] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 15 cents.
Franay, Gabriel. Le Château des Airelles. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Gautier, Judith. Le Vieux de la Montagne. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Hanus, Prof. P. H. Geometry in the Grammar School: An Essay. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
Harte, Bret. Sally Dows, and Other Stories. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Juglar, Clement. A Brief History of Panics in the United States. Putnams. $1.
Kebble, T. E. The Agricultural Laborer: A Short Summary of his Position. New ed. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Scribners. $1.
Lillie, Arthur. The Influence of Buddhism on Primitive Christianity. London: Sonnenschein: New York: Scribners. $1.
Lowell, D. O. S. Jason's Quest. Boston: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 50 cents.
Macaulay's Essays on Milton and Addison. Boston: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 42 cents.
Matthews, Brander. The Story of a Story, and Other Stories. Harpers. $1.25.
Maycock, W. P. Electric Lighting and Power Distribution. Part II. London: Whittaker; New York: Macmillan. 75 cents.
Meline, J. F. Mary Queen of Scots and her Latest English Historian. New ed. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. $1.50.
Mitchell, Rev. Thomas. Conflict of the Nineteenth Century. Universal Book Co. $2.
Monniot, Mlle. V. Madame Rosély. Cassell. $1.
Morfill, W. R. The Story of Poland. [The Story of the Nations.] Putnams. $1.50.
Morris, W. O'C. Napoleon, Warrior and Ruler. Putnams. $1.50.
Müller, F. M. Theosophy; or, Psychological Religion. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.
Munroe, Kirk. Raftmates: A Story of the Great River. Harpers. $1.25.
Osgood, Mrs. Irene. The Shadow of Desire. Cleveland Publishing Co.
Peddie, Alexander. Recollections of Dr. John Brown. Scribners. $1.50.
Pelham, Prof. H. F. Outlines of Roman History. Putnams. $1.75.
Phillips's Business Directory of New York City. 1893. W. Phillips & Co.
Poems by Two Brothers. Macmillan. $1.50.
Pope, Rev. G. U. The Naladiyar; or, Four Hundred Quatrains in Tamil. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Renton, William. Outlines of English Literature. [University Extension Manuals.] Scribners. $1.
Rowbotham, J. F. The History of Music. New ed. Scribners. $2.50.
Saint-Amand, Imbert de. Women of the Valois Court. Scribners. $1.25.
Southworth, Mrs. E. D. E. N. The Fatal Marriage. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
Spencer, Rev. F. E. Did Moses Write the Pentateuch After All? London: Elliot Stock.
Stillé, C. J. Major-General Anthony Wayne and the Pennsylvania Line in the Continental Army. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.
Stories of New York. Scribners. 50 cents.
Underhill, John. The Poetical Works of John Gay. 2 vols. London: Lawrence & Bullen; New York: Scribners. $3.50.
Wells, Prof. Webster. An Academic Arithmetic. Boston: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.
Wiley, William H. and Sara K. The Yosemite, Alaska, and the Yellowstone. John Wiley & Sons.
Wordsworth, Rev. Charles. Annals of My Life, 1847—1856. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.
Zangwill, I. "Merely Mary Ann." Raphael Tuck & Sons.

AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

BARKER'S PHYSICS.	Advanced course.
REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY.	3 courses.
PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY.	3 courses.
MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY.	3 courses.
WALKER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.	3 courses.
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN'S ASTRONOMY.	2 courses.
BESSEY'S BOTANY.	2 courses.
JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY.	2 courses.
SEDGWICK & WILSON'S BIOLOGY.	

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

The Arctic Problem.

By Prof. ANGELO HEILPRIN,

Leader of the Peary Relief Expedition, President of the Geographical Club of Philadelphia.

Popular Edition, profusely illustrated, cloth, price $1.25; Polychrome Edition, limited to 750 copies, 21 full plates, plain and in tint, bound in half vegetable-vellum, price $3.00.

For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent, postpaid, by the publishers on receipt of the price.

The Contemporary Publishing Co.

628 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.

YALE MIXTURE.

Made by MARBURG BROS.

A Delightful Blend of

St. James Parish, Louisiana Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand, "Pickings."

WANTED.

A man of successful experience in publishing, advertising, and book-binding to take charge of the publication of several high-class journals. A good place for the right man.

In replying, please give references and full details as to experience. Address Box 5164, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation*.

PROOF-REVISING AND INDEXING. —G. E. BIVER, 835 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature.

F. Crosby Co.,

56 West 25th St., New York.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

June Atlantic

Contains, besides other articles, papers by

RODOLFO LANCIANI
New Facts Concerning the Pantheon.

JACOB DOLSON COX
The Hayes Administration.
A wise and judicious article

WILLIAM CRANSTON LAWTON
Womanhood in the Iliad.

AGNES REPPLIER
Ennui.

MARY CATHERINE LEE
An Island Plant.
Concluding a striking story.

JUSTIN WINSOR
The Future of Local Libraries.

With Essays, Poems, etc., by Judge CATON, OLIVE THORNE MILLER D. L. KIEHLE, C. T. COPELAND, and others.

$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

THE
Popular Science Monthly
FOR JUNE.

Irrigation in the Arid States. By CHARLES HOWARD SHINN. (Illustrated.) Describes practical irrigating operations and their results, with the aid of many illustrations.

The Ceremonial Use of Tobacco. By JOHN HAWKINS. An account of the use of tobacco as incense and sacrifice and in the operations of seers and medicine-men.

An Ethnological Study of the Yuruks. By ALCIDE T. M. D'ANDRIA. (Illustrated.) A popular description of a wandering people in Turkey, with pictures showing their features, dress, and dwellings.

Modern Miracles. By Prof. E. P. EVANS. Describes some of the astonishing feats of Arabian and Hindu fakirs

OTHER ARTICLES ON
THE PHENOMENA OF DEATH IN BATTLE; THE REVIVAL OF WITCHCRAFT; ADAPTATIONS OF SEEDS AND FRUITS; WHY GROW OLD? CHILDREN'S QUESTIONS; EAST CENTRAL AFRICAN CUSTOMS; THE BAY OF FUNDY TIDES AND MARSHES; SKETCH OF SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE. (With Portrait.)

50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NEW YORK.

PROF. MARVIN R. VINCENT
Of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, says of **BEECHER'S BIBLE STUDIES:** "He had a rare faculty of stripping a difficult subject of technical and scholastic rubbish. I wish the first two discourses, on 'Inspiration' and 'Reading the Bible,' might be in the hands of every Bible reader. . . . Commend themselves alike to *common* sense and *scholarly* sense." (Cr. 8vo, 438 pp., $1.50.)
FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT,
47 E. 10th St., New York.

CAPITAL WANTED.

The advertiser, an experienced electrician, desires correspondence with a lady or gentleman with capital, with a view to establishing a health sanitarium in one of the healthiest sections of the United States, and where electricity will be employed as the primal healing agent. Party furnishing capital will be amply protected, and if in poor health will be furnished home and treatment free for life. References exchanged and correspondence confidential. Address SANITARIUM, care of P. O. Box 81, Ashland, Ky.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,
812 Broadway, New York.

Book-buyers can save themselves much trouble and save money by sending all orders for both
Foreign and American Books
to our firm, prepared to furnish all Books, wherever published, promptly and at lowest rates.

SUMMER READING.

TAUCHNITZ Edition of British Authors, 2,700 volumes, sewed, at 50c.; good print and paper. Real books, not "printed matter for immediate consumption."
Clean and interesting *German* and *French* Novels in great variety.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,
Importer of Books and Periodicals,
810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

We have just secured a small quantity of James G. Blaine's 'Twenty Years in Congress.' The work is complete in two royal octavo volumes of about 700 pages each, printed from new electrotype plates on superfine book paper, bound in fine English muslin, marbled edges. Published by Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Conn. Original price, $7.50. Our price for the two volumes, $3.50.

Leary's Old Book Store,
No. 9 South Ninth St.,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

S. B. LUYSTER,
79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,
Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),
254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,
Importers of Foreign Books, Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
and
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.
Send for Price-Lists.
WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,
United Charities Building,
4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS. Brentano's new Catalogue of Old and Rare Books, now in press, will be mailed, postpaid, upon request. Attention is called to this very interesting collection.
BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square, New York.

ONE HEAD, EIGHT TALES.—A NOVEL literary experiment. We want some writing, and will pay cash for it. All writers everywhere invited to compete—free to all. Send name and address. MASCOT PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

Nuggets for Bibliophiles
Is the title of a Catalogue of Rare Books, which will be sent you for stamp by WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 22 East 16th St., New York.

UNITARIAN LITERATURE
SENT FREE.
Address Box 462, Concord, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Mutual
INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, January 24, 1893.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1892.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892.		$3,690,250 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1892		1,472,142 48
Total Marine Premiums		$5,162,393 36
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892		$3,759,193 05
Losses paid during the same period	$1,466,178 06	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$738,617 09	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$7,816,455 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,027,000 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,029,345 26
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,336,622 46
Cash in Bank	276,262 99
Amount	$12,485,685 71

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and afte Tuesday, the seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1888 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1892, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,	George Bliss,	Anson W. Hard,
W. H. H. Moore,	John L. Riker,	Isaac Bell,
A. A. Raven,	C. A. Hand,	N. Denton Smith,
Jos. H. Chapman,	John D. Hewlett,	Thomas Maitland,
James Low,	Chas. P. Burdett,	Gustav Amsinck,
William Sturgis,	Henry E. Hawley,	Joseph Agostini,
Benj. H. Field,	C. H. Marshall,	Geo. W. Campbell,
Jas. G. De Forest,	Chas. D. Leverich,	Vernon H. Brown,
Wm. Degroot,	Edw. Floyd-Jones,	C. de Thomsen,
William H. Webb,	George H. Macy,	Leander N. Lovell.
Horace Gray,	Lawr'ce Turnure,	Everett Frazar,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Wald. P. Brown,	Wm. B. Boulton.

J. D. JONES, President,
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice-President.

75c. each—Mechanical Books: 'Steam Engine,' 'Mechanics and Mechanism,' 'Engineering and Mechanical Drawing,' and others. Electrical Books. Mailed. PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NUMBERS, Vols., and sets of the Nation. Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just issued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

"A Conservative is a man who refuses to look at the New Moon out of respect for that ancient institution, the Old One."

This perhaps explains why some people still paint their shingles. Paint is an old moon, still useful on tin roofs, but not for shingles.

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain

Is the new moon, giving a soft rich coloring, permanent and artistic.

Send postage (6c.) for samples on wood, with circulars, sketches, and Color Studies.

SAMUEL CABOT,
71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St Washington, 817 Market Space.

Back Numbers of "The Nation."

In response to frequent inquiries from subscribers:

An incomplete set of THE NATION has little or no market value. Partial sets, bound and unbound, are always obtainable (usually lacking the earliest volumes), and do not command high rates. The bindings generally count for nothing, owing to great diversity of styles. Volume I. has readily brought $10 and upward when complete, bound or unbound, but will bring very little in proportion if a single number is missing. Volumes II. and III. are also scarce, but not so high-priced as the first.

Complete sets, both bound and unbound, have sold for $100, with tolerably quick bidders, and have an increasing value year by year.

Single numbers not more than a year old can usually be supplied by the publishers at 10 cents each. For numbers more than a year old purchasers are referred to Mr. J. W. Christopher, 47 Dey St., Mr. A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, or H. Williams, 195 West Tenth Street, New York.

The publishers no longer undertake to buy or sell numbers or volumes more than a year old, and can only recommend sellers or purchasers to negotiate with a dealer or to advertise in THE NATION.

[Publication was begun July 1, 1865, Vol. I. comprising the last half year. Two volumes per year have since been issued, Vol. LVI. comprising the first half-year of 1893.]

Deer Park and Oakland
ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGHANIES,
3,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER.

Season Opens June 15, 1893.

JUNE 15, 1893.

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies, and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express-train service both east and west, and are therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Electric lights have been introduced throughout the houses and grounds; Turkish and Russian baths and large swimming-pools provided for ladies and gentlemen; suitable grounds for lawn-tennis; bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms are here; fine riding and driving-horses, carriages, mountain wagons, tally-ho coaches, etc., are kept for hire; in short, all the necessary adjuncts for the comfort, health, or pleasure of patrons.

Rates, $60, $75, and $90 a month, according to location.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to GEORGE De SHIELDS, Manager Baltimore and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10, after that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine
OF THE
World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

BURR'S LIBRARY INDEX.

FOR INDEXING SUBJECTS, TO AID THE STUDENT, SCHOLAR, CLERGYMAN, LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, EDITOR, AUTHOR, TEACHER, AND ALL LOVERS OF BOOKS.

All Words and Names are indexed by the first TWO letters, with nearly 400 divisions of the Alphabet, printed in Thumbholes cut in the edges of the leaves,
Opened instantly at any combination by the use of one hand!
An Index to information for immediate or future use.

Write for Descriptive Circular and price.

THE BURR INDEX COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, HARTFORD, CONN.

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.
EMERSON PIANO CO.
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

For convenience of suscribers wishing to permanently and uniformly bind their volumes, we can now furnish

Covers for the Nation,

in regular book form, ready for use by any bookbinder, who will put in the numbers for a small charge. These have black cloth sides, morocco back and corners, and are stamped in gold on back THE NATION. Price 75 cents each, postpaid.

These covers will fit all volumes from XXXIII. to LVI., *i. e.*, since the increase in size to 24 pages each issue. (For the earlier volumes we cannot furnish covers.) Address

THE NATION, BOX 794, New York.

WATER CLOSETS

Insist on having the "Nautilus" closet, and accept none other. Our free Catalogue will explain all details.

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

Golden Sceptre

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

THE cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving on them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries. The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by MR. HALFORD L. MILLS WITH HIS AMERICAN ANNEX,
Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

Public Library F

FOR SALE.

CHETOLA (Place of Peaceful Rest).

On north end of Islesboro, Penobscot Bay, Maine. Thirty miles beautiful shore visible; steamers stop twice each way daily. Seven-room cottage; twelve-foot piazza on three sides; stable; one acre ground, mostly lawn; surrounded, three sides, by grove of spruce and birches, commanding site, fifty feet above water. $2,500. Photographs on application.
Address 87 Adelbert Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

EUROPEAN SUMMER AND WINTER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA. **Life size pictures, beautifully and accurately colored from nature. Plates for sale separately for framing. Full descriptive catalogue sent FREE by** Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

Longmans, Green, & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS.

THE GIFFORD LECTURES, 1892.

Theosophy,

OR PSYCHOLOGICAL RELIGION.

The Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Glasgow in 1892. By F. MAX MÜLLER. Crown 8vo, 609 pages, $3.00.

Where Three Empires Meet.

A Narrative of Recent Travel in Kashmir, Western Tibet, Baltistan, Ladak, Gilgit, and the Adjoining Countries. By E. F. KNIGHT, author of '*The Cruise of the Alerte*,' etc. With a map and 54 illustrations (27 full-page). 8vo, 511 pages, cloth extra, $5.00.

"A most attractive volume, copiously and effectively illustrated. . . . Mr. Knight is a keen and shrewd observer of men, manners, and nature, and he writes with a very lively and graphic pen."—*Times.*

"Vastly entertaining, and it is hardly less instructive There is an amount of 'go' in it which is rare and welcome."—*Daily Chronicle.*

Out of Doors in Tsarland.

A Record of the Seeings and Doings of a Wanderer in Russia. By FRED. J. WHISHAW, With frontispiece and vignette by Charles Whymper. Crown 8vo, 384 pages, $2.00.

"It is a positive relief to come across a book on Russia which is not full of the intrigues of the Nihilists. . . . Is altogether a delightful volume. . . . Mr. Whishaw describes himself as a wanderer in Russia That means a plucky, light-hearted, roving Englishman, who rambled hither and thither through the Tsar's domains with rod and gun."—*Speaker.*

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

Secret Service Under Pitt.

By W. J. FITZPATRICK, Biographer of Daniel O'Connell, Charles Lever, Lord Cloncurry, etc. 8vo, $2.50.

"A most original and interesting account. . . . Will be found of the utmost value. Mr. Fitzpatrick is the greatest living authority on the Secret History."—*Edinburgh Review.*

"Of enthralling interest."—*Daily Graphic.*

"Enlivened by a never-failing stream of anecdote and quaint reminiscence."—*Standard.*

Explanatory Analysis of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

By HENRY PARRY LIDDON, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., late Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's. 8vo, $4.00.

Canonical and Uncanonical Gospels.

With a Translation of the recently discovered Fragment of the "Gospel of St. Peter," and a Selection from the Sayings of Our Lord not recorded in the Four Gospels. By W. E. BARNES, B.D., Fellow of Peterhouse, and Theological Leturer at Clare College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo, $1.25.

Through Conversion to the Creed:

Being a Brief Account of the Reasonable Character of Religious Conviction. By W. H. CARNEGIE, B.A., Rector of Great Witley, Worcestershire. Crown 8vo, $1.00.

Plain Sermons.

By the Right Rev. ASHTON OXENDEN, D.D., formerly Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada. With Memoir and Portrait. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.,
15 East 16th Street, New York.

DON'T

Find fault with the cook if the pastry does not exactly suit you. Nor with your wife either—perhaps she is not to

BLAME

It may be the lard she is using for shortening. Lard is indigestible you know. But if you would always have

YOUR

Cakes, pies, rolls, and bread palatable and perfectly digestible, order the new shortening, "COTTOLENE," for your

WIFE

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Chicago, St. Louis, Montreal, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, etc.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

REMOVAL.

Our Main Retail Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED
TO
176 FIFTH AVE.,
NEAR 23D ST.

DR. JAEGER'S
Sanitary Woolen System Co.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1457. THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE JUNE NUMBER

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

CONTAINS:

THE LESSON OF THE NAVAL REVIEW.

By the Hon. HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy

WHO ARE THE GREATEST WEALTH PRODUCERS? . . . . W. H. MALLOCK

HOW TO CHECK TESTAMENTARY LITIGATION, ... SURROGATE RANSOM
Of New York

DISAPPEARING DICKENSLAND, ... CHARLES DICKENS

A LOOK AHEAD.

By ANDREW CARNEGIE.

POLICE PROTECTION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR:
I. By the General Superintendent of the Chicago Police.
II. By the Chief of the Secret Service, World's Columbian Exposition.

THIRTY KNOTS AN HOUR TO EUROPE, ... PROF. J. H. BILES,
Designer of the "Paris" and the "New York"

REFORM OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC, . . . THE REV. W. S. RAINSFORD, D.D.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

By the Hon. W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

CHRIST AS AN ORATOR, ... T. ALEXANDER HYDE

A FARMER'S VIEW OF FREE COINAGE, ... NEWTON L. BUNNELL

THE ART OF LIVING TWO HUNDRED YEARS, ... WILLIAM KINNEAR

INEBRIETY FROM A MEDICAL STANDPOINT, ... DR. E. F. ARNOLD

---

50 cents a copy. $5.00 a year. Sold by all Newsdealers.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 3 East 14th St., New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 395

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The Petard of the "Debtor Class" 398
Progress as to the Post-offices 398
The Navy Department and the Naval Officers 399
The Real Issue Before Presbyterians 400

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Racing Week at Chester 401
Arthur Young in Ireland 401
Chaptal's Recollections of Napoleon 402

CORRESPONDENCE:

Sex in Mathematics 403
Webster's Bunker Hill Oration 404
Early English Dictionaries 404

NOTES 404

REVIEWS:

Morse's Lincoln 407
Recent Fiction 408
The Old and New Astronomy 408
Book-Plates 409
Recollections of Middle Life 409
Outlines of British Colonisation 409
Ventilation and Heating 409
Life and Works of Alexander Anderson, M.D. 410

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 410

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.
A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.
Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.
Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—		AMOUNT—	
4 insertions	5 per cent.	$100 within a year	10 per cent.
8 "	10 "	250 " "	12½ "
13 "	12½ "	500 " "	15 "
26 "	15 "	750 " "	20 "
39 "	20 "	1,000 " "	25 "
52 "	25 "	1,500 " "	30 "
		2,000 " "	33⅓ "

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,021 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Seventy acres for sale at reasonable price. Beautifully situated in Mohawk Valley, through which pass the New York Central and West Shore Railways. Unsurpassed view; finely located for country seat or for dwelling lots; partly in the enterprising village of Frankfort, having five churches, good school, electric lights, etc. Nine miles east of Utica.

F. B. PARKHURST,
Frankfort, N. Y.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.
Mrs. GEO. A. CASWELL, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

JOSEPH H. SPERRY, ASSISTANT Principal of Morgan School, receives for school year three boys into his home. High-class school. Pleasant home. Personal care.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

A FEW BOYS FOR THE SUMMER will be received at my home on L. I. Sound. Many attractions. JOSEPH H. SPERRY, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, 56 Hillhouse Avenue.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—WEST END INSTITUTE. Mrs. Cady and Miss Cady, Principals. Prescribed and Elective Courses of Study, or College Preparatory Course. Circulars. Early application necessary.

CONNECTICUT, Pomfret Centre.

THE MISSES VINTON'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Thursday, October 5. Number limited.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.—For copies of new Catalogue, containing a description of Lecture Courses in the College, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Law School, the Corcoran Scientific School, and the newly-erected School of Graduate Studies, address
JAMES C. WELLING, Pres't.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Founded by Miss S. N. Randolph of Virginia,
1214 EUTAW PLACE,
Near Druid Hill Park.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 706 Saint Paul St.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, English, French, and German School for Girls, Mrs. JULIA R. TUTWILER, Principal, will reopen September 27. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Students prepared for college.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 915 and 917 N. Charles St.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL for Girls.
Mrs. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.
Fifty-second year. Summer address, Bar Harbor, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 5 Otis Place.

MR. HALE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Fits for Harvard and for the Institute of Technology; preparation for Harvard both on the usual classical plan and on the plan which gives prominence to modern languages and physical science. The latter plan forms a fine preparation for the Institute. Tenth year will begin Sept. 27. Circulars. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 252 Marlboro' St.

MISS CLAGETT'S HOME AND DAY School for Girls reopens October 3. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. Donald, Trinity Church; President Walker, Institute Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Freeman Pl., Beacon St.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.—VOCAL, Literary, and other Art Studies. Send for plan of *Summer Term*, July 1, LAKE BLUFF, ILL., with Art Courses for Teachers and Clergymen at WORLD'S FAIR.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMNASTICS.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury Street.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Oct. 3, 1893. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 51 Grays Hall.

SEAL HARBOR SUMMER SCHOOL, Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert, Me.—Private tutoring by four experienced instructors (Harvard graduates) for entrance examinations to any college. References: Prest. Eliot, Prest. Low, Bishop Lawrence, and Rev. Dr. Van De Water. For circulars, address S. R. HAYTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY and Family School for Boys. Fits for College. Physical Laboratory. Circulars.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PREPARES for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business. Individual teaching. Laboratories. The 50 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell.

THE ROGERS HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ELIZA P. UNDERHILL, M.A.,
Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—17 MILES from Boston. Boarding and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893.
Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women.
Reference: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College.
MISS CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
MISS FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATORY and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Hadley.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE OFFERS three Collegiate Courses. Music and Art. Library, Laboratories, Cabinets, and Observatory. The fifty-seventh year opens Sept. 14, 1893. Board and tuition, $250. Mrs. E. S. MEAD, President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Vineyard Haven.

BAYSIDE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR Boys.
A healthful Summer Home by the Sea. Out-door life; careful supervision; private tutoring.
References, by permission:
Rev. Dr. Coit, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Hamilton W. Mabie, Esq., Clinton Hall, Astor Pl., N. Y.
WM. CLEVELAND HICKS, Jr., B.A., Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

THE HOME SCHOOL.
Miss KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Wide awake, thorough, progressive. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Send for illustrated circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

MICHIGAN, Houghton.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.—A State School of Mining Engineering and allied subjects. Has Summer Schools in Surveying, Shop Practice, Assaying and Ore Dressing, and Field Geology. Laboratories, Shops, and Stamp Mill well equipped. Tuition free. For catalogue write the Director.

MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

STANLEY HALL, A BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. 14 instructors—9 resident, 117 students. Full courses in Music, Art, Languages. Two years beyond College Preparatory Courses. Offers scholarship (value $400) to Bryn Mawr College. For catalogue, address Miss OLIVE ADELE EVERS, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses. 20th year. Reopens September 27, 1893.

NEW JERSEY, Pompton.

THE HENRY C. DE MILLE PRE- paratory School opens Oct. 3, 1893. Primary, Intermediate, Junior, and Senior Departments. Buildings heated by hot water. Beautiful, healthful location. Address Mrs. H. C. DE MILLE, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Clinton.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR GIRLS. Elementary and Higher English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art. Opens September 5.
Rev. C. W. HAWLEY, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Geneva, Hamilton Heights.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Complete organization, including Primary and Academic Departments. Thorough preparation for leading Colleges for Women.
Miss M. S. SMART, Principal.

Educational.

NEW YORK, Irvington-on-Hudson.

MISS BENNETT'S SCHOOL. Twelve girls may have all the benefits of careful home training and best educational methods. Six resident teachers. Training aims at thoroughness. All grades. Preparation for college.

NEW YORK, Newburgh-on-the-Hudson.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, $600 a year, no extras. Limit, 30 boys.
Have you a promising boy of eight that you think a good deal of? Let me have him next fall.
My pamphlet argues the question. Free; and parents concerned had better read it. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.
References:
The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha;
The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City;
The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College:
The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NEW YORK CITY, 19 and 21 East 14th Street.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE METROPOLITAN College of Music opens July 5, 1893. Boarding accommodations. All advantages of the regular season retained. Dudley Buck, President.
Address H. W. GREENE, Sec'y and Treas.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED, Resident; Mr. J. RAMSAY MONTIZAMBERT, M.A., Headmaster. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Courses include all studies required at University entrance examinations.
30th year begins October 3, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 9 University Place.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, AFFILIATED with Columbia College, offers, to both men and women, university courses in pedagogy, leading to the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D.
WALTER L. HERVEY, Prest.

NEW YORK CITY, 557 Fifth Ave.

MME. ALBERTI'S DELSARTE School of Expression. To supplement general education, make acquired knowledge practical, and afford training in nervous control. Circulars. WM. M. ALBERTI.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 and 34 East 57th St.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Thursday, October 5, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 119th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON.—French and English School. Resident pupils.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 East 65th Street.

MISS CHISHOLM. — *SCHOOL FOR* Girls.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893. Applications should be made early.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—*PREPARATORY* Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Girls, Liddesdale Place, Avondale. Family limited. Circulars sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 10 MILES from Philadelphia. A College for Women. The Program, stating the graduate and undergraduate courses of study for the academic year, will be sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

MISS BALDWIN'S DAY, BOARDING, and College Preparatory School for Girls reopens September 26. For circular, address
MISS FLORENCE BALDWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Germantown.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—*ESTABLISHED* in 1885, chartered in 1887. Ninth year begins September 28, 1893.
The school property is one of the finest in Philadelphia, comprising elegant buildings, large grounds, and complete equipment for instruction and physical training. Six masters and three other teachers during the past year. Native masters for French and German.
Graduates of the school have won high honors and prizes at Princeton this year, including the George W. Childs prize for best entrance examination (classical) in Philadelphia.
Provision is now made for a limited number of resident pupils.
Reference may be made to Provost Pepper, University of Pennsylvania, and President Patton of Princeton.
For register and full information, address
GEORGE A. PERRY, Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDING and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 13th year opens September 20, 1893. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL.
For Both Sexes. Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address
AUGUSTINE JONES, LL.B.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
A fine winter resort for girls and young ladies, where protection from inclement winters and unsurpassed advantages in education are secured.
The grounds, four acres, the handsomest of any school in the South, make a winter garden attractive for outdoor exercise.
Same climate as Summerville, Aiken, or California.
Music and Art specialties. French and German spoken.
Buildings heated by hot-water heaters.
Appointments and sanitary arrangements first-class.
Rev. W. R. ATKINSON, D.D., President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

Teachers, etc.

A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN, 19 years' residence abroad) would like to secure pupils in French during the summer months; or would tutor for entrance to a scientific school. No objection to travel. Highest possible references. Address R. N., *Nation* office.

FITTING FOR COLLEGE.—*A TEACHER* of five years' experience in preparatory and high schools will give fitting or reviews for college. Good references. Address INSTRUCTOR, the *Nation*, 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF Piano, Harmony, and Musical Theory, a competent organist and member of the American College of Musicians, desires a position. Excellent references. Address MUSIC, care of *Nation*.

WANTED—*A POSITION IN PHI-* losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

BOTANIST.—*A YOUNG WOMAN* who has a general knowledge of all departments of Botany, with Parasitic Fungi as a specialty, wants a position in Exp. Sta., College, or other Botanical work. Recommendations from well-known Botanists. Address BOTANIST, 133 Sheldon St., Hartford, Ct.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, B.A. Smith, Ph.D. Cornell University, now at the University of Leipzig, wishes a position as teacher of Latin or Greek Language and Literature. Specialty, Greek. Has had three years' experience in teaching. References given. Apply to A. W., Box 383, West Newton, Mass.

AN INSTRUCTOR IN PHYSICS IN one of the foremost Western Universities (A.B. Harvard, Ph.D. Germany) desires a change. Also tutorship, beginning June 1. Willing to travel. Address Dr. X. B., care *Nation*.

WANTED, BY A HARVARD STU- dent of the Senior Class, a position as private tutor or teacher in or near New York. Will be ready for service July 1. His references will be his Professors. Address RANDOLPH, care *Nation*.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WISHES an engagement for the summer. Has had considerable experience as a private tutor, has also travelled and lived abroad, and would travel if desired. Best references. Address, W. F., *Nation* office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT GOVER- ness, with ten years' experience in ladies' schools, desires a summer position as French teacher, governess, or companion. Good references; terms easy. Apply to MLLE. L., the *Nation*.

TWO HARVARD GRADUATES, OF considerable experience as teachers, will take a limited number of boys to the Adirondacks for the summer, visiting the World's Fair in August.
HARVARD, care *Nation*.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF a college of high standing, desires a position as teacher of science in a private school for the coming school year. Address L. C. G., care *Nation*.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER (Harvard) wishes pupils for the summer. New York references. "PRIVATE TUTOR,"
931 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

Teachers, etc.

PROFESSOR DESIRES ONE OR TWO pupils for the summer at his home in the fine mountain air of State College, Centre Co., Pa. Address Box 403.

A CHANGE DESIRED BY A COLLEGE Professor of Latin. Experienced, and not afraid of the work incident to building up and maintaining the department. Address X. P. R., care of *Nation*.

TUTORING during the summer vacation to clear conditions on examinations for admission to college, or in less advanced work. H. H. BAKER (A.B., Harvard, 1891), 16 Grays Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

ADIRONDACKS.—*COACHING FOR* Fall Examinations by College Professor at Lake Placid after June 20. Address R. A., Columbia College.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—*Teacher* of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH- ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & CO. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL,

BOSTON, MASS.

An endowed school with 140 resident pupils and 40 non resident, prepares boys for Harvard and other colleges, and for the Institute of Technology. Boys coming from a distance can find homes with teachers or others recommended by the headmaster. Examinations for admission to the lowest class June 24 and Sept. 16. A few vacant seats remain in each of the three upper classes. Tuition, $150. The school begins its two hundred and forty-ninth year with schoolhouse renovated and enlarged, with Physical and new Chemical Laboratory, and an increased staff of instructors.
By order of the Trustees,
WM. C. COLLAR, A.M., Headmaster.

"BON VOYAGE."

Naval Expedition to the World's Fair via Great Lakes by **St. John's Military School**, Manlius, N. Y. A month's excursion for pleasure and instruction for young men and boys. **"Bon Voyage"** leaves Buffalo June 27th. Terms, $150, covering entire expenses. Apply for circulars.

BUFFALO SEMINARY.

THE FORTY-THIRD YEAR. For circulars, address
Mrs. C. F. HARTT,
284 Delaware Avenue, BUFFALO, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ft. Edward, N. Y. For Young Women. 36th year Sept. 26. Six courses and Prep. Music, Art, Elocu., Phys. Cult. Jos. E. KING, D.D.

[*Educational continued on page vi.*]

MACMILLAN & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

Just Published. Large crown 8vo, cloth, gilt, $1.75.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF
SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

Edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by

JAMES DYKES CAMPBELL.

With Portrait. Crown 8vo, $1.75.

Now Ready. 16mo, $1.50

Poems by Two Brothers.

16mo, cloth, $1.50.

*** The first reprint of this famous volume in which the late Poet Laureate made his earliest appearance before the public. As far as possible the poems have been attributed to their respective authors. Four new poems have been added from the original MS., and the Cambridge Prize Poem on Timbuctoo has also been included in the volume.

A New Book by F. Anstey. 16mo, $1.25.

Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen.

A Collection of some of the Master's best known Dramas. Condensed, Revised, and slightly Rearranged for the benefit of the earnest student By F. ANSTEY, author of "Vice Versa." With Illustrations. Cloth, 16mo, $1.25.

Now Ready. New Edition, with Additions. Vol. I. $1.50.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys.

With Lord Braybrooke's Notes. Edited, with Additions, by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. Vol. I., $1.50.

*** Also Large-paper Edition, Limited Edition, $5.00. This edition sold only in sets.

"Whoever induces or enables us to read the immortal Diary once again, is to be considered as a public benefactor. And, as such, we owe our thanks to Mr. Wheatley for the new edition which he has now begun to put before us. But our sense of indebtedness goes beyond this. It is not only that under his auspices we are able to reread the Diary, but that we are able to read it with a completeness never till now aimed at."—*Athenæum*

Just Published. 8vo, $2.75.

Philosophy and Political Economy
IN SOME OF THEIR HISTORICAL RELATIONS.

By JAMES BONAR, M A., LL.D. 8vo, $2.75.

A Treatise on the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable.

By A. R. FORSYTH, Sc.D., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, author of "The Theory of Differential Equations," "A Treatise on Differential Equations," etc. 8vo, $8.50.

WORKS BY WILLIAM WINTER.

George William Curtis.

With Portrait. Second Edition. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"A fragrant tribute that now, embalmed between the covers of a book, will shed lasting sweetness."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Shadows of the Stage.

SECOND SERIES. Third Edition. 18mo, cloth, gilt top, 75 cents.

*** Also large-paper limited edition, $2.00.

"The reader is thrilled almost into the belief that he himself has seen and heard these great ones, so illuminating is the touch of this biographer. How fine are his discriminations; how kindly is his severest censure."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Shadows of the Stage.

First Series. 18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

Shakespeare's England.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

Gray Days and Gold.

New Edition. 18mo, cloth gilt, gilt top, 75 cents.

Old Shrines and Ivy.

18mo, cloth gilt, 75 cents.

Now Ready. Second Edition. 16mo, $1.25. Collected Edition of the

Poems of William Watson.

16mo, cloth, $1.25.

*** In addition to Mr. Watson's latest poems, this volume contains all the poems included in the volume entitled "The Princes' Quest, and Other Tales," a small edition of which was published in 1884.

Now Ready. A New Book by F. Marion Crawford.

The Novel. What It Is.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD, author of "Children of the King," "Saracinesca," etc., etc. Uniform with the pocket edition of William Winter's Works. With photogravure portrait. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

*** Also a large-paper limited edition. 12mo, $2.00.

THE "ADVENTURE SERIES."

"In the 'Adventure Series' a dozen or more famous old stories have appeared, all of them founded on fact."—*Evening Bulletin.*

A NEW VOLUME. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Augustus, Count Benyowsky,

In Siberia, Kamchatka, Japan, The Sinkin Islands, and Formosa. From the translation of his original manuscript (1741-1771) by WILLIAM NICHOLSON, F.R.S., 1790. With Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

NEW NOVELS.

Just Published. 12mo, $1.00.

Charlotte M. Yonge's New Story, Grisly Grissell.

OR, THE LAIDLY LADY OF WHITBURN. A Tale of the Wars of the Roses. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

By the same Author.

Strolling Players.

A HARMONY OF CONTRASTS.

By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE and CHRISTABEL R. COLERIDGE. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Just Ready. 12mo. $1.00.

The Great Chin Episode.

By PAUL CUSHING,

Author of "Cut by His Own Diamond," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

The Odd Women.

By GEORGE GISSING, author of "Denzil Quarrier," "The Nether World," etc. 12mo, $1.00

". . . Mr. Gissing has written a strong and impressive book—a book, indeed, that has in it the force of genuine realism. The story as a story is close knit, pulsating with life and free from conventional situations; and, without deliberate didactic purpose, it inculcates a lesson that this generation ought by all means to heed."—*Boston Beacon.*

By the same Author.

Denzil Quarrier.

12mo, $1.00.

"Interesting on account of the artistic way in which the plot is unfolded."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

By F. Marion Crawford.

Paul Patoff.

New and revised edition. 12mo, $1.00.

To Leeward.

New edition, largely revised. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.
In the uniform edition of Mr. Crawford's novels.

The Real Thing, and Other Stories.

By HENRY JAMES, author of "The Lesson of the Master," etc. 12mo, $1.00.

The Marplot.

By SIDNEY R. LYSAGHT. 12mo, $1 00.

Uniform with the 10-volume Edition of Jane Austen's Works.

The Novels and Poems of Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Bronte.

In 12 16mo volumes. With Portrait and 36 Illustrations in Photogravure, after drawings by H. S. GREIG. Price, $1.00 each. To be issued monthly.

Now Ready. Vols 1 and 2. **JANE EYRE.** 2 Vols. $1.00 each.

Book Reviews, a Monthly Journal devoted to New and Current Publications. Price, 5 cents. Yearly Subscription, 50 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

The Week.

It is evident that the Chinese in this country are in no danger of being hustled out of it. Judge Lacombe, as in duty bound, solemnly ordered the deportation of one Chinaman arraigned before his court on the heinous charge of having no certificate, but discharged him from custody pending the arrival of the deporting officer, whom, he holds, the statute neglected to name. Now comes Secretary Carlisle sending instructions to collectors of customs not to do anything to enforce the Geary Law, but to be uncommonly active in enforcing some other laws. He gives no reason for this discrimination, probably because he has none to give. It cannot be merely lack of funds, for a few days ago he said that he should use up the few thousands he had in executing the law until July 1, when an appropriation of $50,000 would be available. The truth seems to be that the Administration is venturing to interpret the real wishes of the people, and to disregard a piece of buncombe and barbarous legislation of which they are now heartily ashamed.

There is a newspaper published in the interior of this State as an attachment to a protected felt factory. It is called the Dolgeville *Herald*. The tariff on Mr. Dolge's product (piano felt) was raised in the McKinley Bill from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem, which is equal to 122 per cent. on the foreign article. The Dolgeville *Herald* is naturally "down on the Democrats" in every possible way. It improves the present occasion to point out the iniquities of that party in connection with the Geary Anti-Chinese Bill. Whether this protected felt factory objects to the Democrats for passing the bill, or for not enforcing it after its passage, we can hardly make out from the article which it publishes. We improve the occasion, however, to say that the Republicans cannot point the finger of scorn against the Democrats for passing this inhuman measure, seeing that their President signed the bill and their Senate passed it with only seven Republican votes in the negative, whereas eight Democrats, counting Kyle of South Dakota as one, voted against it. In the House only nineteen Republicans voted against the bill, whereas twenty-four Democrats recorded themselves in the negative. The dishonors are rather in favor of the Republicans, because Elder Harrison signed the bill. As to the Dolgeville *Herald*, we think that the tariff on piano felt will have to go.

All accounts of the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday agree that the great crowds present were very largely made up of people who have to work six days in the week, and were remarkably well behaved and orderly, showing particular eagerness to enjoy the Art Palace, which was thronged, and Horticultural Hall. So far as those are concerned who went to the Fair, therefore, there is no evidence that they would have spent their Sunday in a quieter or more improving way had the gates been shut. We do not read that the churches of Chicago were less attended than usual, or that anybody in that city or anywhere else in the country was obliged by the open Fair to deviate in the slightest particular from his accustomed manner of Sunday observance. The peaceful and successful result of the first Sunday's experiment must be hard for the extreme Sabbatarians to understand. They must have picked up their papers on Monday expecting to read of some awful divine judgment on the Fair, or those who went to it. In fact, they had taken pains beforehand to suggest to the Almighty a proper course to observe, as when the Rev. Mr. Rossiter said in his sermon a week ago Sunday: "I would not be surprised if an electrical storm the like of which the world has never known should, with flashing lightning and tremendous winds, level those mighty buildings to the ground, and leave Jackson Park a frightful and appalling evidence of the just wrath of God." After such a hint as that of what was expected of Providence, it is disappointing in the extreme to learn that there was not even a shower. We fear that the Sabbatarians will soon join Carlyle in intimating to the Almighty that it is high time He was "doing something."

The shortsightedness of the Sabbatarians who are making such a fight to close the World's Fair on Sunday is strikingly brought out, in a phase of it which few have considered, in a letter to the *Tribune* from the Rev. W. C. Selleck of Denver. He recognizes, as everybody does, the fact that the persons chiefly to be benefited by the opening of the Fair on Sunday are working people and others who would find it difficult, if not impossible, to enter the gates on other days, and says:

> "It is strange to me that the zealous people who are so opposed to Sunday opening do not see that the existing arrangement, together with the spirit they are manifesting, is sure to beget hostility and hatred towards the churches in the breasts of many thousands already too much alienated from them. We have heard a great deal in recent years about the failure of the churches to hold the masses, and about the problem of their 'reaching the masses,' and yet the leaders of the great churches do not seem to have the remotest idea that just such actions as we are now witnessing on their part with reference to this matter of opening or closing the Fair are surely widening and deepening the gulf that separates hundreds of thousands of good men from the Christian churches."

All this is undeniably true, as will be admitted by those who know anything of human nature in general or workingmen's nature in particular. Will they be drawn to that Boston church which hysterically called upon the President to order out the troops to keep them out of the Fair? Does the Church expect to "reach the masses" with bayonets?

We have received several communications, some ridiculing and some abusing the municipal personages who, either in an official, semi-official, or quasi-official character, have been recently entertaining the various distinguished foreigners who have come to this port. Of course the spectacle has been a very painful and humiliating one for all who care for the opinion of the civilized world about this city and its inhabitants. That these Tammany nondescripts should have come in contact at all with foreign ladies and gentlemen, as our representatives, and should have given them barbarous entertainments with money largely derived from public plunder, is probably the worst scandal which has occurred in a great city since Columbus died. It was precisely this sort of scandal which we had in mind when we opposed the holding of a Columbo-Tammany Fair in New York. Had we had the Fair here, the foreigners would have stayed in the city and found out all about our city officials and rulers from prolonged personal contact with them and close observation of them. The Fair being in Chicago, however, the foreign visitors are merely birds of passage in New York, and get only a vague and blurred impression of our municipal functionaries and wirepullers. Every American who cares for the fair fame of the country ought, therefore, to do what he can to hasten their departure and keep the Tammany "Honorables" quiet while they are here.

There is a curious popular impression that these Tammany personages are in some way better or less disreputable than the Tweed gang, which is constantly referred to as the acme of municipal corruption and vulgarity. This is, we think, a great mistake. Our present régime is, as far as externals go, much worse than Tweed's. It doubtless steals more skilfully, but its illicit revenue is probably far larger to-day than Tweed's ever was, and there is no sort of comparison possible between the personnel of the two combinations. For instance, as regards character, Tweed's stood far higher. Not one of the chief members of the Tweed Ring had been indicted or convicted of any crime or offence. All had reputable antecedents. They did not come up suddenly out of manholes, or pop out of gambling-houses or liquor-shops or brothels. Tweed had at one time a genuine chair business and attended a Presbyte-

rian church. Hoffman and Oakey Hall, his two Mayors, were men of education and members of the bar in good standing. Connolly had been cashier or other officer of a bank. Sweeny was a member of the bar also, and by his own admission was, about 1870, one of the best and purest men in New York. It is not necessary to compare them in detail with the present "combine." At all events we shall not do it until the Exposition is near its close and the unfortunate foreign guests have got back to their homes. It is true that there was much barbarous splendor about Tweed's house in Fifth Avenue, and about his Club out at Greenwich, but this was at the close of his career. Our word for it, the present gang will outdo him before they reach the close of theirs. They are growing rich hand over hand. Their wives' diamonds grow bigger every month, and their horses and carriages cost more, and their ormolu and their tapestries become more wonderful. Tweed never ventured on the insolent and contemptuous defiances of the intelligence, science, morality, and indeed, one may say, civilization of the community, in which they indulge nearly every week.

The discrepancies in our picturesque morning contemporaries touching the arrival of the Princess Eulalia and her start from the West Thirty-fourth Street pier to her hotel, must have impressed everybody, and especially the royal lady concerned. No two of the pictures resemble each other, although all purport to represent the same scene at the same moment. The *Tribune* shows us a detachment of cavalry and five or six carriages in addition to the one conveying the Princess. The *Sun* allows us no cavalry whatever, and only two carriages in addition to that of the Princess. The *Herald* eschews cavalry and allows only one carriage, but throws in a large crowd of people on foot who are wanting in both the other delineations. Now, what are we to do? What will the future historian say when he comes to describe this Columbian event? To reconcile the positions assigned to the parties, and to account for the appearance and disappearance of the cavalry, will be the task of some future Pickwick Club. Similar discrepancies are observed in the scene at the Savoy Hotel, where Mayor Gilroy welcomed the Princess; also in the pictures of the furniture in the rooms occupied by her. The *World* supplies a picture of the bath-room, but there is no more reason for supposing that it is correct than that the other things are. If it is not like the real bath-room, it is like some bath-room, and that is sufficient. The *World* also has nearly a page of portraits of people who intend to go to the ball, or who can go if they want to. Some of these have some resemblance to the persons represented, while others probably resemble people in some other part of the world, which is just as well.

The pension case which was ordered by Secretary Smith to be reviewed the other day was one among thousands of downright swindles on the Government which must make every respectable soldier blush. In this case the applicant was troubled with "slight deafness," which he traced back to a "sunstroke" which he said that he had received at Raleigh, N. C., twenty-five years before. His regimental rolls showed that the sunstroke had not been severe enough to send him to the hospital for a single day. Nevertheless he was allowed the highest rate of pension that could be allowed to one who was disabled from earning his living by manual labor. This soldier was in the service less than one year. The case seems laughable, but its amusing features are surpassed by another the particulars of which were communicated to us by a well-known officer not long ago. This officer was called upon by a pension claim agent to write a certificate on the back of an application for a pension for the loss of a foot during the war. The facts were that the applicant had attempted to shoot off one of his own toes so that he might not be ordered to the front with his regiment. Being a little nervous, he sent the ball through the centre of his foot so that amputation became necessary. These facts the officer happened to remember, and accordingly he wrote them all down carefully on the application. When the claim agent read them, he was very angry and exclaimed: "You have spoiled a good month's work, but we will get this pension yet." And he went off cursing. The probability is that a more facile writer of certificates was found, and that a grateful country is now paying at least $12 per month to this man who lost a foot during the war.

Congressman-elect Everett of Massachusetts has promptly taken the right position on the question of patronage. He was asked to endorse the candidacy of a negro applicant for the office of Recorder of Deeds at Washington, and he has refused to do so, saying in explanation of his position: "I have for a long series of years felt that the custom by which members of Congress take an active part in the distribution of offices is a bad one, and I made up my mind that if I was ever honored by an election to Congress, I would, to the utmost of my ability, withdraw from all share in endorsements, recommendations, and solicitations." He will forward to the proper quarter a petition for any constituent who is afraid it will not otherwise reach its destination, but he will have no hand in the control or distribution of the patronage. "I am not conceited enough," Dr. Everett adds, "to think that I can change things all by myself, but I dare not wait for any one else to begin." It is a great thing to have somebody make the beginning, and the time is coming when Dr. Everett will have many imitators.

There are statesmen who are greater masters of style than Governor Hogg of Texas; but the veto message which he recently sent to the Legislature shows that he is a man with sound ideas as to the sphere of government. Texas employs a large number of her convicts in working a sugar plantation which produces about one million pounds of sugar a year. If the regular sugar bounty were to be paid upon this product, the State would draw from the Federal Treasury $20,000 a year, and a bill was recently passed authorizing the State authorities to receive this bounty. Governor Hogg has vetoed the bill on the ground that by accepting the bounty "the State would debase her dignity, prostitute her honor, and open the way for the invasion and final destruction of her independent autonomy." Incidentally he shows that the State makes a handsome profit on the sugar without any bounty, so that no claim can possibly be made that the payment from Washington is needed to develop an "infant industry."

Ex-Secretary Charles Foster makes frank confession of the chief cause of his financial collapse by saying: "It is only just to myself to say that two things have caused my downfall—one was neglect of business occasioned by my devotion to politics, and the other to an over-zealous desire to build up Fostoria." This mixture of business with politics has proved disastrous to other Republican leaders than Mr. Foster. Our own illustrious John F. Plummer was its victim early in 1890; and toward the close of the same year, E. H. Ammidown of the American Protective Tariff League was forced to succumb to it. More recently, Napoleon McKinley fell by the wayside. Plummer's failure was much more complete than Foster's seems to be now, for he was found to have almost no assets whatever when the end arrived, and his downfall was accompanied by heavy loss to nearly everybody who had put trust in him. Many persons have suffered heavily, it is admitted now, by Foster's failure, and the list of these unfortunates is likely to increase rather than diminish when the real condition of his affairs is ascertained. Another criticism upon Mr. Foster's failure must come to the mind of every business man, namely, that he had too many irons in the fire. Among the enterprises that he was carrying on was a general store, one or more glass factories, one or more banks, an electric-light and power company, natural gas works, brass and iron works, a stave and barrel company, besides

extensive real-estate speculations. When a man is "spread out" in this way, he must possess extraordinary business capacity and a very large margin of capital, else he will be likely to fall a victim to the first serious pinch in the money market.

The revolutionists in Nicaragua appear to have got the upper hand, for the present at least, but there is not so much that is interesting in that event as in the curious rumblings about international law, and the duty of this country in the premises, to which it has given rise in various quarters. The Nicaraguan Minister at Washington is reported to have said that the United States ought to establish a protectorate over Nicaragua, which seems to throw light on the mysterious assertion of a valiant Republican paper a few days ago that, if Harrison were President and Blaine Secretary of State, the American flag would now be flying over Nicaragua, for the reason that that country has many things that "we need." But it is in the *Sun* that we get the law laid down. The Nicaraguan revolutionists must not expect recognition from Washington, because "our custom is to be slow in taking a step which gives at least moral support to a movement for the overthrow of a Government with which our own holds friendly relations." Indeed, "President Sacaza's Government might request ours to land troops" to put down the revolution. This is highly interesting, and we take it to be a graceful admission by the *Sun* that it was all wrong in advising and defending exactly the opposite course in Hawaii. There it was the revolutionists who might call for United States troops, and get them too, and there we could not be too precipitate in recognizing a movement for the overthrow of a Government with which we were in the friendliest relation.

There is something pathetic, as well as comic, in the attempt of the French Patriotic League to make a hero and successor to Boulanger out of Gen. Dodds. No sooner had that officer landed at Marseilles, on his return from Dahomey, which he did quietly enough, than he was ostentatiously greeted by the municipality as "the conqueror of Behanzin," and a little later the walls were covered with placards urging him to go to Paris and throw the members of Parliament into the Seine. Arrived at Paris, Gen Dodds was met by Boulangist deputies, who offered him no end of flowers in the name of the Patriotic League; but what he was expected to do, or why the Boulangists should make so much of him, was left unexpressed, unless it were somehow conveyed in the language of flowers. Then there sprang up a grave discussion in the Paris papers over the question whether the General had really "the stuff of a Boulanger" in him. Some maintained that it would never do for France to throw herself into the arms of a man whose only title to military glory was a victory over a savage chief, while others retorted that England's example was enough on that point, and that to conquer Behanzin was as honorable as to conquer Arabi Pasha. Meanwhile, to Gen. Dodds himself the hubbub appears to have been extremely distasteful, and he has borne himself with a modesty which is almost painfully shrinking. He disclaims all knowledge of politics or interest in it, yet it is evident that he will have a hard time to escape being made a hero and a great leader in spite of himself.

It is possible that the "Right to Steal" may be the next article in Labor's bill of rights. The "Right to Work," meaning thereby the right to fix your own wages and to say who your fellow-workingmen shall be, appears now to be well settled in the minds of labor-unions, and, in Paris at least, they are prepared to take the next step. A certain manufacturer, M. Clément, became convinced that he was a victim of a system of petty pilfering, and called in the detectives to find out who were the guilty parties. Quite a number of his employees were caught in the act, were arrested, and confessed that they were responsible for the disappearance of the articles which M. Clément had missed. He naturally proposed to make an example of them, but was astonished to find that if he did, all his men would go on strike. Then he offered to compromise, agreeing not to prosecute the youngest offenders and to recommend others to the mercy of the court, and proposing to invoke the full rigor of the law only for the most hardened culprits, even in their cases going so far as to promise to support their families during their terms of imprisonment. But all would not do. The workingmen said that they had to recognize their "solidarity" in the affair, and would all quit work unless he would agree not to appear against the thieves. Moreover, they maintained that he was rich enough to stand such petty losses without making a fuss about it. In other words, they stood up for the right to steal.

The political crisis in Norway is bringing about some extraordinary novelties in parliamentary government. On May 5 the Storthing adopted by a vote of sixty-four to fifty a resolution of confidence in the Radical Cabinet of Steen, which had resigned because King Oscar would not carry out its recommendations, and then, after an exciting and acrimonious debate, voted, sixty-three to sixty-one, that "the Storthing feels bound to notify the Stang Ministry that it does not enjoy in the National Assembly and in the country the respect and confidence which are essential to good government." During the debate a member of the Ministry said that such a resolution would be like placing a revolver in the hands of the Cabinet with an order to commit suicide. But the resolution was passed and the Cabinet decided to ignore it. Thereupon, on May 8, the Storthing voted a pension to Steen, and the Finance Committee announced that it would cut off the Prime Minister's salary and cut down the King's civil list. Nevertheless, the Conservative Cabinet proposes to stay in office until next year, when the term of the Storthing will expire, meanwhile getting along on short commons as best it can.

The political system represented by the Austrian statesman Anton von Schmerling, who died on May 23 at Vienna in his eighty-eighth year, received its death-blow more than a quarter of a century ago, when Von Beust was called from Saxony to Vienna to undo the work of both the Liberal Schmerling, who had given Austria constitutional government, and his Feudalist successor, Count Belcredi, under whom the Constitution had been suspended. Schmerling, bent on ruling Austria by strong centralization, under the supremacy of the German element, allowed the Empire, by his hostility to Prussia and his antagonism to Hungary, to drift to the very brink of ruin; Beust, whose liberalism was less sincere than that of Schmerling, and with whom hostility to Prussia was largely a personal matter, was far-sighted enough to bring about the reconciliation of Austria and Hungary, and thus to pave the way for the present alliance between Germany and the Hapsburg monarchy. And yet Beust, whose ideas triumphed so strikingly, lived after his retirement in political neglect, and died almost in obscurity; while Schmerling, whose chief aims led to failure, enjoyed to the end, and through all the strange mutations which the Government of Cisleithania underwent, a rare degree of personal popularity. He lived to see at the helm of affairs the Liberal "citizen ministers" Giskra, Herbst, and Hasner, the Federalist Potocki, the Ultramontane Hohenwart, the Constitutionalist Auersperg, and, finally, the "reconciliation minister" Taaffe, whose policy, inaugurated in 1879, has succeeded in embroiling all the national parties of Cisleithania —Germans, Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, Italians, and Slovens—to an extent hitherto unknown in the history of the Empire. Through all these years Schmerling wielded, as President of the Supreme Court and leader of the Opposition to Taaffe in the upper house of the Reichsrath, considerable political influence; and his dignity and disinterestedness, and his genial, unassuming ways, made him the most honored, as he was the most prominent, representative of the Constitutional era in Austria which began in February, 1861.

THE PETARD OF THE "DEBTOR CLASS."

THE financial outlook is not at present a very cheerful one, but it is the prerogative of our people to appreciate the humorous aspects of the gloomiest situations. The springs of laughter and tears lie close together, and man himself, with his infinite yearnings and hopes and capacities, and his abject shortcomings, is not understood by the philosopher who does not mingle smiles with sadness. Both reason and authority justify us in calling attention to the sport to be had from seeing the "debtor class" hoist by its own petard, the Sherman Silver Act—especially as we have from the beginning warned our amateur financial engineers of the dangerous nature of their contrivance.

"Go to," said the professed mouthpieces of the debtor class; "is it not more money that we want, and will not this law give it us at the rate of five millions a month, the wails of the gold-bugs notwithstanding?" Whereupon the gold-bugs wailed and reasoned and protested, and the debtor class listened and chuckled over its smartness in outwitting the sharks of Wall Street. With the Sherman Act in operation, nothing on earth could hinder the gradual expulsion from the country of gold—a notoriously unpatriotic, treacherous, and fugacious metal—the gradual increase of the *per caput* allowance of money, and the descent sooner or later to the silver basis. To be sure, there was no immediate opportunity for cheating creditors under this act, and some of the silver-men were aggrieved thereat, but there were bright hopes held out for the future, and to the debtor class hopes are as meat and raiment.

Meanwhile how was it with the "creditor class"? These men, having money to lend, satisfied themselves that it was just that they should receive money equal to gold in value. They were aware that the prices of commodities fluctuated, and that a gold dollar hereafter might buy either more or less of the necessaries of life than at present, but they were willing to take their chances of that. They were not willing, however, to lend gold dollars if they were to be repaid in silver dollars. Some of them consulted the decisions of the United States Supreme Court and acquainted themselves with the present constitution of that tribunal, and were convinced that the law would compel every one to pay gold who had promised to pay gold. When the debtor class came to borrow of these men, it found its hopes somewhat dashed. It found that lending and borrowing were to be upon a gold basis, and that if it wanted to borrow any money at all it must agree to pay it back in the hated metal.

It is a general rule, however, that when a man contemplates the possibility of resorting to law to collect debts, he looks sharply at the security before he makes a loan. If he is to be compelled to take property for his debt instead of money, he wants to be sure that the property is of substantial value, and he also wants to be paid for his uncertainty and anxiety by a high rate of interest. Accordingly the debtor class found not only that they had to promise to pay all new loans in gold, but that they could not obtain loans so large, or on such easy terms, as before. To be sure, the Sherman Act was giving the country more money all the time, but they got less of it, they had to pay more for it, and they could not get it at all unless they promised to repay it in gold. The wailing and gnashing of teeth began to extend to them, and there ceased to be any chuckling over the cleverness of their dishonest schemes.

But a good many of the creditor class thought that under the circumstances they would rather not lend at all. The English investing class especially, having been made nervous by repeated defaults on the part of foreign debtors, felt indisposed to venture their money in this country. They knew that our Supreme Court had declared constitutional laws making dishonored promissory notes a legal tender for debts, and that many of our Legislatures had undertaken to fix the rates to be charged by railroads, and that was enough for them. They reasoned that if the railroads were allowed to take only certain rates, these rates would be computed in the legal currency, whatever that might be, while their obligations, being to pay gold, would become a heavier charge relatively than at present. The railroads accordingly found that the money to make extensions and improvements was not to be had, and have been desperately put to it to find money to pay for what had been made. The debtor class, therefore, which always discounts the progress of the country, and makes a living only by doing so, found that this progress was arrested in a mysterious way. More money was wanted for internal improvements, and the Sherman Act provided more money, but the money and the improvements seemed to have a repulsion for each other.

As time has gone on the creditor class has become more and more cautious, and the debtor class has been pinched harder and harder. It is true that there is every month more money *per caput* than there was before, but there is less and less of it in the possession of debtors. The debtor class, however, live only by borrowing. They pay one loan out of the proceeds of another. When they cannot get the other, they have to pay their debts out of their property—generally out of property which they have pledged to their creditors. This process is now going on quite actively. We do not know how far it will go, but if it goes much further the debtor class will find that it has no debts, no property, and no money. There will be more money in the country than ever before, but it will be all in the hands of the creditor class, and the debtor class will have nothing to show for the Sherman Act but a certain amount of experience of the truth of the maxim, "Honesty is the best policy."

PROGRESS AS TO THE POST-OFFICES.

THE third month of the Cleveland Administration is now closed, and its policy as to the post-offices appears to be clearly defined. In the case of the more important offices, which are filled by the President's appointment, no changes are made until the expiration of the terms of the present Republican incumbents, save in the comparatively rare cases where they deserve removal by reason of inefficiency or misconduct. The number of such removals has thus far been very small, and nobody anticipates any increase in the future. In other words, the "clean-sweep" rule has been abolished as to these offices.

But the vast majority of postmasters have no fixed term. All of those below the grade of Presidential appointment receive commissions which run indefinitely. Heretofore the rule has been to make general changes in all these fourth-class offices as soon as there was a change of party administration. This was done under Cleveland eight years ago, and under Harrison four years ago. The appointments to these tens of thousands of small post-offices are made by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, and the rules which he lays down are therefore of the highest importance.

From a number of sources there comes a great mass of information to the same effect—that the Department has adopted the rule that removals from these small offices will not be made except for cause, even when the postmasters have served four years. The Washington correspondent of the Kansas City *Times* describes an interview which a Democratic Congressman from Ohio has had with First Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell. The Congressman said that he wanted the incumbents dismissed for being Republicans. Mr. Maxwell replied that there were some vacancies in the Congressman's district caused by resignation, and that he would appoint men to fill those vacancies as soon as recommendations were made. The Congressman replied that he would not make any recommendations in such cases, adding:

> "There are two kinds of Republicans in my district. One are manly, and when their party lost they sent in their resignations. The others are a set of sneaks, and when their party loses they still hold on to their places. Your rule offers a premium and a protection to these sneaks. At the same time you ask me to name successors to those who were manly enough to tender their resignations. Well, I won't do it. I'll not be a party to an arrangement which will cut off the heads of decent Republicans, and allow the sneaks to live in official safety."

Congressman Tarsney of Missouri confirms the statement of the Ohio Congressman as to the attitude of the Administration, which he thus sets forth for the information of his constituents:

> "The policy and purpose of the Administration in relation to matters of offices in which our people are interested has been clearly defined, and is, that as to Presidential post-offices, or offices where the salary is over $1,000 a year, and all other general offices, no changes will be made until the expiration of

the terms of the present incumbents, and the term is to date from the date of the commission, and not from the date of appointment or of entering upon the duties of office. In relation to all other or fourth-class post-offices, it is held that there is no fixed tenure, no date at which they will expire—that the occupants will be permitted to hold during life, unless there should be a removal for cause."

Mr. Tarsney says that he himself asked Mr. Maxwell if, when a fourth-class postmaster had served four years, a new appointment would be made. Mr. Maxwell replied, "No, not unless charges had been preferred and the incumbent removed for cause." Mr. Tarsney suggested that he was prepared to show cause in every case in his district—that he would make an affidavit that to the best of his knowledge and belief all of the incumbents where changes were asked were Republicans. Mr. Maxwell said that this would not be sufficient, and wanted to know if he could not show that they were offensive partisans. Mr. Tarsney replied that he knew of no such offence; that the persons holding these offices, so far as he knew, were conducting them satisfactorily, and that there was no cause for a change except what was political, and that he didn't believe that the charges which Mr. Maxwell invited would be made—that they certainly would not be made by him. Mr. Tarsney called upon Mr. Maxwell again a day or two later, and delivered to him all the applications, letters, and other recommendations in relation to the fourth-class postmaster changes asked, and filed them without any recommendation, stating that he presented the papers for the purpose of showing that there was a unanimous desire on the part of the Democrats of the district to have Democrats appointed to these places, and that when the Post-office Department was ready to act, he would cheerfully be at its service with any personal information he might possess regarding the fitness of applicants. Meanwhile he has engaged passage for Europe early in June, intending to be gone until autumn, making the following explanation of his position regarding the post-offices to his constituents:

"So far as I am concerned, I will neither make nor transmit charges against the present incumbents, unless there be charges of neglect of their official duty or misconduct in the affairs of their offices. And as the rule adopted is liable to remain for some time, there is no chance of any fourth-class postmaster changes being made soon. Those who are applicants for those places I feel are entitled to know the situation, in order that they may be spared the anxiety and trouble to obtain what cannot be obtained."

This is a long step forward. If the Post-office Department will live up to this policy, the spoils system will have received a blow from which it can never recover. No postmaster ought to be turned out except for cause. If he is discharging the duties of his office satisfactorily, there is no ground for charges against him. The Democratic Congressmen who refuse to make charges in such cases are quite right. The more of them that serve notice upon their constituents, like Mr. Tarsney, and go to Europe, the better.

The only argument that was ever made for the "clean sweep" in the small post-offices was the claim that it was necessary in order that the party which had just come into power might retain power at the next Presidential election. This argument has been utterly overthrown by the experience of the last two administrations. Cleveland permitted the sweep in 1885, and was beaten in 1888. Harrison permitted it again in 1889, and was beaten in 1892. Let us have a trial of the opposite policy and see how it works.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE NAVAL OFFICERS.

In speaking of Commander Higginson's case last week we mentioned the way in which, when the Department singles out an officer for some kind of punishment or discredit before trial, the newspaper correspondents who hang round the Department and collect its gossip, are let loose on him to hunt him down; he himself being all the while condemned to the most rigid silence. Accordingly, we were not surprised to find the following in the New York *Times*, which makes a specialty of naval news:

THE ATLANTA'S LONG TRIP.

DELAY IN REACHING NICARAGUA UNFORTUNATE FOR COMMANDER HIGGINSON.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The absence of information from the *Atlanta* has caused much comment at the Navy Department. The ship was some days longer in reaching Kingston, Jamaica, than is usual in such cases, and the circumstance encouraged the suspicion that the trip had purposely been delayed in carrying out the alleged impression of inefficiency in the vessel's boilers. Ten days were consumed in making what is generally a five-days' trip.

There may be an explanation of the delay by bad weather or adverse winds. The Department people, in fact, look for some such solution of the mystery. The *Atlanta* left Kingston on the 21st, and should have been at Greytown, Nicaragua, in two days, as the distance is only 610 miles. Nothing has been heard of the ship since she left Kingston, three days ago. Some one ventured the explanation that the ship may be disabled in some manner, although the trouble can hardly be serious. Commander Higginson, in his despatch reporting his arrival at Kingston and date of departure for Greytown, made no mention of disability, so every one is inclined to dismiss the theory that the ship is incapacitated.

It is unfortunate for Commander Higginson just now that there is any such delay, for from this point of view the failure to reach Greytown contributes to the general supposition in the Department that he is deliberately avoiding prompt arrival at his destination. The matter is attracting more attention about the Department than any other subject, and Commander Higginson's explanation is awaited with interest.

Of course there may be many causes to detain a ship which has gone to sea hastily, even if she had not defective boilers; but see how faithfully the old programme is carried out in the case of Commander Higginson. The delay is "unfortunate," not for the Navy Department, or American citizens in Nicaragua, but for Commander Higginson. It causes "much comment at the Navy Department." It has "encouraged the suspicion that the ship has been purposely delayed," or, in plain English, that Commander Higginson is a deceitful rascal. It is true the delay may have been caused "by bad weather or adverse winds." Such obstacles have delayed steamers before now, and "the Department people do look for some such solution of the mystery." But they do not look for it very earnestly. Nor do they entertain very seriously the theory that "the ship may be disabled in some manner," because when Commander Higginson arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, he made no mention of disability, which he ought to have done if he was going to be disabled before he reached Greytown. In fact, every explanation of the dozen or so which might account for the non-arrival of a steamboat is examined and rejected in favor of the explanation that the commanding officer is a villain. The failure to reach Greytown contributes to the general supposition in the Department that he is "*deliberately avoiding prompt arrival at his destination,*" or, the favorite theory is that one of the oldest and most distinguished officers in the service is a dishonorable skulker.

Now we appeal to Secretary Herbert to put a stop peremptorily to this sort of thing or disavow it once for all. If discipline and good order in the navy require officers to refrain from writing to the newspapers, even in their own defence, tenfold more do they require the stern prohibition of this dribble of malignant libel from the Department in the shape of gossip communicated to the newspapers, attacking the character of absent men, and men condemned to silence by the rules of the service. We do not believe the history of any naval service, except that of Turkey, contains such pictures of the character and standing of officers high in command as our Navy Department presents to the world when it tries to secure promptness in obeying orders. If they were correct pictures, they would show American morals and manners in a most odious light. Every American who cares for the fair fame of the country must, in fact, blush when he looks at them. They almost make one laugh at the rejoicings over the speed of the *New York*, the new cruiser; for what is the value of her twenty knots an hour if she may, and probably will, be commanded by a mendacious sneak, quite capable of keeping down her speed to fifteen knots to save himself from punishment for telling lies about the time it took him to coal or about the capacity of his boilers?

In any other walk of life, the word of a man of mature years, distinguished in his own calling, would be taken, primâ facie, without hesitation in explanation of delay or shortcoming on his part in the discharge of a duty in which he had won renown. Observations of his about defects in the machinery of his department would put his superiors or partners on a respectful inquiry. They might come to the conclusion that his own dishonesty was at the bottom of the whole matter, but they

would not do so until every other solution of the mystery had been attempted and had failed. But in the American Navy the very first key which is tried, and the last to be cast away, is the disposition of its commanding officers to insubordination, falsehood, and fraud! Decent men could not be got to serve under such a system in charge of ocean tramps, and it would excite discontent even among bumboat men. Fancy the Cunard or the White Star Line of passenger steamers giving out to the newspapers every now and then that its captains were a tricky lot who needed close watching, and telling the reporters, when a steamer was behind time, that the probable cause was the knavery of the captain in trying to cover up lies he had been telling at Liverpool about the quality of the coal.

When one reads over Commander Higginson's record in connection with all this gossip, one cannot help feeling that the Navy Department itself needs in its subordinate places a thorough overhauling. It must contain a good deal of moral, if not professional, rubbish to set on foot such persecutions as those of which Commanders Whitehead and Higginson, as well as others, have been the victims. Here is his record from Hamersly:

"Francis J. Higginson—Born in Massachusetts; appointed from Massachusetts September 21, 1857; Naval Academy, 1857-61; attached to steam-frigate *Colorado*, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1861-2; capture of rebel privateer *Judith* at Pensacola, Florida, 1861; bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Chalmette batteries, and capture of New Orleans, April, 1862. Commissioned as Lieutenant August 1, 1862; steamer *Vixen*, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862; steam-sloop *Powhatan*, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1863-1864; bombardment of Fort Sumter; Naval Academy, 1864-5. Commissioned as Lieutenant-Commander, July 25, 1866; steam-sloop *Hartford*, flagship Asiatic Squadron, 1866-8; steam-frigate *Franklin*; flagship European Squadron, 1868-9; *Richmond*, European Fleet, 1870-1. *Shenandoah*, same station, 1872; and *Franklin* (first rate), North Atlantic Station, 1873; commanding rendezvous, Boston, 1874-5; Torpedo Station, 1875; special ordnance duty, 1876-8. Commissioned as Commander, June 10, 1876; commanding *Despatch*, special duty, 1877-8; Light-House Inspector, 1880-2; commanding *Miantonomoh*, 1882-3; commanding *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, 1883-6; Torpedo Station, 1886-7; commanding receiving ship *New Hampshire*, 1887-90."

Now, how is it, the American public may well ask, that in our navy men can pass through thirty years of such distinguished service as the above, filling, every year or two, new posts of trust and honor requiring the highest qualities of character and skill, and yet remain such arrant sneaks and cowards that they will not hesitate to lie about their ships in port, in order to get a few hours' delay, and will not hesitate, when under pressing orders, to loiter at sea, in order to prevent the lie being found out? Could there be a state of things in any part of the public service calling more imperatively for Congressional investigation? Do we want each ship of our new navy to be a messenger of our shame to all corners of the globe?

THE REAL ISSUE BEFORE PRESBYTERIANS.

We presume that few of our readers retain any interest in the technicalities of the Briggs heresy trial. Only those who snuff the theological battle from afar can have cared to follow the case through all its merely ecclesiastical wandering mazes. Yet the very fact that such heaps of argument have accumulated about it, and that so many questions of procedure and jurisdiction have become involved with it, invites to an attempt to go back of all the technicalities and confusion, and state once more the real broad and unmistakable issue which the Presbyterian Church has to face in the person of Prof. Briggs.

As in many another trial, religious and secular, the merits of the case do not come out clearly in the pleadings. In fact, one might be pardoned for concluding from an inspection of the arguments advanced against Prof. Briggs, as well as from the form of defence which he is compelled to make on the main question, that the whole affair was a strife about words, over which sensible men have no need to bother their heads. For what, in the last analysis, is the sacred doctrine which the Union professor is accused of heresy for denying? Why, that "the original autograph" of the Bible was inerrant and infallible down to its smallest pen-stroke. And what is the opposing figment which he sets up, belief in which will bring a man within the terms of subscription to the Westminster Confession? A Bible which both sides admit to be wrong in some points of science and chronology, which needs to be radically rearranged in many important particulars, but which is absolutely infallible in all matters bearing on "faith and practice."

Now we submit that this is only to pit one unreality against another. It is impossible to affirm or deny anything relating to an "original autograph" which no man ever saw or will see. It is equally impossible to get a clear idea of a book which makes mistakes and yet is infallible. Belief in one or the other does not rest upon argument which can be stated, and precisely for that reason cannot be shaken by argument brought against it. It might be maintained, in the same way, that Dr. Johnson was momentarily cured of scrofula by Queen Anne's touch. The "original-autograph" argument in his case would be that there was an instant when the royal touch expelled the king's-evil. It came back again, it would be admitted, just as errors crept into the earliest known manuscripts of the Bible; but there was a point of time when the original Johnson was cured, and to doubt it would be to question the divine right of kings, which would be a most depraved thing to do. The Briggs view would be that Johnson was not cured physically, to suppose which is absurd, but that he was made perfect in morals and religion. We do not see why these opposing views might not be held with as much reason, and set to fighting each other with as much effect, as the rival theories about the Bible mentioned above.

But the real issue is independent of all these abstractions and fictions. The real question is, whether the Presbyterian Church is afraid of modern scholarship and its results; whether it will prefer tradition to truth, and call off its professors and its ministers from the scientific study of the Bible. When the question is put in this way, it becomes tangible, the issue between Prof. Briggs and his opponents becomes intelligible, and the side towards which the sympathies of enlightened minds will incline no longer doubtful. There is now a body of ascertained fact in regard to the Bible and its natural history which simply makes a new thing of that sphere of knowledge. No one who has had a glimpse of the new way of looking at the documents of the Bible, and at Jewish history, can doubt that it is truer and better than the old, or think of going back to the old any more than he could think of going back to Roman history as it existed before Niebuhr. The results have been reached by methods of inquiry which are beyond challenge, and are supported by a consensus of scholarship simply overwhelming.

Now it is this modern, scientific way of reading the Bible for advocating which Prof. Briggs is on trial. There is nothing novel in his views. He merely holds what the most distinguished scholars in his department the world over have long held. He happens to be the first prominent Presbyterian in this country to accept the views which have been commonplace in Germany and Holland for a generation. So that in singling him out for condemnation the Presbyterian Church is condemning the finest modern scholarship. It is repudiating investigation, which is of the essence of modern civilization, and is the main thing that, as Jannet has said, differentiates it from the civilization of China. It is practically abandoning its historic position in favor of an educated clergy.

No amount of fine words or of theological dexterity can obscure this plain issue. Whether the views of Prof. Briggs can be lawfully held under the terms of the Presbyterian creed, we do not know or greatly care. What we do know is, that the common sense of men will see in the condemnation of Prof. Briggs a confession that the Presbyterian Church is afraid of the light. Presbyterian students and ministers will understand by it that they may study the Bible if they choose, but that they must take mighty good care not to find out anything new about it. Already there are signs that leaders in the denomination are aware what they are coming to, and are ready to admit that education may be overdone. One of them recently wrote that he was losing faith in education as a means of strengthening religion, saying that out of every five men

educated by the missionaries in India four turned out opponents of Christianity. Nor can any "Appeal for Peace and Work," such as was put out last winter by a large number of excellent Presbyterian clergymen, divert the minds of men from the great questions of fact involved in this controversy. The sufficient answer to all that is given by Beyschlag in his recent 'Neutestamentliche Theologie': "No stress laid on practical Christianity, however well-meant and warranted it may be, will help us, unless, with the conscientious earnestness which should be our Protestant heritage, we seek to ascertain whether the convictions on which it rests are really grounded on the truth."

RACING WEEK AT CHESTER.

CHESTER, May 10, 1893.

WE are in one of the oldest and oddest of English towns—in fact, the Nuremberg of England, where Americans go to wonder at the survival of walls that have resisted Welsh, mediæval, and Roundhead attacks, towers that have witnessed a battle on a neighboring moor, courts narrower than the wynds of Edinburgh, though not so unwholesome-looking, raised colonnades to be found nowhere else, a rule of the road ("Keep to the right") which reverses the usual English practice, overhanging houses timbered outside a century or two old in every street, and all this side by side with gaslights and tram-cars, concrete pavements, and pneumatic-tired bicycles. The contrast is sharp; but now that railways and hotels defile the summits of so many mountains, now that the top even of Mt. Blanc is threatened with a house and electric lights are penetrating the desert, the traveller gets the power of shutting his eyes to such incongruities.

I fancy that Chester is a little more modern than when I saw it a decade and a half ago. The change was inevitable. The demands of modern life and commerce cannot be resisted. Besides, the friable red sandstone slowly melts away even in the mild English climate, and the vibration of the railway trains has cracked a long section of the wall and shaken down one of the largest of the towers, Pemberton's Parlour. The Cestrians have had the good taste to keep as many as possible of their ancient buildings, to make their restorations in strict imitation of the old work, and often to construct their new buildings in the same style; but somehow the freshness of the new casts a suspicion over the old: the prettiness or the quaintness of the outlines may be the same, but the flavor of age is gone. An American in England is apt to be more interested in an old pig-stye than in a new palace, and when one has to look every time to see whether the floors are straight or have sagged, whether the oak is fresh or scarred and cracked, whether the roof is even or delightfully curved out of shape, admiration is chilled by suspicion, sight-seeing loses its charm, and, though the eye before long gets trained to distinguish quickly, the flutter of pleasure is gone for ever.

Chester is a lively city. It is so small that the shops are closely packed in the four streets coming together at Chester Cross, and the streets are full of mildly bustling people. A bit of color is now and then supplied by the scarlet uniform of the Twenty-second Regiment, which has a successful recruiting post in the Castle. We were amused by a glimpse of the officers' character from an unusual point of view, that of a lodging-house keeper:

"The universal charge for cleaning boots throughout England," we were told, "is a penny a pair. We never charged anything till Col. Blank lodged with us three weeks, and in that time gave us 70 pairs to brush. That was too much. Oh, they are so mean. Capt. So-and-So's wife used to ring to have her shoes brushed four times a day, till I told her it would be a penny a pair, and then she did not have hers cleaned for a fortnight. They try to put upon you in every way. They have the soldiers as their slaves and think we ought to be slaves, too."

The soft English voice and the tone of amusement rather than indignation inspired confidence in the story, though one might hope that its subjects were not fair specimens of the army.

This week Chester does not need the regiment to give it life. For three days the races on the celebrated Roodee, asserted by the Cestrians to be the oldest race-course in England, fill the town with strangers, so that before and after the races not London streets themselves are more crowded than Eastgate, and Foregate, and Watergate, and Bridge Street. They bring with them all the delights of a fair—Punch and Judy, the performing birds, the boxing cats, the hoodwinked monkey, weight tests and swings and merry-go-rounds. The street cries for the time are novel and unintelligible. Something which we supposed to be "Great Scott" we have discovered to be "race card." "Sporting Chroni*kél*" is plainer. The rest we have not yet interpreted. Indeed, "English as she is spoke" in Chester is a foreign language to an American, and might puzzle even a Londoner. A native Cestrian confessed that she could not understand the dialect of a man from the next county, Yorkshire.

At the races is an unmannerly but not a disorderly crowd. Except for the shouts of the showmen and bookmakers, there would be little noise. Though there is much drinking, there is no drunkenness. Gambling is the popular vice. Not only is the green meadow made gay with the red, yellow, or blue signs and flags of more than a hundred bookmakers, who shout themselves hoarse and seem to do a thriving business, but dice, and cards, and roulette, and a dozen others of the devices by which the smart rogue gets the money of the slower-witted farmer or navvy, meet one at every turn. But thimble-rig is obsolete or banished. Carefully did the rector of St. Mary's caution his parish last Sunday against the vices of this week; but risking one's money on games of chance is evidently not considered a vice here. From the penny which the yokel throws on the rude roulette table to the £100 bets of the Captain and the £1,000 of the lord, all are winning or losing to-day. Nor is Chester a teetotal town. In the main street in 145 numbers I counted five restaurants, eleven hotels, and ten wine vaults—or one place where alcoholic drinks can be got to every five other shops. No wonder that the Salvation Army sent a detachment here to occupy the town during race week. C. R.

ARTHUR YOUNG IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 12, 1893.

SOME weeks ago, I visited Harrow and sat for a while on the hill near where Byron mused away so many hours. The prospect is little changed since his time, except that a larger and denser cloud now rests over distant London. Yet, I pondered, how different must be the wandering day-dreams of the modern Harrow schoolboy from those of Byron and his companions a century ago. The distant seas have been traversed, the continents explored, the then unknown coral islands discussed in many a treatise; in Boyle O'Reilly's beautiful lines, "the vales and the sunny meadows, where a poet might ride for a year and a day," have "been charted," "the depths have been sounded," "the shadows pierced." Less and less is left us to investigate even in the world of thought. As one after another the literatures of other lands are revealed to us, we for a time grasp, or imagine that we grasp, fresh ideas which too soon become absorbed in the hard-ascertained facts and impressions of life. Travelling abroad, we can no longer hope to interest those at home by descriptions of places or by the information not already better presented to them in gazetteers, guide-books, and statistical works.

Arthur Young (1741–1820), an English agriculturist, son of a Suffolk rector, lived at the time when it was still possible for an observant man to saddle his horse, and, with a valise strapped on behind and a pair of pistols in his holsters, to sally forth and find something worth recording for his friends and neighbors in the manners and customs of the next shire. After 'A Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties of England and Wales' (1768), 'A Six Months' Tour through the North of England' (1770), and 'A Farmer's Tour through the East of England' (1771), Arthur Young passed over in 1776 to Ireland, where he spent portions of four years, and embodied his observations in a work published in 1780, which has ever since been a text-book for students of Irish history and politics. "With a view of ascertaining the cultivation, resources, and national prosperity of the Kingdom of France," he travelled there in 1787, 1788, and 1789, and, with added accounts of his wanderings in Spain and Italy, he published his experiences and conclusions in 1792. These were only a few of his writings, a full list of which occupies twenty pages of a bibliology added to a complete edition of his Irish tour, lately edited by Mr. Arthur W. Hutton.* Young's miscellaneous writings ranged over a wide field, from 'Hogs and their Management' to 'The Theatre of the Present War in North America' (1758), and 'France a Warning to Britain' (1793). For his earliest publications he had the benefit of Dr. Johnson's criticisms. His latest essays were penned when Scott's fame was at its zenith. Much that he wrote was translated into French and German. He was an ardent disciple of Adam Smith, and on most politico-economic questions was a generation in advance of his time. His 'Travels in Ireland' remains the best and truest source of information regarding the condition of that country a century ago. As Dr. Ingram's article in the last edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' is the fullest notice of his life, so is Mr. Hutton's the completest and most useful edition of his 'Ireland' that has yet appeared. The preface says:

"The edition that is now introduced to the reader is the first reprint of the whole work that has appeared since 1780; and further, in an appendix to the second part, will be found all that Young wrote on Ireland subsequently to the year 1780; so that in these two volumes is contained, without the abridgment of a single sentence, or the omission of any item of the statistics, everything that this careful and honest observer put on record concerning the sister island."

*'Arthur Young's Tour in Ireland (1776–1779),' edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Arthur W. Hutton; with a Bibliology by John P. Anderson. 2 vols. Crown 8vo, xviii, 470, 401. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. 1892.

This edition is made easier of reference by being divided into chapters, by the narrative being carried on in large, while the statistics and minor remarks are printed in small, type, and by the addition of an index, not, however, altogether as full as might be desired. The map in the first volume shows that Young not only circled the island, but made many cross tours, and often retraced his steps. For some months in 1777 he acted as land steward to Lord Kingsborough at Mitchelstown. The volumes abound in elaborate accounts and details as to manures, cropping, cost of living, and the general condition of the country, its manufactures and its trade with Great Britain. Young, moreover, had a keen eye for the beauties of nature. His characteristics as an author are thus vigorously touched off by the editor:

"There is a certain distinction about his writings, and there are to be detected flashes of humor and the pulsations of a great human heart, which serve to make all that he wrote extremely pleasant and instructive reading. Young has often been described as a very prejudiced man, but surely his freedom from prejudices of the ordinary kind is remarkable. He was prejudiced against small farms, against industrial villages, and against tea-drinking; but in his readiness to see and describe things as they really were, and not as he would have wished them to be, his freedom from prejudice was really remarkable; and Miss Edgeworth was doubtless right when she described his book on Ireland as the first faithful portrait of its inhabitants. . . . Most of us have, indeed, something to learn from his broad and kindly treatment of social and religious questions; yet there is occasionally a touch of contempt in his grand-seigneur way when speaking of 'the poor' that is hardly less painful."

He realized the miserable condition of the Irish masses. The sketch of one of their "cabbins," prefixed to the second volume, gives an impression of greater abjectness than do the plates in the voyages of Capt. Cook illustrating the condition of the savages discovered by him at about the same period. Ireland was, when Young wrote, really nearer to primitive barbarism, complicated by centuries of neglect and oppression, than it was to the civilization of to-day. The charcoal-smelting furnaces, kindled in Petty's time to consume the forests that covered the island, were not yet extinguished. Only three generations led back to the period when the inhabitants were, with the wolves, regarded as cumberers of the soil—an idea not yet altogether eradicated from the minds of many writers and land-owners. The Cromwellian and Jacobite confiscations were incidents of recent memory. Nineteen-twentieths of the kingdom had passed from Catholics to Protestants. The old language was still spoken by the majority of the population. The lineal descendants of once powerful families were scattered over the kingdom, working as cottars for the great-grandsons of the original adventurers from England. Young remarks:

"So entire an overthrow and change of landed possession is, within the period, to be found in scarce any other country in the world. In such great revolutions of property the ruined proprietors have usually been extirpated or banished; but in Ireland the case was otherwise: families were so numerous and so united in clans that the heir of an estate was always known, and it is a fact that in most parts of the kingdom the descendants of the old land-owners regularly transmit by testamentary deed the memorial of their rights to those estates which once belonged to their families."

These definite memories of old rights and old wrongs were partly blotted out in the cataclysm of the famines and clearances that swept over the country seventy years after Young's time. But if many still survive in all their bitterness, we have only to reflect that little over two generations of recollections separate that period from the present.

"At Conell's, near Castlerea," says our author, "lives O'Connor, the direct descendant of Roderick O'Connor, who was King of Connaught. . . . The possessions, formerly so great, are reduced to £300 or £400 a year, the family having fared in the revolutions of so many ages much worse than the O'Neills and O'Briens. The common people pay him the greatest respect, and send him presents of cattle, etc., upon various occasions. They consider him as the prince of a people involved in one common ruin. . . . Another great family in Connaught is Macdermot, who calls himself Prince of Coolavin; he lives at Coolavin in Sligo, and though he has not above £100 a year, will not admit his children to sit down in his presence. . . . Lord Kingsborough, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Sandford, etc., came to see him, and his address was curious; 'O'Hara, you are welcome; Sandford, I am glad to see your mother's son [his mother was an O'Brien]; as to the rest of ye, come in as ye can."

It would be easy to fill pages with interesting extracts from these volumes. In the unfeeling savage treatment of the people by the gentry, described at p. 54, vol. ii., we have a key to the fierce retaliation of the people on the gentry twenty years later:

"A landlord in Ireland can scarcely invent an order which a servant, laborer, or cottar dares to refuse to execute. Nothing satisfies him but an unlimited submission. Disrespect or anything tending towards sauciness he may punish with his cane or his horsewhip with the most perfect security; a poor man would have his bones broke if he offered to lift his hand in his own defence. . . . Where manners are in conspiracy against law, to whom are the oppressed people to have recourse? It is a fact that a poor man having a contest with a gentleman must—but I am talking nonsense; they know their situation too well to think of it."

Even Arthur Young was blind to the inevitableness of an agrarian revolution in Ireland, following the steady rise of rents on the improvements made by the people, unchecked (as such a tendency was in England) by an effective public opinion. The rental of Ireland, doubled perhaps within the previous half century, then stood at £6,000,000 per annum. "Raising rents," one of his principal informants considered (and our author does not dissent from the proposition), "is one of the greatest causes of the improvement of Ireland; he has found that, upon his own estates, it has universally quickened their [the tenants'] industry, set them to searching for manures, and made them in every respect better farmers." Even allowing for the reductions made consequent on the Land League agitation, the rental is now double what it was in Young's time—a value, if capitalized, of fully £150,000,000 added to the property of the landlords through the untiring toil of their tenants.

There was much that was still primitive in the condition of the people. Sledge cars, without wheels, were used in many portions of the country. The *improved* wooden ploughs and carts with block wooden wheels of that time had not entirely gone out of use within my memory. I wish I had space for some of Young's statistics concerning the household expenses of the people. At p. 456, vol. i., the total income of a cottar family with two cows and an acre and a half of land is set down as £15 12s. 6d. It would be interesting to compare the particulars of this expenditure with those given in the last report of the Congested Districts Board of the budgets of cottar families now dragging out an existence in the west of Ireland, some, "in ordinary circumstances," on £32 14s. 4d. a year, others, in "very poor circumstances," on £21 16s. 0d., and many, in the "poorest possible circumstances," on £14 3s. 0d., which sums, of course, represent much less in proportion than £15 12s. 6d. did one hundred years ago.

Regarding union with Great Britain, the perspicacity of our author is apparent. He pointed out the desirability of union in respect of trade, military establishments, and affairs common to the two countries, while exclusively Irish business might still be transacted in Ireland. "The Government of England [in Ireland] would necessarily be revered by all ranks of people. The Parliament of the Kingdom [Ireland] would still retain both importance and business. . . . Perhaps the advantages of a union would be enjoyed without any of its inconveniences." Well had it been for Ireland if her patriots and statesmen had been as clear-headed and far-seeing as this occasional visitor, and had recognized the desirability of such union in mutual concerns. Well had it been for Great Britain if the British statesmen who, twenty years later, forced a union had left to Ireland the management of her domestic affairs. Young's observations and statistics regarding the establishment of the linen industry in the North and the legalized destruction of other industries elsewhere in Ireland are especially interesting at present, when the causes of the different condition of trades and manufactures in different portions of the island are so hotly discussed.

Since our author's time Ireland has progressed much, mainly owing to the exertions of the masses, under almost insuperable difficulties interposed by the institutions of the country. The publication of these volumes is opportune. No wholesomer reading could there be, whether for patriots inclined to look back too fondly to what was in truth a miserable past, or for opponents who hold that the inherent characteristics of the Irish prevent their advancement on lines parallel to those of other civilized peoples. D. B.

CHAPTAL'S RECOLLECTIONS OF NAPOLEON.

PARIS, May 11, 1893.

THERE is a curious recrudescence in the publication of works relating to Napoleon, and in the interest shown in the character of the man, who, even at a short distance in time, is enveloped in a sort of legend. Our historical school has become very positivist, and wants documents. These documents come out, one by one, from the recesses of families. The latest, which is before me, is called 'Mes Souvenirs sur Napoléon.' It is by Count Chaptal, and is published by his great-grandson, Viscount Chaptal, Secretary of Legation. Many people do not know who Chaptal was; his name is familiar only to men of science, as he belonged to the group of savants who, under the guidance of Lavoisier, founded modern chemistry. Chaptal was born at Nojaret, in the Department of the Lozère (his province was called the Gévaudan and touched the Cévennes), on June 3, 1736. He tells us himself that he was a brilliant student, and was educated for the profession of medicine at Montpellier. He married young a rich wife, and his fortune allowed him the liberty of pursuing his scientific studies. He turned these, however, immediately to practical uses, as he had an eminently practical mind, and built a great chemical manufactory near Montpellier.

The Revolution disturbed him in his occupa-

tions. He became one of the chiefs of the federalist movement in the South, a sort of resistance against the tyranny of the Convention; the movement was unsuccessful, and he had to hide for a while in the Cévennes. Science really saved his life. The Convention needed powder, and Carnot, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, summoned Chaptal to Paris, and commissioned him to manufacture saltpetre and powder. He applied new methods to this fabrication, and succeeded in furnishing the French armies with all the powder they required. He was made professor at the new Polytechnic School, and, with his usual modesty, he says: "My lectures had a prodigious success." He became also a member of the Academy of Science. After the 18th Brumaire he was chosen by Bonaparte to be a member of the Council of State. Nearly every evening the Councillors had a conference with the First Consul, and the discussions and deliberations lasted sometimes till four o'clock in the morning.

France had become a *tabula rasa*, and everything had to be reorganized. Chaptal was chiefly concerned with two very important questions: the first was the law on the general administration of the country; the second was the law on the organization of public instruction. The administrative law is, so to speak, the backbone of France; it instituted the prefects, the sub-prefects, the prefecture councils, the councils-general, the arrondissement councils, the mayoralties, the municipal councils; it fixed and limited the attributions of each one of these powers, the geographical distribution of the administrative unities. It has survived all our revolutions, and is now, under the Third Republic, what it was under the First and the Second Empires. We cannot conceive of France otherwise than as centralized; the genius of the country is entirely opposed to federalism. Napoleon understood this centralization, and saw in it at once the means of establishing his power on a permanent basis.

"Still young," says Chaptal, "and little versed in the various parts of the administration, he brought to the discussion a clearness, a precision, a force of reason, and a largeness of views which astonished us. Indefatigable in work, inexhaustible in resources, he coördinated, with unexampled sagacity, all facts and opinions in a great system of administration. More zealous to learn than to affect a knowledge which his military studies and his age had not allowed him to acquire, he often asked the definition of words, or put questions as to what existed before his Government. . . . Working as much as twenty hours a day, he never seemed to have his mind tired or his body exhausted."

Ten months after he had entered the Council of State, Chaptal was made Minister of the Interior. As such, he devised great schemes for the embellishment of Paris. He had a good, clear, scientific head, and he went to work in his department with much zeal. We may believe him when he says: "I gave myself up to my work with a zeal and a courage which did not flag for a single moment." He was a true "Méridional," and did not know what it was to feel timidity or shyness. He was always contented with himself. He certainly did a very good work during his four years at the Home Office; he resigned his post in 1804, and gave himself completely up to his scientific studies. The Emperor made him a Senator.

What was the true reason of Chaptal's resignation? We should have been ignorant if the editor had not told us. I am sorry to say that it was very petty. There were relations between Chaptal and an actress of the French Theatre, Mlle. Bourgoin. Napoleon took a fancy to this lady, and "we know," says the editor, "that Napoleon, when he wished to satisfy one of his fancies, never hesitated to hurt even the persons whom he cared most for. Mlle. Bourgoin was distinguished by the Emperor, and my great-grandfather was offended by it." He adds in a note that the rupture took place in this way: "Napoleon was one evening working with his Minister when the arrival of Mlle. Bourgoin was announced to him. The Emperor sent word for her to wait. It was a *coup de théâtre* which he had prepared. Chaptal put his papers in his portfolio and went away abruptly. The same night he wrote his letter of resignation."

In 1807, Chaptal had bought Chanteloup, the famous château where Choiseul lived when he was exiled from court; he had become the Comte de Chanteloup. In 1814, when France was invaded, Napoleon made him Extraordinary Commissioner for the Defence in the South; during the Hundred Days, he was made Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. This did not prevent Louis XVIII. from making him a member of the new House of Peers in 1818. He remained there after the Revolution of 1830. He was not a political man or partisan: he was indifferent to the form of government. He held that politics ought to be experimental, and that the true value of a Government is to be found in the services which it renders to the community. Chaptal applies the same ideas to his judgments on Napoleon. In some traits their natures could harmonize; in others, they were completely foreign to each other. Chaptal pretends to give us an impartial and accurate portrait of Napoleon; he means to be just, but he is incomplete. The Italian nature of Napoleon was compounded of precision and of imagination; the latter element was not understood by Chaptal. What seemed monstrous to him was the effect of that imagination which played with facts, fortune, empires, armies, as with the creatures of fancy. A calculating spirit combines very well in the Italian character with an extraordinary contempt for realities and with unreasonable ambition. Even in our present time we can see proofs of it. If Chaptal were still alive, he would suppose that the House of Savoy, having made a united Italy, having no more to fear from the *forestieri*, having made Rome its capital, might rest and be thankful. No, it cannot be contented; it has entered into the Triple Alliance, and, tormented by its ambition, it keeps its old war cry: "Avanti Savoia."

There was much of that spirit in Napoleon; he had succeeded in organizing France, but he felt that his only hold on Europe was force. He said to Chaptal several times:

"Five or six families occupy the thrones of Europe and see with pain that a Corsican has come to sit among them. I can maintain myself only by force; I can accustom them to look upon me as their equal only by keeping them down—my empire is gone as soon as I cease to be dreaded. I can allow nobody to threaten me without striking him. What would be indifferent to a king of an older race is serious for me. I will maintain myself in this attitude as long as I live, and if my son is not a great captain, if he does not repeat me, he will fall from the throne, as more than one man is necessary to consolidate a monarchy. Louis XIV., after so many victories, would have lost his sceptre at the end of his life if he had not received it from a long line of kings.

"At home, my position is not comparable to that of the old sovereigns. They can live at leisure in their castles; nobody contests their legitimate rights, nobody thinks of taking their place, nobody accuses them of ingratitude, because nobody helped to place them on their throne. With me it is quite different: there is no general who does not think that he has the same rights to the throne as myself; there is no influential man who does not think that he paved the way for me on the 18th Brumaire. I am obliged to be very severe with these men. . . . They do not love me, but they fear me, and that is enough."

These words throw a flood of light on many of Napoleon's actions. Nothing has struck me so much in these Souvenirs of Chaptal as the account he gives of the relations of Napoleon with his marshals:

"Napoleon," says Chaptal, "was always on his guard against the ambition of his generals. . . . With the exception of two or three who had known him in his youth, and who had maintained a certain freedom with him, they approached him with trembling, and they could not say that they ever had a moment of familiarity with him. He loaded them with money, he gave them estates in the conquered countries, because he wished to create opulent houses in his court. . . . I never caught the Emperor eulogizing any general, and I often heard him criticise them sharply, sometimes for their want of talent, sometimes for their bad conduct. He often said, in speaking of his marshals: 'These people think themselves necessary; they don't know that I have a hundred division generals who can very well replace them.' He never tolerated the smallest infraction of discipline in his generals. General Gouvion St.-Cyr once presented himself at his levee at the Tuileries. The Emperor asked him calmly: 'General, you come from Naples?' 'Yes, sire; I have turned over the command to General Pérignon, whom you sent to replace me.' 'You have undoubtedly received the permission of the Minister of War?' 'No, sire; but I had nothing more to do at Naples.' 'If in two hours you are not on your way to Naples, before twelve o'clock you will be shot on the plain of Grenelle.'"

Berthier and Duroc, the only generals who lived on terms of intimacy with him and never left him, were completely submissive, and never thought of discussing with him.

Chaptal is interesting on the subject of the relations of Napoleon with the Pope. He says that this question was the sore point with the Emperor. He could not frighten the Pope; he made him a prisoner; his eloquence, his threats, his diplomacy were defeated by the tenacity of a man who was an Italian, like himself, and who well understood the strength of his spiritual force. His quarrel with the Pope occupied Napoleon for several years. Napoleon was not devout, but he spoke of religion with respect; he believed that a people cannot do without a religion. He often said that the Emperor of Russia had this great advantage over him, that he could command the consciences of his subjects. "I," said he, "cannot arrive at this height of power; at any rate, I must not eliminate the conscience of my subjects. I must give them their full rights in the matter of religion." In speaking thus, he scandalized many of his high functionaries, who, like Chaptal, were unbelievers of the old school of the eighteenth century.

Correspondence.

SEX IN MATHEMATICS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the *Nation* of May 18 you say: "A few brief statistics from an English women's college continue to let daylight through the threadbare superstition about the non-mathematical structure of the feminine mind," etc. Now, I beg leave to say that the facts and arguments so often given by the *Nation* concerning women's capacity for scientific work,

notably mathematical, seem to me sorely wanting in conclusiveness as regards the main question. No one doubts that there are women, and in goodly number, too, capable of scientific work and, perhaps, of original research. To show this, one need but mention such names as Hypatia, or Mrs. Somerville, or Miss Herschel, or Prof. Sophie Kovalewski. And as there is no doubt that, when colleges and universities are freely opened to women, the best talent among them will improve the opportunity, we may well expect some brilliant results. But does this show anything approaching equality with men? If the King of Dahomey keeps an army of brave savage women-soldiers, does this prove that women will make about as good soldiers as men will? Or, if there are negro women who can carry on their backs enormous burdens, does this show that women are about equal to men in bodily strength?

If we wish to come nearer to the truth as regards women's qualifications in matters of science, we must have recourse to statistical methods. As a first step in this direction, great numbers of teachers in high schools and academies who have young people of both sexes in their classes might be asked. Colleges in general would give results rather too favorable to women, for the reason that, broadly speaking, the young women in the colleges will stand higher above the average young woman than does the young man of the college above the average young man. The reason is not far to seek. Young men of capacity are attracted by the most diverse pursuits—business, manufactures, etc.—whereas, thus far, young women of capacity are not driven or led that way.

There is a movement on foot in Germany to admit women to the universities upon the same conditions as men. If this plan is carried out, great will be the astonishment throughout the Fatherland at what the women will accomplish. Again the reason is obvious. Women in Germany have as yet next to no chance in matters intellectual; but if gymnasia and universities be opened to them, all the first-class talent among women will be quick to improve the opportunity, whereas among men the army absorbs an enormous portion of the best talent of the country; part also is claimed by business, the arts, etc., leaving a portion only to the universities. Would it not be a fine thing if for a while women should appear the better gifted half of the human race?

Respectfully, WERNER A. STILLÉ.

ST. LOUIS, May 23, 1893.

WEBSTER'S BUNKER HILL ORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of March 30 (p. 235) you gird at the editor of 'Select Orations of Daniel Webster' because he explains the following passage in Webster's address at Bunker Hill on June 17, 1825, as referring to the first settlement of Maryland: "Nor will our brethren in another early and ancient colony forget the place of its first establishment till their river shall cease to flow by it." An edition of Mr. Webster's works, edited by Edward Everett, was published in the lifetime of Mr. Webster, and the publication had the benefit of his personal supervision. By consulting that edition (vol. i., p. 60) you will find that the passage above quoted, which you say refers to the first settlement of Virginia, is there explained in a note as referring to the first settlement of Maryland. C. W. LEWIS.

BOSTON, May 24, 1893.

[We are always happy to make all needful corrections, and, having examined the passage to which our correspondent refers, we recognize the fact that Mr. George has cribbed his note, as he has cribbed other notes, from Mr. Everett. But the question remains, Is it not more likely that Mr. Everett should have made a blunder, and that Webster, in the last year of his busy life, should have failed to notice it, than that the great orator should have made a recondite allusion to the river that flows by Saint Mary's—"the River on the North side of the Patomeck river within 4 or 5 leagues from the mouth thereof which they called Saint Georges River"—not really a river, but an estuary? The Potomac cannot be said to flow by Saint Mary's as the sea is said to wash the shore of Plymouth, nor could the Maryland colony claim the Potomac as "their river" in the sense in which the James is Virginia's river. The Potomac is still as much in dispute as was the Rhine with Arndt on one side and De Musset on the other. And, moreover, the careful use of the words "first establishment," not "first settlement," will apply to Virginia as well as to Maryland. Roanoke Island does not count for the one nor Kent Island for the other, so that until one rises from the dead to tell us what Webster meant sixty-eight years ago, we shall still think the obvious interpretation defensible.—ED. NATION.]

EARLY ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Two errors pertaining to the history of English lexicography reappear in the *Dial* for May 16, 1893. They occur in a brief description of the exhibit of the Century Company at the Columbian Exposition. The *Dial* says:

"One of the largest cases is devoted to an exhibit of 'how a dictionary is made.' Beginning with a copy of the very earliest English dictionary, Bullokar's 'English Expositor,' printed in London in 1616, a half-dozen of the important dictionaries of the past are shown. . . . The exhibit includes a copy of the edition of Bailey's which was the first to include cuts, or 'engraven schemes,' as they are called on the title-page" (pp. 320–1).

I have not seen the exhibit of the Century Company, and do not know whether the mistakes in the passages quoted are a part of that exhibit. Apparently the exhibitor or the editor has followed too closely Mr. Henry B. Wheatley's valuable 'Chronological Notices of the Dictionaries of the English Language,' printed in Part II. of the 'Transactions of the Philological Society' (England) in 1865. Mr. Wheatley says:

"The honor of being the author of the first English Dictionary is therefore due to . . . John Bullokar, who in 1616 published his 'Expositor' of hard words."

But subsequently Mr. Wheatley himself, in a contribution to *Notes and Queries* (6th Series, vol. iii., p. 269), mentioned an earlier work of the same class, dated 1604, viz., Robert Cawdrey's 'A Table Alphabeticall.' It is a small octavo in the Bodleian Library. The title-page (given by Mr. Wheatley) shows that this book was made for about the same purpose as the 'Expositor.'

Various bilingual dictionaries have sometimes been spoken of as early English dictionaries, but they are not usually so classed, and are not considered here.

The error in regard to the earliest use of cuts for the illustration of definitions may be an error of suggestion rather than of allegation. There seems to be no special reason, however, for exhibiting or mentioning "a copy of the edition of Bailey's which was the first to include cuts," unless the book is regarded as the first English dictionary containing cuts. Mr. Wheatley, in speaking (Transactions, p. 245) of one of Bailey's supplementary volumes, says: "This was the first English dictionary illustrated with woodcuts." But the well-known 'Glossographia Anglicana Nova,' an English dictionary of hard words published anonymously in 1707, contains woodcuts, illustrating for the most part words belonging to heraldry. Unless this volume or an earlier one has been identified as a pioneer work by Bailey, which is unlikely, Bailey cannot be credited with the earliest use of cuts in English lexicography.

I should be very sorry if anything in this letter should be taken to be disparagement of Mr. Wheatley's laborious and very valuable 'Chronological Notices.' It is, however, unsafe to say (as Mr. Wheatley himself has shown) that any known dictionary is the earliest English dictionary, and it is also unsafe to say that any known dictionary "was the first to include cuts." Refutation of either of these assertions may turn up in some library or bookstall any day. R. O. W.

NEW HAVEN, CT., May 25, 1893.

Notes.

GINN & CO., Boston, have arranged with Alphonse Daudet for a text-book composed of selections from his works, including one new piece expressly written for it. It will be annotated by Prof. Frank W. Freeborn. The same firm will publish, in September, Tacitus's 'Dialogus de Oratoribus,' edited by Alfred Gudeman of Johns Hopkins. This has never before been done in English.

Albert, Scott & Co., Chicago, have nearly ready a reprint of Madison's Journal of the Constitutional Convention, with an index.

The *Open Court* Publishing Co., Chicago, intends to reproduce its list bi-monthly in a serial form, under the title "The Religion of Science Library." The works of Paul Carus, Max Müller, Th. Ribot, Alfred Binet, and others will figure here.

"Stories from *Scribner*" is the title given to six pocket volumes made up from the shorter tales in that magazine in past years. 'Stories of New York' and 'Stories of the Railway' are already issued, and are very taking in their tasteful typography, with illustrations not overdone. To come are Stories of the South—of the Sea—of Italy—of the Army. Summer readers will not overlook them.

'Jane Eyre,' in two volumes, leads off the reprint of the works of Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë in twelve volumes undertaken by J. M. Dent & Co. (New York: Macmillan). The London firm has won a reputation for elegant bookmaking which this new series certainly maintains. The proportion of the page and the size of the type have been well studied. The etched illustrations, if not much as art, are decorative. The pinkish cloth covers have an old-fashioned lettering and ornament appropriate to the contents. The volumes are handy in size and without any editorial apparatus.

The Tennysonian reprint, 'Poems, by Two Brothers,' with a facsimile of the title-page of 1827, and with initials marking the divided authorship according to the best indications, is issued by Macmillan. Four poems have been identified as his own by Frederick Tennyson, whose participation was not acknowledged in the title. Four other poems, all ascribed to Alfred, were for some reason omitted from publication with the rest of the MS., and now see the light for the first time, but are chiefly curiosities. The volume closes with the prize poem, "Timbuctoo," in which the future poet-laureate may not have been discerned at the time, but is now visible.

From Charles Scribner's Sons we receive a painstaking edition in two plump volumes of the 'Poetical Works of John Gay' (London: Lawrence & Bullen). Fine print was necessary in the case of so prolific a writer as the author of "The Beggar's Opera" (of which, by the way, we have here the songs, as from the other plays), but the text is very legible. It has been competently edited by Mr. John Underhill, who furnishes a full memoir of Gay, with a chronological table, notes, etc. The volumes are prettily bound and stamped.

Parts 9 to 12 of 'Famous Composers and their Works' (Boston: J. B. Millet Co.; New York: Henry T. Thomas) range from Mendelssohn, by John S. Dwight, to Wagner. Dr. Louis Kelterborn treats of Schumann, Robert Franz, Brahms, and Rheinberger; W. J. Henderson of Raff and Goldmark; Henry T. Finck of Johann Strauss; and Louis C. Elson of Max Brüch. Meyerbeer falls to Arthur Pougin. There is the usual abundance of portraits, autographic facsimiles, views, etc., and selections from the compositions of the several musicians. Noticeable are the pictures of Robert Franz's sensitive face, and, under Schumann, the caricature of the imaginary Kreisler from whom that artist's title of "Kreisleriana" was derived. Wagner's latest homes—the Villa Triebschen, on Lake Lucerne; Wahnfried, at Bayreuth; and the Palazzo Vendramin, on the Grand Canal, Venice—are among the series of illustrations accompanying the unfinished article upon him.

Whether or not it is important that this country should agree upon a floral emblem, much may doubtless be said for maize, which, as compared with golden-rod, for example, has a vast superiority on formal grounds. Mrs. Candace Wheeler has, as an advocate of this truly national plant, made a little book—"a garland of tributes, in prose and verse"—called 'Columbia's Emblem: Indian Corn' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Her prose ranges from Capt. John Smith to Frank Cushing; and her poetry from Longfellow to Edna Dean Proctor, without by any means exhausting her resources. The illustrations show some of the sculpturesque quality of the maize and some of the aboriginal mythology in connection with it.

Dr. Alexander Peddie's address on Dr. John Brown, read before the Harveian Society in 1890, has been expanded by him into 'Recollections of Dr. John Brown' (Scribners). There is no great substance to the volume, a good part of which is made up of the published writings of Brown himself and several of his eulogists, but it serves to call up again and strengthen the impression of a keen and kindly nature, who, as has been said, will be known to posterity, if at all, as *Subsecivæ* Brown.

An English translation of Scheffel's 'Der Trompeter von Säckingen' has been recently issued in London with an introduction by Sir Theodore Martin, who expresses his astonishment that this charming poem has not been rendered accessible to English readers before. It is a matter of still greater astonishment that Sir Theodore Martin should be ignorant of the fact that an English translation of this work by Mrs. Francis Brünnow was published as early as 1877 by Chapman & Hall, in London. Mrs. Brünnow, the daughter of Dr. Henry P. Tappan, first Chancellor of the University of Michigan, translated also Scheffel's 'Bergpsalmen' (Mountain Psalms), which were published in a neat volume, with illustrations, by Trübner & Co., London. Both versions were made with the consent of the author, now deceased.

The twenty-second volume of the 'Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland,' issued by the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, is entitled 'Geschichte der Medicinischen Wissenschaften in Deutschland' (Munich: R. Oldenburg). The author is Dr. August Hirsch. After an introductory survey of the art of healing in ancient Greece and in the Middle Ages, he gives an exhaustive history of medical science from the end of the fifteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century. A full index adds to the value of this work of reference.

In his fifteenth annual report, Mr. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, speaks of the success of the Information Desk, which "is gradually becoming the centre of the library's life," has made it necessary to perfect the equipment of books of reference, and has led to the "filing and indexing such references as may be prepared on one occasion and are sure to be called for again."

Harvard University Bulletin No. 55 begins a bibliography of the historical literature of North Carolina by Prof. Stephen B. Weeks of Trinity College, N. C.

In the annual Bodleian report we remark among the accessions of the year 173 volumes by donation or exchange from the United States; 158 new book-plates for a collection "which has only begun to be formed within the last few years"; and files of British school newspapers, "which have a twofold interest as embodying the history of the institutions from which they proceed, and containing the earliest records and writings of many who subsequently achieved distinction."

Brentano sends us the Illustrated Catalogue of the current Champ-de-Mars National Fine Arts Exhibition opened on May 10. The translations of the French titles are not often as far off as "Feminal Bather" for *Baigeuse*.

The Max Williams Co., No. 306 Fifth Avenue, have just issued a mezzotint copy of one of Romney's portraits of Lady Hamilton by S. Arlent-Edwards. The proof impressions are on rice paper, very skilfully colored by the engraver without the gloss or garishness of the chromo. The intrinsic charm of the subject is notorious. This house has also published a Mme. Pompadour, from an old miniature, in the same style, and has in preparation a portrait of the First Consul.

A fine panel photograph in the best style of F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, furnishes a pleasing memorial of the late actor and elocutionist, James E. Murdoch.

Harper's Quarterly is a new periodical from the Franklin Square establishment, intended "to print current American fiction of the best class." Mrs. McLean Greene's 'Vesty of the Basins' will be the first example.

Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, have launched this month *New Occasions*, "a magazine of social and industrial progress," edited by B. F. Underwood. It fills but 32 pages.

An encouraging account is given of the future prospects of the Zambesi Basin by Mr. D. J. Rankin in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for May. Much of the country is "rolling and undulating, thickly wooded and well-watered, and, in the vicinity of the streams, eminently suited for successful agriculture." The mineral wealth is very great, gold being found in all the streams, and coal directly upon a navigable river. At present the region is suffering from the effects of Portuguese misrule, the colony having been made a "social refuse-heap" by sending convicts to it. But with the advent of the companies to whom the land has been granted, and through the vastly improved methods of communication with the coast owing to the discovery of the navigable mouth of the Zambesi, a new era of prosperity is evidently at hand. The great want is population, and the labor question is of the first importance.

The most noteworthy article in the *Geographical Journal* for May is an account of an adventurous journey across Tibet by Capt. H. Bower. His route was from Leh, on the western frontier, by a nearly straight course east over the great plateau to China, during which he explored at least 800 miles of country never before touched by any European, or even by any of the Asiatic explorers of the Indian Survey Department. For five months he never camped below 15,000 feet, the plains rising at times 3,000 more. At nearly this altitude (17,930 feet) he discovered a large lake, in which were countless water-fowl, while occasionally "wild yak and antelopes in incredible numbers were to be seen, but no trees," and rarely signs of men. Butterflies were also found at about this height, and a flowering plant was picked at an elevation of 19,000 feet. The few inhabitants (nomads) met disclaimed any allegiance to China, obeying orders only from the Government of Lassa. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Royal Geographical Society has just awarded the Patron's or Victoria Medal to our countryman, Mr. W. Woodville Rockhill, for his travels and explorations in western China, Koko-nor, Tsaidam, and Tibet, and his observations on the ethnology and languages of the countries visited, published in his work, 'The Land of the Lamas,' "for the enterprise and intrepidity shown by him, and for his years of study of the native languages to prepare him for these travels." Maj. J. W. Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, was also one of the three honorary corresponding members chosen by the Society.

On the 8th of November, 1893, Theodor Mommsen celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate. A number of his friends and admirers, embracing representative scholars of the chief European countries, have formed themselves into a committee to arrange for a proper commemoration of this event. They ask those who are interested to make subscriptions to a fund for the endowment of research and scholarship in Mommsen's field of study—the more particular designation of this fund to be made by Mommsen himself. The treasurer of the general committee is Ludwig Delbrück (of the firm of Delbrück, Leo & Co.), Nos. 61 and 62 Mauerstrasse, Berlin. American subscriptions may, however, be sent to President J. G. Schurman, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., by whom they will be acknowledged and forwarded to the treasurer in Berlin with the names of the donors.

Owing to a schism in the Association of Artists at Munich, there will be two International Art Expositions in that city during the present

year, which will open respectively on the 1st and 15th days of July. The older association (Künstlergenossenschaft) will occupy the Glass Palace as heretofore, while the secessionists (Verein bildender Künstler) will exhibit in a new building erected for them in Prince Regent Street. The intense and exceedingly bitter competition now excited may make both expositions temporarily successful, but it is doubtful whether, from a financial point of view, they can be permanently sustained.

—Two parallel streams are turned into one channel in the new 'Annual Literary Index' for 1892 (New York: *Publishers' Weekly*). The continuation of 'Poole's Index' is here brought side by side with the continuation of Fletcher's 'A. L. A. Index'; the one furnishing a guide to current periodical literature, the other to miscellaneous topics stowed away in books of a certain mixed class. We have, that is to say, two alphabets, covering respectively the picked topics of the year from the magazines and reviews, with the authors' names attached where known (and this is the rule), and the topics hid away in books (as of essays), whose titles do not reveal them, or in official, charitable, sociological, or statistical reports. More than this, the authors are indexed in turn, with a display of their articles; the books analyzed are listed alphabetically; the bibliographies of the year, American and English, are exhibited; and the volume closes with a necrology of writers. Mr. Bowker, in his preface to this substitute for the 'Coöperative Index to Periodicals,' speaks of it as an experiment; but such an aid to study ought to be sure of success, to which private persons as well as libraries should be glad to contribute. What is our cultivated English-speaking world talking about and thinking about? and, Where can I get the latest word on the subject that interests me? or, Has any one recently anticipated me in treating of this subject?—these are questions answerable in the main on application to the 'Annual Literary Index.' So, too, is the question, Where shall I find the weightiest judgment on the books of the day—supported by the authority not only of the literary medium, but also of the reviewer? The thirty-three collaborators in this enterprise (one-quarter of whom, by the way, are women) deserve the renewed thanks of an intelligent public.

—At the recent graduation ceremonies of the University of Edinburgh, seven women were "capped" for the degree of Master of Arts. The first woman to come up had taken her degree with first-class philosophical honors, and she received "an overwhelming ovation, . . . but all were greeted with loud and sympathetic applause by professors, students, and the general public." Prof. Butcher, who delivered the graduation address, stated that the women students had proved their right to the privileges so recently granted by carrying off many of the trophies of war; during this, their first session, in addition to many lesser distinctions in Mathematics and other subjects, they took first or second prizes in English, Greek, Physics, Logic, Moral Philosophy, History, Fine Art, Education, and Music, while "the men students had shown in no grudging spirit that they rejoiced in these successes." During the academic year just ended there were 70 matriculated women students at the University of Edinburgh, and 52 studying music, making 122 in all. The Council of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women express their "continued belief, after this experience, that under no other system could women students receive in Edinburgh instruction equal to that provided for men," and ask for funds to open a hall of residence for women coming from the country. A more unbiassed endorsement of the conjoint system is the action of the Governors of the George Heriot Trust, who offer to women students requiring aid to graduate eight scholarships of £30 each for three years, for competition at the Edinburgh University Preliminary Examination in October.

—That the impulse to extend advantages and privileges to educated women is still, however, in the spasmodic stage, is shown by the anomalous position of five new lady Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society. These women, distinguished and useful members of the scientific world, were last year elected Fellows in this august British body, by the Council, without feminine eligibility having been endorsed by the Association at large. Opposition to the lady members quickly found voice, although at a meeting last November a resolution was passed approving of "the courteous act of the Council." But within the past few weeks, a special meeting of the Fellows was called to consider the admission of women to the Society, "and their position when elected." A conciliatory resolution allowing women to become "ordinary Fellows," with the privileges of the map-room and library, of attending the weekly meetings, and of adding the highly prized letters F. R. G. S. to their names, while prohibiting them from serving on the Council, or as officers, was opposed and withdrawn, and an amendment simply providing that "ladies may be elected as ordinary Fellows" was defeated by a vote of 147 to 105. The President of the Society, Sir Grant Duff, has announced that the Council will elect no more women, but he naïvely confesses his inability to decide on the legal status of the five venturesome pioneers who have secured places on the list of Fellows through the impulsive gallantry of the Council.

—The London theatrical world still shows no abatement in the activity of its interest in a drama of foreign origin. The Independent Theatre—having given as its latest representation an anonymous "study in three scenes," entitled "Alan's Wife," with a revolting but psychologically conceivable motive, fresh to the stage, though familiar in varying forms to readers of 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian,' 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' (the English version), and 'Mrs. Keith's Crime'—promises for the 2d of this month a three-act play, "Leida," from the Dutch of a hitherto unknown writer of plays, Mrs. Browne-Mees. The translation of this play will be from the pen of Mr. A. Teixeira de Mattos, whose picturesque name and efficient unpaid services as secretary to the Independent Theatre Society are well known to its subscribers. At the Haymarket, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, not yet won from his love of letters and appreciation of unconventional art by his career as manager of a successful theatre, is about to give an afternoon performance of Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," a play which, in the hands of German actors, is made fairly thrilling in its tragic exposure of the average morality of the average member of society. At the same time, twelve subscription performances of Ibsen are announced to begin this week at the Opéra Comique. "Hedda Gabler" heads the list, on the afternoons of May 29 and 30, and is to be followed by two successive representations of "Rosmersholm" and "The Master Builder." The same programme will be repeated in the evenings of the next week. These performances, together with those of "Ghosts" and the "Master Builder," already referred to in these columns, should give the London managers a fair opportunity to sound the mind of the theatre-going public, whether it is for serious art on the stage, or for the old line of spectacular melodrama.

—Towards the end of August last year the *Revue Bleue* began the publication of a series of "Souvenirs Littéraires" of a truly remarkable interest and value. Their author is M. Édouard Grenier, a diplomat and man of letters, born in 1819. From casual references to himself in his articles we gather that he received his early education, or a part of it, in Germany, returning to Paris in 1838, and continuing his studies there. In 1847 he went on a mission to Germany, coming back again the next year to engage in the revolutionary movement. For the next ten years he was out of France, first as Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople and afterwards living in Moldavia. The year 1857 appears to be the date of his final return to Paris and of his entrance upon a literary career. His first volume, 'Petits Poèmes,' was crowned in 1860 by the French Academy. The value of his recollections comes from his knowledge, in many cases very intimate, of the great writers whom he recalls, from his limiting himself to the delineation of their personal traits as these came under his eyes, and from his own fine quality as observer and sincere reporter, whose heart does not unduly sway his judgment. In his earlier chapters he gives his remembrances of Chateaubriand, Béranger, Lamennais, Lamartine, Heine, Musset, and Nodier, and it is not too much to say that unless one has read them, nobody can be quite sure that he understands the last sad years of Lamartine, or that he even begins to understand the character of Heine.

—After three or four instalments of M. Grenier's "Souvenirs" had appeared, the series broke off suddenly, although he had announced his intention of going on to paint, either in profile or full-face, many others; George Sand, Victor Hugo, Mérimée, A. de Vigny, and Barbier being of the number. Whatever apprehensions may have been caused by this brusque interruption, they are happily relieved by the appearance in the *Revue Bleue* of May 13 of an article upon Mérimée and Sainte-Beuve, which is quite as good as any of its predecessors. M. Grenier lived for many years under the same roof with Mérimée, and was on terms of the most friendly intimacy with him. He paints him in his habit as he lived, and many of the exterior traits of the figure are not new. We were familiar with the thin, tall form, the somewhat coarse features of the face, the Anglicised manner, the cynical tone. But not all readers will have guessed that much of the tone and manner was due to shyness, and to "that strange Parisian hypocrisy which avoids at any cost even the veiled expression of tenderness and sensibility." There are fewer yet who will not be surprised to find that, in the judgment of his friend, Mérimée's chief characteristic was *bonté*. Beneath his cold exterior Grenier found only gentleness, forbearance, kindness, and steady friendship. These "Souvenirs" of M. Grenier, upon which space forbids us longer to dwell, will doubtless be brought out hereafter in a more permanent form. They will make a book of value.

MORSE'S LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln. By John T. Morse, jr. 2 vols. [American Statesmen Series.] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1893.

Mr. Morse closes his book with the remark that Lincoln is an enigma.

"The world," he says, "eagerly asks of each person who endeavors to write or speak of him: What illumination have you for us? Have you solved the mystery? Can you explain this man? The task has been essayed many times; it will be essayed many times more; it never has been and probably never will be entirely achieved."

A writer who approaches his task with the conviction that it is hopeless will be very likely to come short of it. Mr. Morse has done better than could have been expected from one so handicapped. He has the biographical instinct. He knows what things to select and what to reject to illustrate a great career, and his power of condensation is admirable. Yet it would have helped him to a better understanding of Mr. Lincoln's make-up if he had given more attention to the ante-bellum Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was fifty-one years of age when he was elected President. His character was fully formed, his mental equipment was at its best; he had greater trials afterwards than before, but not greater powers. Anybody who seeks to measure him without a profound study of him in the early period will certainly call him an enigma and a mystery, and will predict that nobody will ever succeed in explaining him. Yet Mr. Morse shows impatience with Lincoln's early history; he has no liking for it. Until he comes to the campaign of 1858 he writes as though he were washing his hands of it. Here, however, he warms up, and, after giving, with good discrimination, the salient points of that controversy, he says: "It is just appreciation and not extravagance to say that the cheap and miserable little volume, now out of print, containing, in bad newspaper type, 'The Lincoln and Douglas Debates,' holds some of the masterpieces of oratory of all ages and nations." If this is true, might we not accept the actual Lincoln of the succeeding six or seven years without special wonder? To be one of the great orators of all ages and nations does not necessarily imply the possession of other great qualities; but if we find those other qualities, we need not be quite paralyzed in the presence of them, as though they had descended in a cloud from Olympus.

Mr. Morse has formed a misconception of one episode of the debates with Douglas. Before the Freeport meeting Mr. Lincoln was advised by his friends not to put a certain question to Douglas, because, if the latter should answer it in the affirmative, he would probably win his election. But Lincoln believed that an affirmative answer would alienate the South so that Douglas could not get the Democratic nomination for President in 1860—in which belief it turned out that he was perfectly right. So he replied to his friends: "I am killing larger game; the battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this." There is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln said this in substance, if not in the exact words. Mr. Morse's comment is as follows:

"A few legends of this kind are extant which tend to indicate that Lincoln already had in mind the Presidential nomination, and was fighting the present fight with an eye to that greater one in the near future. It is not easy to say how much credit should be given to such tales; they may not be wholly inventions, but a remark which is uttered with little thought may take on strong color in the light of subsequent developments."

The explanation is much simpler than Mr. Morse supposes. Mr. Lincoln had not the faintest thought at that time of being a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. Even if he had had such a thought, it would have been quite foreign to his nature to say so in this semi-public way. His idea was that which all Republicans in the West shared, namely, that Douglas was the only Democrat who could carry a sufficient number of Northern States to win, and that anything which destroyed his chance of getting the nomination would enable the Republican party to win. "Killing larger game" was not bagging it for himself, but was making it easy for the Republicans to bag it. The remark was not uttered with "little thought." It was probably the weightiest one that was uttered that year by Lincoln or by anybody.

Rather less than justice is done to the Cooper Institute speech, of which Greeley said that it was the greatest he ever heard, although he had heard several of Webster's best. But Mr. Morse makes amends by inserting more than a page of the text, every sentence of which goes to the mark "as from the deadly level of a gun."

"Since white men first landed on this continent," says Mr. Morse, "the selection of Washington to lead the Army of the Revolution is the only event to be compared in good fortune with this nomination of Abraham Lincoln," in 1860. Yet he tells us that the Convention deserved no credit for its action, that it did not know the true ratio between Seward and Lincoln, although it hit that ratio perfectly. He maintains that the Convention took Lincoln rather than Seward "because he was available; and the reason that he was available lay, not in any popular appreciation of his merits, but in the contrary truth, that the mass of the people could place no intelligent estimate upon him at all, either for good or for ill." This is a half-truth. The Convention took Lincoln not merely because he was available, but because it had a settled conviction that he had first-rate wearing qualities, and that the more he was studied and inquired into, the better he would be liked. This conviction was not restricted to the Lincoln men. It was shared at the outset by the Seward men from Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Massachusetts as well as by the Chase men in Ohio and the Cameron men in Pennsylvania. This explains the sincere and not perfunctory tone of the speeches by which the nomination was made unanimous. No men who ever went to a convention took a personal grief more to heart than did the Seward men at Chicago in 1860, but they were not weighed down by the misgivings which would have attended a nomination grounded merely upon availability.

Upon any controverted point the judgment of so competent and impartial a writer as Mr. Morse is worth taking. He examines all the evidence touching Mr. Lincoln's clandestine journey through Baltimore in 1861, and concludes that the information upon which he acted was erroneous, and that there was no plot whatever against him. He holds, nevertheless, that Mr. Lincoln was bound to give heed to the advice that he received, coming from different sources of the very best character. Upon this there cannot be two opinions now. Mr. Lincoln was a man of physical as well as moral courage, as his history before the war abundantly proves. But he had no right to put the nation at risk in order to escape some temporary ridicule.

A few minor errors that Mr. Morse has fallen into deserve to be noted. On p. 15, vol. i., he makes the Sangamon River empty into the *Ohio* instead of the Illinois, and on p. 361 he places Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh) on the west bank of the *Mississippi* instead of the Tennessee. On p. 213 he speaks of *Orange* B. Judd instead of Norman B. Judd as the chief spokesman of those advising Mr. Lincoln to go through Baltimore by night. Orange Judd was the editor of a widely circulated agricultural journal, but was not at any time one of Mr. Lincoln's advisers.

On page 341, vol. ii., Mr. Morse alludes casually to the capture of Jefferson Davis in "petticoats." This story has been generally discarded. Nicolay and Hay bring together all the testimony that can be considered worthy of any attention. None of this testimony makes any mention of petticoats, although one writer, Capt. G. W. Lawton, quoting a verbal statement made by Private Andrew Bee, says that Davis was wearing a waterproof tied around the waist, and a shawl over his head and shoulders, and was imitating the appearance of a woman. Davis himself says that in the darkness and hurry he seized his wife's "Raglan," mistaking it for his own, and that, as the morning was chilly, his wife threw a shawl over him as he went out of the tent. On page 254, Mr. Morse says that, in the imbroglio between Chase and Lincoln, concerning the choice of a successor to Mr. Cisco as Assistant Treasurer at New York, "though Mr. Chase again managed to prevail, he was made so angry by the circumstances of the case that he again sent in his resignation, which this time was accepted." Nicolay and Hay say (correctly) that Mr. Chase did not prevail, his nominee for the place (M. B. Field) being rejected by Mr. Lincoln. On page 125 the result of the Congressional election in Illinois (November, 1862) is said, on the authority of Blaine's 'Twenty Years in Congress,' to have been 11 Democrats to 3 Republicans. The '*Tribune* Almanac' gives the figures (correctly) 9 Democrats to 5 Republicans. A similar mistake is made on the preceding page, on the same authority, respecting Indiana.

On pages 259 and 289 the circumstances of the withdrawal of the Frémont Presidential ticket and of the retirement of Montgomery Blair from Lincoln's Cabinet are separately narrated, without any allusion to the facts detailed by David H. Jerome of Saginaw, Mich., in the *Nation*, September 26, 1889 (No. 1265), which connect and rationally explain both events. Henry Winter Davis (who is referred to as *Senator* Davis on page 243) made the retirement of Blair a condition of the cessation of hostilities on the part of the friends of Frémont in the campaign of 1864. Nicolay and Hay say that Mr. Lincoln did not ask for Blair's resignation till he was reasonably sure of reëlection. Mr. Jerome shows that he asked for it because he was not reasonably sure of reëlection. There was evidently some arrangement of the dates of the correspondence in order to save the President's dignity. Frémont and Cochrane withdrew on the 21st of September, and Mr. Lincoln asked for Blair's resignation on the 23d.

It is of rather more importance that Mr. Morse seems to prefer Arnold among the previous biographers of Lincoln. Arnold's biography is not nearly so good as Mr. Morse's. He was very careless as to facts, and his literary equipment was extremely slender. Mr. Morse cautions his readers very properly against the apotheosis of Lincoln by Nicolay and Hay, yet he is constantly sliding into the tone of idolatry in a lesser degree. He is everywhere oppressed with the fact that this country lawyer, who was not a very good

lawyer although strong with juries, this rollicking story-teller of the cross-roads tavern, turned out to be the first statesman, the profoundest seer, and one of the greatest masters of prose of his time. The mystery of Lincoln is not so great as it appears. A man of his gifts must have come to the front in any period of our history, as in fact he did come, yet in an ordinary period there would have been no occasion for testing the one faculty in which he far surpassed all his contemporaries. This was the faculty of grasping and holding the confidence of the common people, who had to pay the taxes and do the fighting, thus consolidating the strength that eventually put down the rebellion. Lincoln was able to do this because, in the first place, he had a wonderfully sympathetic nature, and in the second place because he was one of the common people himself. He knew their modes of thought because they were his own modes, and because his entire fifty-one years had been spent in the closest contact with them. Of all his gifts, that of knowing the public mind and of finding his way to the public heart amid the counter-currents of warring politicians and the press was the most precious to the country. He could never have acquired this gift in any other way than as he did. It is the great merit of Mr. Morse's book that he holds this Lincolnian trait constantly before the reader's eye, although he is himself too much dazzled by it.

Mr. Morse entertains in a vague way the belief that the vein of melancholy which formed so marked a trait of Lincoln's character was connected with the tragedy at Ford's Theatre, in the sense that coming events cast their shadows before (vol. i., p. 47). Perhaps we should say that he toys with rather than that he holds such a belief. He certainly offers excuses for others who may choose to hold it. Is there not a gap to be filled here, seeing that Lincoln could not have supposed himself to be immortal? He lived fifty-six years. He accomplished the prodigious task laid upon him. He filled the world with his fame. He died without pain or the apprehension of it. What is there in all this to make a man melancholy, even if he were born with a presentiment of what was coming? Which of us common mortals, "to dumb forgetfulness a prey," would not exchange a few years after fifty-six for such an inheritance?

RECENT FICTION.

Prairie Folks. By Hamlin Garland. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co.

Elizabeth: Christian Scientist. By Matt Crim. Charles L. Webster & Co.

The Voice of a Flower. By E. Gerard. D. Appleton & Co.

Matelot. Par Pierre Loti. Paris: Lemerre; New York: Amblard & Meyer.

THE pictures of farm life on the Western prairies which Hamlin Garland draws for his readers in the collection of short stories grouped together under the title of 'Prairie Folks,' are undoubtedly true to life. He certainly knows his prairies and their tillers as no one can know them who has not lived and worked among them. There is no lack of local color in his sketches; there is, in fact, but little else. He brings out with the fidelity of a conscientious realist the cruel necessity which grinds the poor, either of the city or the country. There is something almost tragic in "Sim Burn's Wife"—a tale of toil that is never done; but the tale is devoid of incident; it is actionless and uninteresting; it is merely a description, a picture. Standing alone, as it does, serving no purpose of art as a background or contrast, it is difficult to conceive of its being of any value. We all know that constant coarse labor will coarsen. The only work that is not in a sense debasing is the work of love. So, while the fate of the toiling masses—and Mr. Garland seems to have taken the lot of the agricultural toilers of the West particularly to heart—is at times truly pathetic, and again seems to approach the tragic, one nevertheless must not lose sight of the fact that the true element of tragedy is fate. The force of circumstances which force of character might successfully oppose cannot be made to serve in place of the fates that cracked the noble heart of *Hamlet* while *Fortinbras* returned in triumph.

If Mr. Garland would improve his stories and take less concern for their setting; if he would let us see more into the hearts of his prairie folk and less into their dwellings, and show us, as we have no doubt he might, that many of them have learned and acted upon the truth that you must

"Be your own palace or the world's your gaol,"

the value of his work would be thereby increased. The novelty of the region which he is introducing to literature is not sufficient of itself to maintain one's interest. The well-known monotony of prairie scenery and plant life is likely to infect the delineator. When Mr. Garland speaks of Betty, who is engaged to one person and has just been driven home from "The Sociable at Dudley's" by another—who gives her a friendly kiss at parting—as looking up into the glittering sky with vast yearning, and in the awful hush of the sky and plain hearing the beat of her own blood in her ears, and longing for song to express the swelling of her throat and wistful ache of her heart, one wonders what this author might accomplish on an occasion which really called for fine writing.

The story of 'Elizabeth: Christian Scientist' promises well at the start by the introduction, through the accident of a sprained ankle, of the hero to the heroine among the mountains of Georgia. But after the lame leg has been miraculously cured by Elizabeth's Christian Science, the interest of their further adventures soon wanes. Through a series of hurried events, the object of which is so apparent that even more painstaking art than Miss Crim's could hardly save them from seeming artificial and foreign, Elizabeth is introduced to New York society. The hero reappears on the scene, and the old story is told again, with the admixture of just enough Christian Science to warrant the title. Though a man might think the scene impossible in which Elizabeth's rival gives way to her fit of jealousy, there is really nothing about the book to which one can seriously object, and the quotations from Marcus Aurelius are praiseworthy.

The pretty legend of the Ronsecco carnation becomes quite a serious matter before Miss Gerard gets her story shaped to fit it, and a pleasant conceit turns hopelessly artificial and unreal—like a figure of speech carried beyond the bounds of rhetoric. A novel without humor is sure to prove tiresome unless it is powerfully written, and the serious tone of 'The Voice of a Flower' is entirely unwarranted by the importance of either the characters or their history. The lack of humor and the stilted style make the briefness of the story one of its chief recommendations, although some readers may count as first among its merits the boldness of conception which will have a young and handsome sculptor murdered for the sake of a fine situation, when the unique variety of carnations, springing from the package of seed in his breast pocket, reveals his grave and accuses his murderer. The murder, however, was not truly a tragedy, only a crime; and the failure throughout of the author's attempt to give a seeming reality to the character of Wolfram, the murderer, is capped by the improbable confession which he makes before committing suicide.

A desire for old-fashioned purity and simplicity seems to have sprung up in Pierre Loti, and, leaving for the nonce the sensuous delights and enervating charms so dear to him, he gives us in 'Matelot' the story of a wasted life on the one hand and of a mother's self-sacrificing love on the other. He has been well inspired in the selection and treatment of his theme. He still clings to the sea and those that go down to it in ships, and those, not mentioned by the psalmist, who are left on shore to watch, wait, and mourn. He still harks back to the far-off, glorious East, which has cast a spell on his remembrance and his imagination from which he will never free himself. But the true scene of his story is the weak heart of a son and the strong heart of a mother. A fairly well-to-do family in Southern France, yielding to the child's desire to follow the sea; the sacrifices made by the parents to enable the lad to fit for the *Borda*, frustrated by the carelessness of the youngster himself; the resolve he makes to creep in by the hawse-holes to reach the quarter-deck, a resolve that little by little yields to the inborn *insouciance* of the Southerner; the gradual sinking of the family from its once proud estate, the death of the old grandfather, the anguish of the toiling mother; the life in dreary seaports; the long voyage to the far East, preceded by a brief love idyl that comes to naught save bitter remembrance; the fever caught in the pestilential river, the voyage home, the death at sea—Loti tells all this admirably, in quiet fashion, without surcharge of emotion and with skilful tracing of the weak will's occasional bursts of seeming strength. Jean is a variety of "Frère Yves"; the sort of youth who, without positive vice, never accomplishes anything, and, being nobody's enemy but his own, works, like all members of that interesting class, infinite woe and harm to all who love him.

The Old and New Astronomy. By Richard A. Proctor. Completed by A. Cowper Ranyard. Longmans. 1892. 4to, pp. 816.

THE appearance of this splendidly made work nearly five years after Mr. Proctor's death naturally brings to mind his characteristics as a scientific writer. He first came into prominence as the author of an excellent little book on the planet Saturn and his system, which was afterwards followed by others on the sun, the moon, and other astronomical subjects. These writings displayed not only great literary merit and skill in popularizing science, but also an understanding of the problems of astronomy not universal among popular writers on the subject. Works of such merit naturally led to the author being sought as a writer of magazine articles—a result which a change for the worse in his financial circumstances induced him to accept with too much readiness. A marked deterioration in his productions soon became manifest. When one is called upon to write several long magazine articles upon such a subject as the physical constitution of the planet Mars, of which everything positively known could be condensed

into a small map and a single page of description, he is apt to acquire the habit of nebulous phraseology and daring speculation. The articles produced under these circumstances were collected into books which added nothing to the author's reputation and are now as good as forgotten. Probably no one regretted this more than Mr. Proctor himself, and some time before his death he announced the commencement of a work on astronomy which he had projected almost from the beginning of his career, and for which all his previous writing had been little more than a preparation.

At the time of his death in 1888 the work was almost complete in manuscript and nearly one-half of it printed in parts. After some delay the task of completing it was assigned to Mr. A. C. Ranyard, a well-known Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and a very able writer on astronomical subjects. The subjects which remained to be treated were the Stars and Nebulæ, which take up the concluding portions of the book; but, of course, much of the manuscript of the preceding parts needed completion and revision. So far as the mechanical execution of the work is concerned, it will suffice to say that no other astronomical work approaches it in magnificence and attractiveness. The typography is sumptuous, and the illustrations are profuse. In literary style a golden mean is adopted. If more florid than we should expect the treatise of a German writer to be, there is little or none of the gaudy tinsel of Flammarion. It is very easy and interesting reading from beginning to end. The author's love of polemics is seen wherever disputed questions are treated; he loses no chance to point out what he supposes to be the faulty conclusions of other writers, yet never so words his criticisms as to displease the reader.

That many of his statements are open to criticism from a scientific point of view need hardly be said. The most surprising assertions are found in the history of the Copernican system in describing the works of Copernicus and Tycho Brahe. To the former he does scant justice—we might perhaps say decided injustice. His treatment of Tycho is yet worse; he puts into his mouth an argument against the earth's motion as old as Ptolemy, that "birds which flew from their nests would be carried miles away from it before they again alighted." These words are, we believe, those of the Scotch poet Buchanan, which were quoted by Tycho only to refute them.

Either author or printer has made sad havoc with the tables of transits of Mercury and Venus. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the work is that comets and meteors are entirely ignored, neither of these words occurring, even in the index.

Book-Plates. By W. J. Hardy. [Books about Books. Edited by Alfred W. Pollard. No. II.] London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE bibliography of the book-plate grows apace: it is only three years since M. Henri Bouchot published the latest French book on *ex-libris*, and since then the British Ex-Libris Society has been founded and at least three British books on the subject have been published. Mr. Hardy's is the newest of the three and the most comprehensive in scope. While devoted especially to the book-plates of Great Britain, it considers also (but very cursorily) the book-plates of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and America. Mr. Hardy acknowledges the priority of Germany in the use of the book-plate, and claims for Great Britain the second chronological place; but he makes no reference to the French assertion that the invention of the book-plate was due to the feebleness of the art of book-binding in Germany. A French book-lover identified his books by the characteristic tooling on the outside of his books, decorated with his motto or his device. The German, content with commonplace coverings for his tomes, had to paste within them a paper label attesting his ownership. Accepting this view of the origin of book-plates, that England should have followed Germany so swiftly in adopting them is not strange, since British binding has always been inferior to the French, even if it has sometimes surpassed the German.

Mr. Hardy is rather insular and narrow in his views, but his essay is pleasantly written and bristles with facts and dates. His treatment of American book-plates is obviously inadequate; apparently he has never seen Mr. Laurence Hutton's articles. Equally insufficient is his treatment of the later British specimens; he omits, for example, the several very interesting book-plates of Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson and the pretty vignette designed by Mr. E. A. Abbey for Mr. Austin Dobson. The most recent of Mr. Hardy's thirty-six illustrations, many of which are interesting, is that of the poet Bloomfield, the date of this being 1815.

Recollections of Middle Life. By Francisque Sarcey. Scribners.

SOME time ago M. Francisque Sarcey, lamenting his ignorance of foreign tongues, urged upon his countrymen the necessity of being less exclusive. His regrets would be bitter indeed were he to read the translation of his delightfully racy and witty 'How I Became a Lecturer,' which has been given to the world under the above title, in beautiful print. French is certainly the language in which Sarcey wrote, but what is the tongue into which he is "done"? Is it English, American, or Canadian? There is scarcely a page on which some glaring misconception or utter ignorance of the meaning of the author or of the French language does not shock the reader. After having read and rejoiced in Sarcey's idiomatic French, it may be imagined what one feels on coming across "I take the door!" "to force the receipts"; "when a word fails me I ask for it—it is blown to me from the audience"; "the more Ballande saw me weaken, the more he pressed the sword into my side"; "the first words of the next passage, which put the rest in swing"; "he possessed an enormous voice, what we call a 'good deep'"; "he solicited the direction of the Comédie Française"; "a little theory as to the lecture as I have understood and practised it"; "I imagine that there are among lecturers many as frail as I, who are not capable of embracing a subject at a glance"; "I rolled them a long time in my head, and little by little, without my knowing just how, the large divisions disentangled themselves."

The book is simply crammed full of such atrocities as these, and the publishers could not do better than have a translation into English made of the translation they have given us. For what Sarcey says is worth knowing; it is the sum of ripe experience which he has put in attractive form, and in this land of lectures and lecturers such a book as his is simply invaluable to all who desire to ascend the platform. But it should be properly translated, and this version is faulty throughout; the sense of the original is often wholly lost or perverted, while the easy style is completely killed. French words, for which there are excellent English equivalents, have been left untranslated—but enough!

Outlines of British Colonisation. By the Rev. William Parr Greswell. With an introduction by the Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. London: Percival & Co. 1893.

IN spite of the useful information it contains, this book is disappointing, for it is neither one thing nor the other. It offers no real discussion of the great colonial questions of the day; and if he intended merely an historical and descriptive handbook, the author should not have been so arbitrary in the choice and treatment of his topics. He says in his preface that he "can claim to have followed no exact system or method," forgetting that system and method would be the chief merit of a work which, after all, does little more than group facts that can be found in any good cyclopædia. The chapters about Australia are the best and fullest; but though we can excuse the writer for omitting India—since it would need a volume to itself—we can see no reason why he should describe West Africa, Borneo, and Singapore, while leaving to his statistical appendices East Africa, New Guinea, and Aden. Room for these last could easily have been found by curtailing the digressions, the attempts at fine writing, and the numerous poetical and Latin quotations with which the Rev. Mr. Greswell has tried to adorn his narrative. Still, his general tone is fair and sensible, even if he shows no signs of deep insight or original ideas.

There are a few curious slips, as when it is said (p. 91) that Ledyard "had already travelled in Irkutsk and Siberia," and that (p. 172) among the Australian immigrants were "Americans and Californians." The appendices may be useful for reference, though hardly necessary, except for the chronology, to any one who owns the last 'Statesman's Year-Book.' Lord Brassey's short introduction has the eloquent commonplaces that we expect from distinguished men on such occasions.

Ventilation and Heating. By John S. Billings. New York: *Engineering Record.*

DR. BILLINGS'S work is in all respects excellent, and furnishes a most convenient and complete reference volume for the very important subjects of which it treats. It is plainly and simply written, so as to be available for non-professional as well as for professional men, and leaves little to be desired as regards fulness. The opening chapter on the utility of ventilation may be studied with advantage by young people of both sexes, the subject being at least as important and as generally neglected as those of food, clothing, and exercise. In this country, certainly, the average student, after completing a college course, goes out into the world with but the slightest knowledge of how to take care of his bodily and mental health. In his third chapter the author treats of the composition and physical properties of the atmosphere, and in the fourth of carbonic dioxide, familiarly known as carbonic acid. Then comes a chapter on the conditions which make ventilation necessary and the physiology of respiration. Moisture in the air, the quantity of air required for ventilation, the forces concerned in the process, and the methods of testing, come next in order. All these subjects may be regarded as introductory. We come then to special modes of heating, and these are discussed with much

care and thoroughness. Sources and methods of air supply follow, and then ventilating-shafts with their accessories. Finally, in eight chapters, we have the various methods of ventilating mines and hospitals, halls and public buildings of all kinds, schools and dwellings, and lastly miscellaneous applications of the now generally received principles.

The illustrations are good and very numerous, and we can safely venture to predict for the work a wide sphere of usefulness.

Life and Works of Alexander Anderson, M.D., the First American Wood-Engraver. By Frederic M. Burr. New York: Burr Bros. 1893. 8vo, pp. 210. Ill.

THE main excuse, not for a Life of Anderson in book form, but for this particular volume, is the reprint of his brief autobiography and of select passages from his diary. Mr. Burr's narrative, based, like Linton's in the 'History of Wood-Engraving in America,' on Lossing's memorial, offers little essential that Linton neglected, while his much more numerous examples of Anderson's art are greatly inferior to Linton's discriminating and truly representative assortment. Mr. Burr is far from possessing a critical faculty for this purpose. Moreover, he does not make Anderson's indebtedness to Bewick clear, and he even indulges in such a loose expression as that Anderson, "by his native genius, and but scantily remunerated, laid, in the face of the greatest difficulties, the foundations of the art that now occupies so prominent a position in the amusement and instruction of millions" (p. 32). By this he only means that Anderson was the pioneer wood-engraver in this country, not that the laurels of Bewick as the founder of modern wood-engraving belong to our American. Mr. Burr's list of illustrations is tantalizingly defective in respect of dates, which are left to be gathered from the text; or, when the work from which they are borrowed is unknown, we are told that this or that is "an early engraving by Dr. Anderson," which is manifestly absurd in the case of "The Lover's Complaint" facing p. 109, this cut being in his mature manner. There are three portraits of Anderson, one self-engraved. The diary is curious for its picture of the time as well as interesting for its personal revelations of a worthy character to whom a more skilful hand might have raised a more admirable monument. The book is handsomely manufactured.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alden, Mrs. I. M. Twenty Minutes Late. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.50.
Allen, J. A. Check-List of the Plants of Gray's Manual. Cambridge, Mass.: Herbarium of Harvard University.
Anstey, F. Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen. Macmillan.
Appletons' General Guide to the United States and Canada. 1893. Appletons.
Atherton, Gertrude. The Doomswoman. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.
Ayres, M. C. Phillips Brooks in Boston. Boston: G. H. Ellis. 50 cents.
Beach, Rev. D. N. The Newer Religious Thinking. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.
Bottone, S. R. Electricity and Magnetism: A Popular Introduction. London: Whittaker: New York: Macmillan. 90 cents.
Brontë, Charlotte. Jane Eyre. 2 vols. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $2.
Burr, F. M. Life and Works of Alexander Anderson, M. D., the First American Wood Engraver. Burr Bros. $4.
Cushing, Paul. The Great Chin Episode. Macmillan. $1.
Dick's Yachting and Sailing. Dick & Fitzgerald. 75 cents.
Dieulafoy, Jane. Rose d'Hatra. [Bibliothèque de Romans Historiques.] Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Fothergill, Jessie. Oriole's Daughter. Tait, Sons & Co $1.25.
Francillon, R. E. Gods and Heroes; or, The Kingdom of Jupiter. [Classics for Children.] Boston: Glun & Co. 60 cents.
Geikie, Rev. Cunningham. Hours with the Bible. New ed., revised. 6 vols. James Pott & Co. $7.50.
Geldard, C. Statics and Dynamics. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
Hartmann, C. S. Christ: A Dramatic Poem. Boston: The Author. 50 cents.
Hartmann, Jacob. The Creation of God. *Truth Seeker* Co. $1.
Jacobus, R. P. An Escape from Philistia. Boston: J. G. Cupples Co.; New York: Brentanos. $1.25.
Jarvis, Stinson. Dr. Perdue. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.
Jukes-Brown, A. J. Geology: An Elementary Handbook. London: Whittaker; New York: Macmillan. $1.
Laurie, A. P. The Food of Plants. Macmillan. 35 cents.
Lecomte, Maurice. Bouderie. W. R. Jenkins.
Lemaître, Jules. Prince Hermann, Regent (Les Rois en 1900). Cassell. 50 cents.
Leslie, Mrs. Frank. Are Men Gay Deceivers? and Other Sketches. F. T. Neely.
Letters from Queensland. Reprinted from the London *Times*. Macmillan. 80 cents.
Marryat, Florence. Parson Jones. Cassell. $1.
McClelland, M. G. Broadoaks. St. Paul: Price-McGill Co.
McKendrick, Prof. J. G., and Snodgrass, W. The Physiology of the Senses. [University Extension Manuals.] Scribners. $1.50.
Miers, H. A., and Crosskey, R. The Soil in relation to Health. Macmillan. $1.10.
Murray, D. C. A Wasted Crime. Harpers. 50 cents.
Parker, Gilbert. Pierre and his People. Wayside Publishing Co. $1.
Parker, T. J. William Kitchen Parker: A Biographical Sketch. Macmillan. $1.50.
Peck, W. M. Advanced Arithmetic. A. Lovell & Co. 75 cents.
Phillips, Melville. The Making of a Newspaper. Putnams. $1.25.
Preble, H., and Hull, L. C. Latin Lessons. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.12.
Putnam, G. I. In Blue Uniform: An Army Novel. Scribners. $1.
Sanborn, F. B., and Harris, W. T. A. Bronson Alcott: His Life and Philosophy. 2 vols. Boston: Roberts Bros. $3.50.
Scott, Sir W. The Bride of Lammermoor. [Dryburgh Edition.] Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Sheldon, H. N. The Law of Subrogation. 2d ed. Boston: Boston Book Co.
Singularly Deluded. Appletons.
Stories of the Railway. Scribners. 50 cents.
Sullivan, T. R. Day and Night Stories. Second Series. Scribners. $1.
Tabb, Rev. J. B. An Octave to Mary. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. $1.50.
Taylor, J. T. Cotton Weaving and Designing. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
The Honor of a Heart. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
The Tuxedo Reciter. Excelsior Publishing Co.
Verrall, A. W. The Choephori of Æschylus. Macmillan. $2.75.
Watson, Augusta C. Dorothy the Puritan. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
Yonge, Charlotte M. Grisly Grissell; or, The Laidly Lady of Whitburn. A Tale of the Wars of the Roses. Macmillan. $1.
Yonge, C. M., and Coleridge, C. R. Strolling Players: A Harmony of Contrasts. Macmillan. $1.

JUNE
EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

ARTICLES—Plans of Organization for School Purposes in Large Cities, Andrew S. Draper; The Newspaper and the College, Charles F. Thwing; Spanish-Californian Schools, Charles H. Shinn; University Participation—a substitute for university extension, Albert B. Hart; Library Facilities for Study in Europe, J. Howard Gore.
EDUCATION IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS—Results of the half-time system in England, R. Waddington.
DISCUSSIONS—Admission to College by Certificate, Charles Kendall Adams, E. W. Coy; Educational Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition, Richard Waterman, jr.; Exhibit of Work from the Public Schools of New York City, Walter L. Hervey.
REVIEWS, EDITORIAL, AUTHORIZED ANNOUNCEMENTS.
$3.00 a year (monthly excepting July and August); 35 cents a number.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

FOR SALE.
A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation*.

A GRAND COMBINATION.
YALE MIXTURE
FOR THE PIPE.
A Delightful Blend of St James Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."
Marburg Bros.

WANTED.
A man of successful experience in publishing, advertising, and book-binding to take charge of the publication of several high-class journals. A good place for the right man.
In replying, please give references and full details as to experience. Address Box 5164, Boston, Mass.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.
From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.
Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.
For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.
For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.
This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.
Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the F. Crosby Co.,
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature. 56 West 25th St., New York.

A Tonic
For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.
Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."
Descriptive Pamphlet free.
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.
Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In Blue Uniform.

An Army Novel. By GEORGE I. PUTNAM. 12mo, $1.00.

Mr. Putnam's novel contains, as the background for a delicately and skilfully constructed love story, a series of charmingly realistic pictures of garrison life in the West, in which the typical characters of a post community are portrayed with rare fidelity to the local atmosphere.

Day and Night Stories.

SECOND SERIES.

By T. R. SULLIVAN. 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

The stories in this new volume have the indescribable air of having been written by a cultivated man of the world who has travelled widely and studied human nature in many lands. The themes are original, the workmanship finished.

The Physiology of the Senses.

By JOHN G. MCKENDRICK and WILLIAM SNODGRASS, of the University of Glasgow. With 127 illustrations. University Manuals. 12mo, $1.50 *net*.

This book gives a clear and succinct account of the organs of sense and their functions, prepares the way for discussing the questions underlying physical psychology, and proposes a new theory of the physiological basis of sensation.

Wagner and His Works.

The Story of his Life, with Critical Comments. By HENRY T. FINCK. With portraits. 2 vols. crown 8vo, $4.00.

"Mr. Finck has made an admirable and scholarly contribution to American musical literature."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Stories of New York.

Five Stories by ANNIE ELIOT, BLISS PERRY, GEORGE A. HIBBARD, JOHN S. WOOD, and EDITH WHARTON.

Stories of the Railway.

Four Stories by GEORGE A. HIBBARD, CHARLES S. DAVIDSON, THOMAS NELSON PAGE, and A. C. GORDON.

Each volume illustrated, 16mo, uncut edges, paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents; half calf, $1.50.

The series of "Stories from Scribner," of which the foregoing are the first two volumes, is to include six volumes containing many of the best stories that have appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* in recent years, grouped under attractive subjects, beautifully illustrated and daintily and tastefully made.

"Daintiest of books. So charming a fancy in book making has not been seen in many a day."—*Boston Budget.*

Homes in City and Country.

By RUSSELL STURGIS, JOHN W. ROOT, BRUCE PRICE, DONALD G. MITCHELL, SAMUEL PARSONS, JR., and W. A. LINN. With 100 illustrations. 8vo, $2.00.

"A beautiful book. It abounds in suggestions of great value to every lover of a beautiful home, and is made so practical as to be not only entertaining, but most useful."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Art Out of Doors.

Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER. 12mo, $1.50.

"It is a charming volume and one whose value will be permanent. Those who own country places and those who some day may own them will highly value it. The author is an enthusiast and well versed in her subject."—*Boston Times.*

How to Know the Wild Flowers.

A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. WILLIAM STARR DANA. With over 100 illustrations by MARION SATTERLEE. *Sixth Thousand.* Square 12mo, $1.50 *net*.

From a letter by OLIVE THORNE MILLER: "It is exactly what has long been wanted by one who loves Nature and longs to be formally introduced—so to speak—that is, to know her treasures by name, but who has not time to study botany. Your arrangement by colors is a great help to ready reference, and the illustrations are invaluable."

*** *Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

Our Latest Books.

A. Bronson Alcott.

His Life and Philosophy. By F. B. SANBORN and WILLIAM T. HARRIS. With portraits from a crayon by Mrs. Richard Hildreth and photograph by Boyd of Des Moines, January, 1881, and an engraving of the Orchard House and School of Philosophy. Two volumes, cloth. Crown, 8vo, $3.50.

"The material has been derived from papers left by Mr. Alcott or furnished by his daughter, Mrs. Pratt, with an important addition, made through the kindness of Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson, from his father's papers not hitherto published, and from papers left behind by Mr. Thoreau. The pages of this book portray our friend as he lived—in youth, in middle life, and in serene old age."—*Introduction.*

COMPLETION OF PIERCE'S LIFE OF SUMNER.

Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner.

Volumes III. (1845–1860) and IV. (1860–1874). By EDWARD L. PIERCE. 8vo, cloth. Uniform with Volumes I. and II. With two portraits. $6.00.

"One can but admire the confidence with which Mr. Pierce writes in making his records of facts. There is no wavering nor indecision, but statements are made clearly and crisply, and in a manner conveying an impression of the author's personal knowledge of their correctness and inspiring an equal confidence in the mind of the reader."—*Advertiser.*

Complete sets of the

MEMOIR AND LETTERS OF CHARLES SUMNER.

4 vols., cloth, in box, $12.00.

Joys Beyond the Threshold.

A Sequel to "The To-morrow of Death." By LOUIS FIGUIER. Translated by Abby L. Alger. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

A Great Man of the Provinces in Paris.

By HONORE DE BALZAC. Being the second part of "Lost Illusions." Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, half Russia, $1.50.

Patriotism and Science.

Some Studies in Historic Psychology. By WILLIAM MORTON FULLERTON. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

TWO OTHER BOOKS.

Some Passages in the Practice of Dr. Martin Scarborough.

By HELEN CAMPBELL. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

"Helen Campbell is a born philanthropist, and all her books aim to do something more than amuse."—*Transcript.*

Lost Illusions: The Two Poets and Eve and David.

By HONORE DE BALZAC. Translated by Miss K. P. Wormeley. 12mo, half Russia, $1.50.

"One of the master's great books."—*Tribune.*

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,

Publishers, - - Boston.

Cassell Publishing Co.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

By FLORENCE MARRYAT.

PARSON JONES.

A Novel. By FLORENCE MARRYAT, author of 'Love's Conflict,' 'How Like a Woman,' etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

"Florence Marryat has hosts of admirers, and she will have more when 'Parson Jones' is read. This is the story of a good man whose faith in certain Bible teachings is shaken but not undermined. He also is sorely tempted by his love for a woman, but as she never finds it out, and his wife also remains in ignorance of it, the only sufferer is the parson himself. It is a capital story and well told."

By DARLEY DALE

LOTTIE'S WOOING.

A Novel. By DARLEY DALE, author of 'The Village Blacksmith,' etc. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

This is a wholly unconventional story, and no one can take it up without reading to the end. It does not relate so much to the wooing of Lottie as the way that Lottie wooed. Whether she was successful in her efforts to win her rich landlord is the excitement of the story which, from first to last, is fresh and original.

By Mlle. V. MONNIOT.

MADAME ROSÉLY.

By Mlle. V. MONNIOT, author of 'Marguerite's Journal,' etc. Translated from the French by Elvira Quintero and Jean Mack. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

This is a story of French domestic life; of a young mother's trials and victories beautified by patience and self-sacrifice. The book is of a deeply religious character, and for that reason will attract many more than mere novel readers.

By JULIEN GORDON.

MARIONETTES.

By JULIEN GORDON, author of 'His Letters,' 'A Diplomat's Diary,' etc. 1 vol., 12mo, extra cloth, $1.00. *Cassell's Sunshine Series*, paper, 50 cents.

"It may be regarded as her masterpiece."—*Chicago Herald.*

"Every page breathes freshness and originality."—*Boston Courier.*

"A powerful story."—*N. Y. Recorder.*

By J. G. BETHUNE.

THE THIRD MAN.

A Novel. By J. G. BETHUNE, author of 'The Eye of Hercules,' 'The Cypher "F,"' 'Hands Up,' etc. *Cassell's Sunshine Series.* 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.

A thrilling and exciting story, told to interest and amuse, and it succeeds in its object.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Cassell Publishing Company,

104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Educational.

[*Continued from page iii.*]

American Home School

BERLIN, GERMANY,

Offers to young ladies the best opportunities in German, French, and Music, with home care and chaperonage. Vacation trips to Russia, the North Cape, and different parts of Germany.

The Principal, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, refers by permission to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Washington, and the Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany. Address for circular,

Miss RUBY I. GILBERT, Woman's Temple, Chicago.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.

The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

The Summer Session of The Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago

extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.

Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.

For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Founded by Dr. Eben Tourjée. CARL FAELTEN, Director.

The Leading Conservatory of America.

In addition to its unequalled musical advantages, exceptional opportunities are also provided for the study of *Elocution, the Fine Arts, and Modern Languages.* The admirably equipped Home affords a safe and inviting residence for lady students. *Calendar Free.* FRANK W. HALE, General Manager, Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.

CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW-LECTURES—1893—will begin June 29 (5th Thursday), and continue nine weeks. John B. Minor, Jr., Instructor in Law for the past three years, will be associated with me.

For circulars, stating terms, etc., address (P. O. University Station, Charlottesville, Va.),

JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. of Com. and Stat. Law, or JOHN B. MINOR, JR., Instructor in Law.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

45th year begins Sept. 13, 1893. College course and excellent preparatory school. Specially organized department of Music and Art. Four well-equipped laboratories. Good, growing library. Fine gymnasium. Resident physician. Memorial Hall enables students to much reduce expenses. For Catalogue, address SARAH F. ANDERSON, Principal, Rockford, Ill., Lock Box 10.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY

OGONTZ (NEAR PHILADELPHIA), PA. Represented by its graduates in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Amherst, University of Pa., Lafayette, and West Point. (Trinity, Lehigh, and University of Chicago, '93-94).

JOHN CALVIN RICE, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON.

Courses in Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Physics, and Biology. Entrance examinations in New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Belmont (Cal.), Washington, Detroit, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Halifax (N. S.). Denver, Poughkeepsie, Easthampton (Mass.), Exeter (N. H.), June 29th and 30th. Address

H. W. TYLER, Secretary.

OGONTZ SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

Established in 1850. Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. Opens September 27. For circulars and reports apply to Principals,

OGONTZ SCHOOL P. O., PA.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N.Y.

Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. New Building with Modern Improvements. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

58TH YEAR. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. Military organization. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

The West Point of the West. Seventeenth year. Beautiful location and healthful climate. No School in the country offers better advantages. Send for illustrated catalogue. COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Michigan.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

FREEHOLD, N. J. Admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar on certificate. Graduates from the Seminary Course. Preparatory Class, Art and Music. Home care. Miss EUNICE D. SEWALL, Prin.

Bingham School (for Boys), Asheville, N. C.
1793 Established in 1793. **1893**
201st Session begins Sept. 1, 1893. Maj. R. BINGHAM, Supt.

LANGUAGES French, German, Spanish, Italian

Actually Spoken and Mastered in Ten Weeks without leaving your homes by Dr. Rosenthal's Meisterschaft System. 550th Thousand. Pupils taught as if actually in the presence of the teacher. Terms for membership $5.00 for each Language. MASTERED

All questions answered and all exercises corrected free of charge. Specimen Copies, Part I, 25 cents. Send for Circulars.

The Meisterschaft Publishing Co.

No. 196 SUMMER STREET, Boston, Mass. IN 10 WEEKS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology,

VOLUME IV., 1893.

Edited by a Committee of the Classical Instructors of Harvard University. Price, $1.50.

CONTENTS: The Αὐλός or Tibia—By Albert A. Howard. The Tragedy Rhesus—By John C. Rolfe. The Use of *Hercle* (*Mehercle*), *Edepol* (*Pol*), *Ecastor* (*Mecastor*), by Plautus and Terence—By Frank W. Nicolson. Accentual Rhythm in Latin—By J. B. Greenough. On the Omission of the Subject-Accusative of the Infinitive in Ovid—By Richard C. Manning. Latin Etymologies—By J. B. Greenough. On πεῖραρ ἐλέσθαι (Iliad Σ 501)—By Frederic D. Allen. Herondea—By John Henry Wright. Notes. GINN & CO., Boston, New York, Chicago, and London.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,

812 Broadway, New York.

Book-buyers can save themselves much trouble and save money by sending all orders for both

Foreign and American Books

to our firm, prepared to furnish all Books, wherever published, promptly and at lowest rates.

SUMMER READING.

TAUCHNITZ Edition of British Authors, 2,700 volumes, sewed, at 50c.; good print and paper. Real books, not "printed matter for immediate consumption."

Clean and interesting *German* and *French* Novels in great variety.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importers of Foreign Books, Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

Progressive Lessons in the Art and Practice of Needlework.

A text-book for sewing-classes in schools, by Catharine F. Johnson, Teacher of Sewing in the Brookline Public Schools. Contains work for a six years' course.

Cloth. 127 pages. Profusely illustrated.

Introduction price, 75 cents.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

FRENCH BOOKS.

Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES. 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

FRENCH BOOKS. GENERAL FOREIGN LITERATURE.

LIBRARIES, COLLEGES, and the TRADE supplied on the most liberal terms. Importations received by every steamer. SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR ALL FOREIGN PERIODICALS. Catalogues sent free.

BRENTANO'S,

31 Union Square, New York.

BURR'S LIBRARY INDEX.

FOR INDEXING SUBJECTS, TO AID THE STUDENT, SCHOLAR, CLERGYMAN, LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, EDITOR, AUTHOR, TEACHER, AND ALL LOVERS OF BOOKS.

All Words and Names are indexed by the first TWO letters, with nearly 400 divisions of the Alphabet, printed in Thumbholes cut in the edges of the leaves,

Opened instantly at any combination by the use of one hand!

An Index to information for immediate or future use.

Write for Descriptive Circular and price.

THE BURR INDEX COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, HARTFORD, CONN.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

THE cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by MR. HALFORD L. MILLS WITH HIS AMERICAN ANNEX,
Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligations to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,
No. 9 South 9th Street,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

LE MONDE ÉCONOMIQUE.

76 RUE DE RENNES A PARIS.
Directors: Messrs. Léon Say, Challemel Lacour, Levasseur, Lavisse, etc. Chief Editor, M. Paul Beauregard, Professor at the University of Paris.
A weekly journal for business men, as well as for institutions of learning and economists. In each issue a special article about American questions, letters from the most important countries, information about markets and stock exchanges, bibliographic review of economic articles published in all languages. Price for the United States for one year, 40 francs, or $8. The journal forms for each year 2 vols. in quar. of 768 pp. each.

THE ARCTIC PROBLEM

By Prof. ANGELO HEILPRIN,
Leader of the Peary Relief Expedition.
Popular Edition, illustrated, price $1.00. Polychrome Edition, 21 plates, price $3.00.

The Contemporary Publishing Co.

628 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
and
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Send for Price-Lists.
WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,
United Charities Building,
4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS. Brentano's new Catalogue of Old and Rare Books, now in press, will be mailed, postpaid, upon request. Attention is called to this very interesting collection. BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square, New York.

ONE HEAD, EIGHT TALES.—A NOVEL literary experiment. We want some writing, and will pay cash for it. All writers everywhere invited to compete—free to all. Send name and address. MASCOT PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

40c.—Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey,' 'Tristram Shandy,' Walton's 'Lives,' Talfourd's 'Tragedies,' Smith's 'Rejected Addresses,' 'Tom Jones.' (Mailed promptly.) PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NUMBERS, Vols., and sets of the *Nation.* Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just issued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

PROOF-REVISING AND INDEXING.—G. E. BIVAR, 835 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Deer Park and Oakland

ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGHANIES,
3,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER.

Season Opens June 15, 1893.

JUNE 15, 1893.

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies, and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express-train service both east and west, and are therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Electric lights have been introduced throughout the houses and grounds; Turkish and Russian baths and large swimming-pools provided for ladies and gentlemen; suitable grounds for lawn-tennis; bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms are here; fine riding and driving-horses, carriages, mountain wagons, tally-ho coaches, etc., are kept for hire; in short, all the necessary adjuncts for the comfort, health, or pleasure of patrons.

Rates, $60, $75, and $90 a month, according to location.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to GEORGE De SHIELDS, Manager Baltimore and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10, after that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrrett County, Md.

"A Conservative is a man who refuses to look at the New Moon out of respect for that ancient institution, the Old One."

This perhaps explains why some people still paint their shingles. Paint is an old moon, still useful on tin roofs, but not for shingles.

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain

Is the new moon, giving a soft rich coloring, permanent and artistic.

Send postage (6c.) for samples on wood, with circulars, sketches, and Color Studies.

SAMUEL CABOT,
71 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

SARGENT'S

BALL BEARING ROTARY BOOKCASES.

The above are two of many styles. We cover every demand for home or office use. Special styles for the CENTURY DICTIONARY and Encyclopædias. Illustrated catalogues free. Address SARGENT MFG. CO., either 814 Broadway, New York, or factory, Muskegon, Mich. Quote the *Nation.*

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.
EMERSON PIANO CO.,
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St.
New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St. Washington, 817 Market Space.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.·H.·UPHAM·&·CO.·

MEMORIAL TABLETS

·IN·BRASS·AND·BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave: near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW YORK·

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans
Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

WATER CLOSETS

Prudent men guard their homes with the best ones obtainable. Cheap closets are an abomination. The "Nautilus" is unquestionably the best. Catalogue free.
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

THIRD EDITION.

Tools and the Man.

A book of great importance and interest, discussing Property and Industry, under the Christian Law—including Labor, Competition, Coöperation, and Socialism, by the Rev. Dr. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, author of "Applied Christianity," "The Lord's Prayer," and "Who Wrote the Bible?" $1.25.

Eminently judicious and useful discussions. They exhibit a mastery of their subject and are conspicuously well balanced and candid. They are rich in timely suggestions and are permeated by the spirit of Christ. They also are written so vigorously and skilfully as to be thoroughly enjoyable by the reader.—THE CONGREGATIONALIST.

Public Library

Sold by all Book... Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFF... CO., Boston.

11 East 17th Street, ... York.

REMOVAL.

Our Main Retail Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

176 FIFTH AVE.,

NEAR 23D ST.

DR. JAEGER'S

Sanitary Woolen System Co.

CAPITAL WANTED.

The advertiser, an experienced electrician, desires correspondence with a lady or gentleman with capital, with a view to establishing a health sanitarium in one of the healthiest sections of the United States, and where electricity will be employed as the primal healing agent. Party furnishing capital will be amply protected, and if in poor health will be furnished home and treatment free for life. References exchanged and correspondence confidential. Address SANITARIUM, care of P. O. Box 81, Ashland, Ky.

FOR RENT—WOOD'S HOLL, MASS.—Furnished cottage and annex. 17 rooms, $400. Adjoining Fish Commission and Biological School. Address C. G. KIDDER, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N.Y.

Longmans, Green, & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS.

Cotton Weaving and Designing.

By JOHN J. TAYLOR, Lecturer on Cotton Weaving and Designing in the Preston, Ashton-under-Lyne, Chorley, and Todmorden Technical Schools, and on Silk Weaving and Design in the Macclesfield Technical School; author of "Designs for Cotton Fabrics," etc., in "The Textile Manufacturer." With 373 diagrams. Crown 8vo, 293 pages, $2.50.

An Introductory Manual for Sugar Growers.

By FRANCIS WATTS, F.C.S., F.I.C., Government Chemist, Antigua, W. I. 12mo, with Illustrations, $1.50.

"Throughout, the book is one for the practical man; and much important detail has been embodied within its pages."—*Science, New York.*

Telephone Lines and Their Properties.

By Prof. W. J. HOPKINS of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo, $1.50.

"One of the best practical manuals to be found in the field of the electric arts. It covers all the departments of the service, and on every topic throws a flood of light and gives a variety of useful information that is really remarkable. There are few good books on telephony, and this is certainly one of the best."—*The Electrical Engineer.*

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.,

15 East 16th Street, New York.

Paintings

By Old and Modern Masters

in the

LOUVRE AND LUXEMBOURG, PARIS

Original Photographs in all sizes. Unmounted, $1.50 and $3.00 per dozen.

See our Catalogue of FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHS of the

Views and Paintings of Europe.

Mailed for 10 cents.

Braun's Carbon Prints always in stock.

C. H. Dunton & Co., 136 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Phillips Brooks in Boston.

Five Years' Editorial Estimates, by M. C. AYRES, Editor Boston *Daily Advertiser.*

"Those who knew Phillips Brooks will find in these particular papers some of the most discriminating and appreciative of all the judgments passed upon him."—*From the Introduction by* Rev. W. J. TUCKER, D.D., *Professor in Andover Seminary and President-elect of Dartmouth College.*

Square 16mo, 120 pp. Cloth, 50 cents.

GEO. H. ELLIS, Publisher, 141 Franklin St., Boston.

FOR SALE.

CHETOLA (Place of Peaceful Rest).

On north end of Islesboro, Penobscot Bay, Maine. Thirty miles beautiful shore visible; steamers stop twice each way daily. Seven-room cottage; twelve-foot piazza on three sides; stable; one acre ground, mostly lawn; surrounded, three sides, by grove of spruce and birches, commanding site, fifty feet above water. $2,500. Photographs on application. Address 87 Adelbert Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I speak not out of weak surmises, but from proof."

LARD MUST GO

since COTTOLENE has come to take its place. The satisfaction with which the people have hailed the advent of the New Shortening

Cottolene

evidenced by the rapidly increasing enormous sales is PROOF POSITIVE not only of its great value as a ***new*** article of diet but is also sufficient proof of the general desire to be rid of indigestible, unwholesome, unappetizing lard, and of all the ills that lard promotes. Try

Cottolene

at once and waste no time in discovering like thousands of others that you have now

NO USE FOR LARD.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

Chicago, St. Louis, Montreal, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, etc.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*

We want **YOU** to try

Golden Sceptre

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices: GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c.; ¼ lb., 35c. Postage: 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

EUROPEAN SUMMER AND WINTER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1458. THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

SOME OF OUR BEST BOOKS.

Ginn & Co.'s Latin Series.

Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar, New Cæsar, Cicero, and Ovid.
Greenough's Virgil.
Collar & Daniell's Beginner's Latin Book.
Collar's Latin Composition.
Gate to Cæsar.
White & Waite's Straight Road to Cæsar
College Series of Latin Authors.
White's Latin-English and English-Latin Lexicons.

"I regard the Allen and Greenough's Cæsar, Cicero, and Virgil as an almost ideal series. I could not wish them changed in any essential feature, . . . and I am satisfied we have the best series of Latin books for beginners yet published, and one that it would be extremely difficult to excel."—*Charles H. Penfield, Professor of Latin, Central High School, Cleveland, O.*

Ginn & Co.'s Greek Series.

Goodwin's New Greek Grammar.
Greek Reader.
Goodwin & White's Anabasis, with Illustrated Vocabulary.
White's Beginner's Greek Book.
First Lessons in Greek.
Seymour's School Iliad.
College Series of Greek Authors.
Liddell & Scott's Greek-English Lexicons.

"My beginning Greek class is using White's Beginner's Greek Book, and I think it one of the finest text-books ever published. It is a masterly work from the hands of a master workman."—*C. S. Crossman, Headmaster Haverford College Grammar School, Penn.*

Ginn & Co.'s Histories.

Montgomery's Beginner's American History.
American History.
English History.
French History.
Myers's General History.
Eastern Nations and Greece
History of Rome.
Mediæval and Modern History.
Ancient History.
Allen's Short History of the Roman People.
Myers & Allen's Ancient History.

"Montgomery's Histories are unsurpassed—indeed, not equalled."—*J. W. Moncrief, Professor of History, Franklin (Ind.) College.*

"We are using Myers's Eastern Nations and Greece, Allen's Rome, and Myers's General History. They are what you claim, 'The Best Histories.'"—*Dr. F. R. Lane, Principal High School, Washington, D. C.*

Ginn & Co.'s Mathematics.

Wentworth's Primary Arithmetic.
Grammar School Arithmetic.
High School Arithmetic.
Algebras.
Geometries.
Trigonometries.
Analytic Geometry.

"I have examined the Wentworth Series throughout, and find it well adapted to its purpose. Its salient features are clearness, brevity without obscurity, felicity of explanation, an amount properly graduated to the student's needs for a given time, and last, but not least, a judicious blending of the concrete with the abstract."—*Professor O. C. Wendell, Harvard College Observatory.*

Ginn & Co.'s Natural Science Books.

Gage's Elements of Physics.
Introduction to Physical Science.
Laboratory Manual of Physics.
Williams's Introduction to Chemical Science.
Laboratory Manual of General Chemistry.
Young's Lessons in Astronomy.
Elements of Astronomy.
General Astronomy.
Greene's Spherical and Practical Astronomy.
Lincoln's Hygienic Physiology.
Newell's Botanies.
Campbell's Elements of Structural and Systematic Botany.

"Williams's Introduction to Chemical Science is the best work on the subject that I know of. Gage's Introduction to Physical Science meets admirably the most practical demand of the best modern teaching. . . . It is the best product of the teacher and scientist combined that I know of."—*R. Heber Holbrook, National Normal University, Lebanon, O.*

"I consider Professor Young's text-books on Astronomy as by far the best books on the subject for students in our schools and colleges. . . . They are modern and up to date, and all statements of doubtful or controversial points are very carefully made."—*Malcolm McNeill, Professor of Mathematics, Lake Forest (Ill.) University.*

Ginn & Co.'s English Course.

Tarbell's Lessons in Language.
Lockwood's Lessons in English.
Newcomer's Practical Course in English Composition.
Genung's Practial Elements of Rhetoric.
Rhetorical Analysis.
High School Rhetoric. (Ready this autumn.)

"Lockwood's Lessons contains neither too much nor too little. The subject-matter seems to us neither too difficult nor too easy, but well chosen."—*James Winne, Principal High School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

"For advanced work I believe Professor Genung's Rhetoric is the best work now published. His Rhetorical Analysis is equally good, and though better in connection with his Rhetoric, I should think it could be used to great advantage with any other modern work on the subject."—*E. Colt Morris, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, Lake Forest (Ill.) University.*

The above are only a few of our departments, and a few of the books in each. Send for our full Descriptive Catalogue.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

Educational.

WEST CHOP Summer Lectures.

During the first three weeks of July there will be given at West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, a series of Summer Lectures. The aim will be to make them neither technical nor special, but rather to acquaint the hearers with the larger interests and purposes of the best scholars in the subjects treated.

As a rule, three lectures will be given each day, and opportunity will be freely afforded for consultation with the lecturers.

Prof. A. R. Marsh of Harvard College will have general direction of the lectures, and the business management will be in charge of John C. Cobb, Esq., either of whom will furnish information as to details.

The following lecturers have promised their coöperation:

Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard College, "Philosophy and Ethics"; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, "History and Theory of Education"; Prof. Charles S. Minot, M.D., of the Harvard Medical School, "Biology and Marine Life"; Prof. George L. Kittredge of Harvard College, "English Literature"; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard College, "American History"; Mr. George W. Chadwick of the New England Conservatory of Music, "History and Theory of Music"; Prof. Arthur Richmond Marsh of Harvard College, "French and Italian Literature."

Terms for the course $25, payable in advance.

Application may be made to

JOHN C. COBB, 66 State Street, Boston.

College of Gymnastics.

Extension and Enlargement of former Normal Course of the

ALLEN GYMNASIUM.

Thorough Course in Gymnastics, theoretical and practical, including Dancing, Swimming, Bicycling, Voice Culture, Anatomy, and Physiology.

For Prospectus, address MARY E. ALLEN, 42 to 56 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW-LECTURES—1893—will begin June 29 (5th Thursday), and continue nine weeks. John B. Minor, Jr., Instructor in Law for the past three years, will be associated with me.

For circulars, stating terms, etc., address (P. O. University Station, Charlottesville, Va.),

JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. of Com. and Stat. Law, or JOHN B. MINOR, JR., Instructor in Law.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N.Y.

Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. New Building with Modern Improvements. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

58TH YEAR. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. Military organization. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

FREEHOLD, N. J. Admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar on certificate. Graduates from the Seminary Course. Preparatory Class, Art and Music. Home care. Miss EUNICE D. SEWALL, Prin.

BUFFALO SEMINARY.

THE FORTY-THIRD YEAR. For circulars, address Mrs. C. F. HARTT, 284 Delaware Avenue, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

Albany, N.Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

Bingham School (for Boys), Asheville, N. C.

1793 Established in 1793. 1893

201st Session begins Sept. 1, 1893. Maj. R. BINGHAM, Supt.

[*Educational continued on next page.*]

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 411

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Our Mode of Learning Political Economy 414
Prof. Briggs and the Church 414
Independent Manufactures 415
Electoral Reform in Holland 416

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Party Government in Japan 416
The Paris Salons 417

CORRESPONDENCE:
Topics of the Day and of Yesterday 418
An Impudent Inquisition 419
Sex in Mathematics 419
Early English Dictionaries 419

NOTES 419

REVIEWS:
Recent Poetry 422
British Rule in India 424
Out of Doors in Tsarland 425
Korea from its Capital 426
Cassell's New Biographical Dictionary 426
General Jackson 427
The Philosophy of Singing 427
Scotland before 1700 427
Homes in City and Country 427

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 427

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 10,021 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.*

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

THE cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by MR HALFORD L. MILLS WITH HIS AMERICAN ANNEX,
Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

EUROPEAN SUMMER AND WINTER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

FRENCH BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES. 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Belmont.

BELMONT SCHOOL, DELIGHTFULLY and advantageously located, 25 miles south of San Francisco, prepares for Harvard, Yale, the Mass. Inst. of Technology, and other Colleges and Scientific Schools. W. T. REID, A.M. (Harvard), Headmaster.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.
Mrs. GEO. A. CASWELL, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

JOSEPH H. SPERRY, ASSISTANT Principal of Morgan School, receives for school year three boys into his home. High-class school. Pleasant home. Personal care.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

A FEW BOYS FOR THE SUMMER will be received at my home on L. I. Sound. Many attractions. JOSEPH H. SPERRY, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, 56 Hillhouse Avenue.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—WEST END INSTITUTE. Mrs. Cady and Miss Cady, Principals. Prescribed and Elective Courses of Study, or College Preparatory Course. Circulars. Early application necessary.

CONNECTICUT, Pomfret Centre.

THE MISSES VINTON'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Thursday, October 5. Number limited.

CONNECTICUT, Wallingford.

ROSEMARY HALL.
A COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss RUUTZ-REES, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington,

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.—For copies of new Catalogue, containing a description of Lecture Courses in the College, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Law School, the Corcoran Scientific School, and the newly-erected School of Graduate Studies, address
JAMES C. WELLING, Pres't.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Founded by Miss S. N. Randolph of Virginia,
1214 EUTAW PLACE,
Near Druid Hill Park.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 706 Saint Paul St.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, English, French, and German School for Girls, Mrs. JULIA R. TUTWILER, Principal, will reopen September 27. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Students prepared for college.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 915 and 917 N. Charles St.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL for Girls.
Mrs. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.
Fifty-second year. Summer address, Bar Harbor, Me.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S English, French, and German School reopens Sept. 20, 1893.
Principals:
Miss M. C. CARTER, Miss S. R. CARTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 5 Otis Place.

MR. HALE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Fits for Harvard and for the Institute of Technology; preparation for Harvard both on the usual classical plan and on the plan which gives prominence to modern languages and physical science. The latter plan forms a fine preparation for the Institute. Tenth year will begin Sept. 27. Circulars. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 252 Marlboro' St.

MISS CLAGETT'S HOME AND DAY School for Girls reopens October 3. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. Donald, Trinity Church; President Walker, Institute Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMNASTICS.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury Street.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Oct. 3, 1893. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY and Family School for Boys. Fits for College. Physical Laboratory. Circulars.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PREPARES for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business. Individual teaching. Laboratories. The 50 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.
Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. New laboratories with electrical plant. All buildings heated by steam. Fall term opens September 7, 1893. Address Rev. WILLIAM GALLAGHER, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell.

THE ROGERS HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ELIZA P. UNDERHILL, M.A., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—17 MILES from Boston. Boarding and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893.
Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women.
Reference: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATORY and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Vineyard Haven.

BAYSIDE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR Boys.
A healthful Summer Home by the Sea. Out-door life; careful supervision; private tutoring.
References, by permission:
Rev. Dr. Coit, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Hamilton W. Mabie, Esq., Clinton Hall, Astor Pl., N. Y.
WM. CLEVELAND HICKS, Jr., B.A., Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

THE HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY begins 38th year Sept. 13. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium. Athletics encouraged. Careful Training. Home influences. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A.M., Headmaster.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

THE HOME SCHOOL.
Miss KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Wide awake, thorough, progressive. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Send for illustrated circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

MICHIGAN, Houghton.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.—A State School of Mining Engineering and allied subjects. Has Summer Schools in Surveying, Shop Practice, Assaying and Ore Dressing, and Field Geology. Laboratories, Shops, and Stamp Mill well equipped. Tuition free. For catalogue write the Director.

MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

STANLEY HALL, A BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. 14 instructors—9 resident, 117 students. Full courses in Music, Art, Languages. Two years beyond College Preparatory Courses. Offers scholarship (value $400) to Bryn Mawr College. For catalogue, address Miss OLIVE ADELE EVERS, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Montclair, 13 miles from New York.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY—Summit of Orange Mountains.—Graduates admitted to leading colleges without examinations. Large gymnasium, with special instructor.
Cadets live in cottages.
J. G. MACVICAR, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Pompton.

THE HENRY C. DE MILLE PREPARATORY School opens Oct. 3, 1893. Primary, Intermediate, Junior, and Senior Departments. Buildings heated by hot water. Beautiful, healthful location. Address Mrs. H. C. DE MILLE, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

Educational.

NEW YORK, Clinton.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR GIRLS.
Elementary and Higher English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art. Opens September 5.
Rev. C. W. HAWLEY, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Geneva, Hamilton Heights.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Complete organization, including Primary and Academic Departments. Thorough preparation for leading Colleges for Women.
Miss M. S. SMART, Principal.

NEW YORK, Irvington-on-Hudson.

MISS BENNETT'S SCHOOL. Twelve girls may have all the benefits of careful home training and best educational methods. Six resident teachers. Training aims at thoroughness. All grades. Preparation for college.

NEW YORK, Newburgh-on-the-Hudson.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, $600 a year, no extras. Limit, 30 boys.
American boys are famous for being bumptious and empty. Parents "bring them up" at home.
My pamphlet argues the question. Free; and parents concerned had better read it. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.—Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.
References:
The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha;
The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City;
The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College;
The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL.
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED, Resident; Mr. J. RAMSAY MONTIZAMBERT, M.A., Headmaster. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Courses include all studies required at University entrance examinations.
30th year begins October 3, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 9 University Place.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, AFFILIATED with Columbia College, offers, to both men and women, university courses in pedagogy, leading to the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D.
WALTER L. HERVEY, Prest.

NEW YORK CITY, 557 Fifth Ave.

MME. ALBERTI'S DELSARTE School of Expression. To supplement general education, make acquired knowledge practical, and afford training in nervous control. Circulars. WM. M. ALBERTI.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 and 34 East 57th St.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Thursday, October 5, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 119th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON.—French and English School. Resident pupils.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 East 65th Street.

MISS CHISHOLM.—SCHOOL FOR Girls.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893. Applications should be made early.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPARATORY Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Girls, Liddesdale Place, Avondale. Family limited. Circulars sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE—A COLLEGE for Women.—Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, Hebrew History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $525) in Greek, Latin, English, German, and Teutonic Philology, Romance Languages, Mathematics, History, Chemistry, and Biology. A fourth Hall of Residence will, it is hoped, be opened in the autumn, and will accommodate all applicants for admission.
For Program address as above.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

MISS BALDWIN'S DAY, BOARDING, and College Preparatory School for Girls reopens September 26. For circular, address
MISS FLORENCE BALDWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDING and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies. Estab. in 1848. Opens Sept. 28.

Educational.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL.
For Both Sexes. Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address
AUGUSTINE JONES, LL.B.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
A fine winter resort for girls and young ladies, where protection from inclement winters and unsurpassed advantages in education are secured.
The grounds, four acres, the handsomest of any school in the South, make a winter garden attractive for outdoor exercise.
Same climate as Summerville, Aiken, or California.
Music and Art specialties. French and German spoken.
Buildings heated by hot-water heaters.
Appointments and sanitary arrangements first-class.
Rev. W. R. ATKINSON, D.D., President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.—The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

Teachers, etc.

TWO COLLEGE PROFESSORS, WHO have also had the highest success in College Preparatory work, would take a few students during the summer vacation to coach for Fall Entrance Examinations or deficiences in college work.
Some point on the New England coast will probably be chosen for residence, though the convenience of applicants will be consulted. Address
"FERIAN," office of *Nation*.

A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN, 19 years' residence abroad) would like to secure pupils in French during the summer months; or would tutor for entrance to a scientific school. No objection to travel. Highest possible references. Address R. N., *Nation* office.

BOTANIST.—A YOUNG WOMAN who has a general knowledge of all departments of Botany, with Parasitic Fungi as a specialty, wants a position in Exp. Sta., College, or other Botanical work. Recommendations from well-known Botanists. Address
BOTANIST, 133 Sheldon St., Hartford, Ct.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, B.A. Smith, Ph.D. Cornell University, now at the University of Leipzig, wishes a position as teacher of Latin or Greek Language and Literature. Specialty, Greek. Has had three years' experience in teaching. References given. Apply to A. W., Box 383, West Newton, Mass.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF Piano, Harmony, and Musical Theory, a competent organist and member of the American College of Musicians, desires a position. Excellent references. Address MUSIC, care of *Nation*.

*WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI-*losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

*A YALE GRADUATE, EX-MATHE-*matical Fellow of Cornell University, experienced teacher of Mathematics and Classics, is open for engagement. Highest references.
Box X, 1821 Wallace St., Philadelphia.

AN INSTRUCTOR IN PHYSICS IN one of the foremost Western Universities (A.B. Harvard, Ph.D. Germany) desires a change. Also tutorship, beginning June 1. Willing to travel. Address
Dr. X. B., care *Nation*.

*WANTED, BY A HARVARD STU-*dent of the Senior Class, a position as private tutor or teacher in or near New York. Will be ready for service July 1. His references will be his Professors. Address RANDOLPH, care *Nation*.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WISHES an engagement for the summer. Has had considerable experience as a private tutor, has also travelled and lived abroad, and would travel if desired. Best references. Address, W. F., *Nation* office.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF a college of high standing, desires a position as teacher of science in a private school for the coming school year. Address L. C. G., care *Nation*.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER (Harvard) wishes pupils for the summer. New York references. "PRIVATE TUTOR,"
931 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

PROFESSOR DESIRES ONE OR TWO pupils for the summer at his home in the fine mountain air of State College, Centre Co., Pa. Address Box 403.

TUTORING during the summer vacation to clear conditions on examinations for admission to college, or in less advanced work. H. H. BAKER (A.B., Harvard, 1891), 16 Grays Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

ADIRONDACKS.—COACHING FOR Fall Examinations by College Professor at Lake Placid after June 20. Address R. A., Columbia College.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

*AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH-*ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them *that* is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL,

BOSTON, MASS.

An endowed school with 140 resident pupils and 40 non resident, prepares boys for Harvard and other colleges, and for the Institute of Technology. Boys coming from a distance can find homes with teachers or others recommended by the headmaster. Examinations for admission to the lowest class June 24 and Sept. 16. A few vacant seats remain in each of the three upper classes. Tuition, $150. The school begins its two hundred and forty-ninth year with schoolhouse renovated and enlarged, with Physical and new Chemical Laboratory, and an increased staff of instructors.
By order of the Trustees,
WM. C. COLLAR, A.M., Headmaster.

"BON VOYAGE."

Naval Expedition to the World's Fair via Great Lakes by **St. John's Military School,** Manlius, N. Y. A month's excursion for pleasure and instruction for young men and boys. **"Bon Voyage"** leaves Buffalo June 27th. Terms, $150, covering entire expenses. Apply for circulars.

American Home School

BERLIN, GERMANY,

Offers to young ladies the best opportunities in German, French, and Music, with home care and chaperonage. Vacation trips to Russia, the North Cape, and different parts of Germany.
The Principal, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, refers by permission to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Washington, and the Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany. Address for circular,
Miss RUBY I. GILBERT, Woman's Temple, Chicago.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

45th year begins Sept. 13, 1893. College course and excellent preparatory school. Specially organized department of Music and Art. Four well-equipped laboratories. Good, growing library. Fine gymnasium. Resident physician. Memorial Hall enables students to much reduce expenses. For Catalogue, address SARAH F. ANDERSON, Principal, Rockford, Ill., Lock Box 10.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY

OGONTZ (NEAR PHILADELPHIA), PA. Represented by its graduates in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Amherst, University of Pa., Lafayette, and West Point. (Trinity, Lehigh, and University of Chicago, '93-94).
JOHN CALVIN RICE, Principal.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY. The West Point of the West. Seventeenth year. Beautiful location and healthful climate. No School in the country offers better advantages. Send for illustrated catalogue. COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Michigan.

Educational.

THE SAUVEUR

Summer College of Languages.

The EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the School will be held at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., to begin July 3. This location has been selected because of its PROXIMITY TO THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

LANGUAGES TAUGHT: *French, German, Spanish, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Ancient and Modern Greek.* Also *Art Course* and *Physical Culture.* Four Normal Classes.

For board and rooms, address the Manager, Miss E. L. HERRICK, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

For programmes and circulars of his educational works, address

Dr. L. SAUVEUR,
6 Copley Street, Roxbury (Boston), Mass.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.

The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

The Summer Session of
The Morgan Park Academy
of the University of Chicago

extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Summer Courses for teachers and advanced students. July 6–Aug. 16. Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Elocution, Philosophy, Experimental Psychology, Pedagogy, History, Political and Social Science, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Physical Training.

Summer courses are also offered in the SCHOOL OF LAW.

For circulars apply to THE REGISTRAR,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.

CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON.

Courses in Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Physics, and Biology. Entrance examinations in New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Belmont (Cal.), Washington, Detroit, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Halifax (N. S.), Denver, Poughkeepsie, Easthampton (Mass.), Exeter (N. H.), June 29th and 30th. Address

H. W. TYLER, Secretary.

OGONTZ SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

Established in 1850. Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. Opens September 27. For circulars and reports apply to Principals,

OGONTZ SCHOOL P. O., PA.

Heath's Modern Language Series.

JUST ISSUED:

GAUTIER'S VOYAGE DU ESPAGNE. With Notes. 25c.
SAND'S LA PETITE FADETTE. With Notes. 30c.
MINSSEN'S RÉCITS DE GUERRE ET DE RÉVOLUTION. With Notes and Vocabulary. 25c.
BERTHET'S LE PACTE DE FAMINE. With Notes. 25c.
DE LA BEDOLIÈRE'S LA MÈRE MICHEL ET SON CHAT. With Notes and Vocabulary. 25c.
MÉRIMÉE'S CHRONIQUE DU RÈGNE DE CHARLES IX. With Notes. 25c.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

FRENCH BOOKS.
GENERAL FOREIGN LITERATURE.

LIBRARIES, COLLEGES, and the TRADE supplied on the most liberal terms. Importations received by every steamer. SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR ALL FOREIGN PERIODICALS. Catalogues sent free.

BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Square, New York.

Cassell Publishing Co.

HAVE JUST ISSUED:

By E. E. HALE.

A NEW ENGLAND BOYHOOD.

By EDWARD EVERETT HALE, author of 'East and West,' 'Sybil Knox,' 'The Man Without a Country,' etc. With six illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo, c'oth, $1.

In this volume we have a delightful account of Dr. Hale's boyhood. The very subject of the book has been an inspiration to the venerable author, for it has been the means of renewing his youth as he recalled these early New England days. The illustrations have been made by Dr. Hale's sons, who are perfecting their art studies in Paris.

By GRANT ALLEN.

THE SCALLYWAG.

A Novel. By GRANT ALLEN, author of 'For Mamie's Sake,' 'Blood Royal,' etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 00.

The sort of scallywag Mr, Grant Allen paints in this story is the favorite hero of romance—the well-meaning, good-hearted, but impractical young fellow whom mothers dread and daughters adore. There is every reason to believe that tnis will be the author's most popular novel.

A New Volume in
The Popular "Unknown" Library.

A FATHER OF SIX.

By N. E POTAPEEKO. Translated by W. GAUSSEN. B A. 1 vol., cloth, unique binding, 50 cents.

A strange, pathetic story, of strong interest and remarkable literary merit. Simple in construction, but real and true to the awful life it describes.

By FLORENCE MARRYAT.

PARSON JONES.

A Novel. By FLORENCE MARRYAT, author of 'Love's Conflict,' 'How Like a Woman,' etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

"Florence Marryat has hosts of admirers, and she will have more when 'Parson Jones' is read. This is the story of a good man whose faith in certain Bible teachings is shaken but not undermined. He also is sorely tempted by his love for a woman, but as she never finds it out, and his wife also remains in ignorance of it, the only sufferer is the parson himself. It is a capital story and well told."

By BARLEY DALE.

LOTTIE'S WOOING.

A Novel. By DARLEY DALE, author of 'The Village Blacksmith,' etc. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

This is a wholly unconventional story, and no one can take it up without reading to the end. It does not relate so much to the wooing of Lottie as the way that Lottie wooed. Whether she was successful in her efforts to win her rich landlord is the excitement of the story which, from first to last, is fresh and original.

By MLLE. V. MONNIOT.

MADAME ROSÉLY.

By Mlle. V. MONNIOT, author of 'Marguerite's Journal,' etc. Translated from the French by Elvira Quintero and Jean Mack. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

This is a story of French domestic life; of a young mother's trials and victories beautified by patience and self-sacrifice. The book is of a deeply religious character, and for that reason will attract many more than mere novel readers.

By JULIEN GORDON.

MARIONETTES.

By JULIEN GORDON, author of 'His Letters,' 'A Diplomat's Diary,' etc. 1 vol., 12mo, extra cloth, $1 00. *Cassell's Sunshine Series*, paper, 50 cents

"It may be regarded as her masterpiece."—*Chicago Herald.*

"Every page breathes freshness and originality."—*Boston Courier.*

"A powerful story."—*N. Y. Recorder.*

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Cassell Publishing Company,
104 and 106 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

IMPORTANT BOOKS.

The Law of Psychic Phenomena.

A Working Hypothesis for the Systematic Study of Hypnotism, Spiritism, Mental Therapeutics, etc. By THOMSON JAY HUDSON. 12mo. $1.50.

The New York *Sun* devotes five columns to an analytical review of this work, and pronounces it to be "One of the most interesting books that have been lately published."

Public Opinion of Washington says: "There cannot be too many books so honest, so faithful to a point of view, so elevated and just in tone, so strong and able and comprehensive in reasoning as this one is. It is the most far-sighted and complete work yet issued on the subject."

The *Saturday Evening Gazette* of Boston considers "it an eminently thoughtful book, showing deep and earnest study, wide and careful reading, and profound reflection, and may, on the whole, be considered a new philosophy of the human mind."

Sound and Music.

By the Rev. J. A ZAHM, C.S C., Professor of Physics in the University of Notre Dame. With 195 illustrations. $3.50.

The *Christian Union* of New York says: "It is not only the work of a scholarly and cultivated man, but it is written in a simple and lucid style that appeals to the non-scientific reader, and lovers of music who wish to know something about its laws as well as its sentiments will follow Professor Zahm's demonstrations with pleasure and profit."

France in the Nineteenth Century, 1830-1890.

By ELIZABETH WORMELEY LATIMER. Handsomely illustrated with 22 portraits. *Second Edition.* Crown 8vo, $2 50.

The *Journal of Education* says: "Mrs. Latimer, from a wide and discriminating reading, and from a thorough study of French history, has made herself a master of her subject. Her analyses of character are remarkable for their insight, and in the picturing of events she is unerring in the choice of the most telling colors. . . . She is to be congratulated on having written a brilliant and valuable book which is a noteworthy addition to French history."

Counterparts;

OR, THE CROSS OF LOVE. By ELIZABETH SHEPPARD, author of 'Charles Auchester.' With Introduction and Notes by GEORGE P. UPTON. 2 Portraits. 2 vols., 12mo, gilt tops, $2.50.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* thinks the critic is robbed of all pleasure in criticism by "the charming ideality, the wide-searching thought, the wise knowledge of the human soul, the enthusiasm of the author, and her wholly pleasing methods of romance."

Bernardin de St. Pierre.

From the French of Arvede Barine. With a Preface by Augustin Birrell, author of "Obiter Dicta." *The Great French Writers.* 12mo, $1.00.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of New York considers "This 'life' as just, appreciative, generous in tone and charmingly written, and as worth much more than a casual reading."

The Best Letters of William Cowper.

Edited, with an Introduction by Anna B. McMahan. *Laurel-Crowned Letters.* 12mo, gilt top, $1.00.

Public Opinion, Washington, says: "These letters show what letters between friends may be, how full of kindly feeling, of poetic fancy, of bright thoughts, of interchange of views ond feelings which reveal to us a man's real life. We feel after reading them that we know the man as we could in no other way."

For sale by booksellers generally, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.,
CHICAGO.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1893.

The Week.

THE declaration of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday asking for the early repeal of the Sherman Silver Law, because, "under the operations of said law, great injury is being done to the financial and commercial interest of our whole country, and that confidence will not be restored until the said bill is repealed," is only another statement of the belief in the evil effect of that law which is entertained by all persons competent to speak on such a subject. The object lessons in regard to the operation of this legislation are now so plain that converts in favor of its repeal are made daily. The continued and heavy demand for accommodations made on the banks of this city by banks in the interior, coupled with the widely distributed failures in business announced every day, is proof positive that the inflation of the currency secured under the Sherman Law does not add to the wealth of persons who have not something to sell at a profit. There is every indication, therefore, that President Cleveland's effort to secure a repeal of this law by the new Congress will be successful.

An Iowa paper, the Sioux Falls *Argus*, having denied the statement that the present Silver Law was passed in order to avoid the passage of a free coinage bill, the editor of the Mitchell *Republican* addressed a letter to Senator Sherman and asked him the direct question whether that statement was true or not. It received the following reply:

"UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1893.

"DEAR SIR: Your note of the 4th is received with the enclosed clipping, which I return as requested. You are quite correct in saying that the passage of the act of 1890 was necessary to prevent the passage of the Free-Coinage Bill.—Very truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

Senator Sherman appears to have forgotten that it required the signature of the President of the United States to make a free coinage bill effective as a law, and that the President at that time was Benjamin Harrison. It was perfectly certain that Harrison would veto the bill. It was that certainty which caused the silverites to drop their free coinage measure and accept the other thing which is commonly called the Sherman Law. The upshot of the whole matter is that the Republicans, with Mr. Sherman at their head, passed the present law rather than risk the political effects of a veto by Harrison of a free-coinage bill. They feared the consequences of a veto in the mining States of the West. Rather than incur that loss, they consented to the increase of silver purchases to 4,500,000 ounces monthly. We do not say that they were any worse than the Democrats, but it is as well to tell the whole truth as to suppress one-half of it. The half that Senator Sherman omitted is the fact that he and his party had a club in reserve large enough to have killed a free-coinage bill if it had been passed. Therefore they were not under any real necessity of passing the Sherman Bill or of compromising with the silverites at all.

Secretary Herbert has contributed to the *North American Review* an article on the "Lesson of the Naval Review," which is in the main a description of the review. What he considers the lesson of it does not clearly appear. Something of the kind comes in towards the close in the remark that, arbitration having become the mode of settling disputes between Great Britain and the United States, "it is fondly hoped that we will adhere to this method, and that in the near future the examples set by the two leading countries of the world may be followed by other nations." He predicts that when this example is followed by other nations, "the philanthropist may look forward with hope for the coming of the time bodied forth in that dream of the poet" about the Parliament of Man—the Federation of the World But he promptly dashes our expectations by informing us that "that happy time is yet in the far distant future." But why so? Because of "the bloody record of battles in the nineteenth century." Nevertheless, it is the mission of our Government to lead in that direction, and here comes in the lesson, which is, that no nation can expect to get its disputes submitted to arbitration as we get ours, unless it has a powerful navy. There is something in this, but how it is a deduction from the review we do not see. We may be allowed to remark, however, that an article from the Secretary on our Navy and its organization and discipline would have been really interesting. About the conditions of war and peace most Americans know as much as he does. We observe with pleasure his admission that "there is a code of honor and courtesy prevailing among naval officers of all flags that is the happy growth of centuries." But will American officers long get the benefit of it if their own superiors every now and then present commanding officers to the world as liars, shirks, and malingerers? If we wish them to be treated as gentlemen abroad, we must treat them as gentlemen at home.

While it cannot be said that President Cleveland's selection of Mr. Charles W. Dayton for Postmaster of this city is an ideal appointment, as his continuance of Mr. Pearson in the office in 1885 was, still it is probably as good as could be expected under present conditions. There was no man with Mr. Pearson's qualifications in line of promotion; and in going outside the office to find a head for it, President Cleveland has in every way improved upon the selection made for the same place by President Harrison. Mr. Dayton is a man of character and standing in the city, with large professional interests, and with responsible relations to various societies and institutions which show that he has the confidence of the best elements of the community. Although he has been active in politics for many years, he has never got his living out of politics, but out of his profession as a lawyer. Though a member during the past two years of Tammany Hall, he is not to be classed, therefore, with the average Tammany man who is in politics for revenue only.

We are frank to say that we think Mr. Dayton's conduct in joining Tammany Hall in 1891, after many years of earnest opposition to it and its methods, was a very inconsistent and indefensible step for an upright man to take. So also with regard to his support of David B. Hill for the Presidency. We have never been able to see how any honest man could justify such a proceeding as that. Mr. Dayton says he joined Tammany "because there was no longer another Democratic organization in the city," which is simply another way of saying that he preferred to be a Democrat and be wrong than to be outside the party organization. After what he had said for many years about Tammany, it was impossible for him to join it without silencing, if not abandoning, his convictions. The first work it demanded of him was the support of Mr. Hill for President, and he was not equal to the task of refusing to obey orders on this supreme test of his political convictions. No man of intelligence, with intimate knowledge of New York politics, could support Hill for the Presidency without full understanding of what he was doing.

The second open Sunday at the World's Fair was like the first in its essential features, and particularly in the quietness and sobriety of the visitors. A violent storm early in the afternoon, just as the rush was setting in, kept down the attendance, but the number of people present, nevertheless, rose high into the tens of thousands. The visitors were almost entirely of the class in whose behalf the opening has been most strongly urged—the people who have to work hard the other six days of the week, and can go to the Exposition only on Sunday. The general attendance upon the Fair from out-

side of Chicago has thus far been discouragingly small. One cause has been the fact that the newspapers made it clear that the show was not really in running order before the end of May. Another element has been the uncertainty and depression in business circles. But the chief difficulty has been the stand of the railroads in refusing to make any material reduction in rates. The expense of the trip on the cars is, of course, the first thing that everybody wants to learn, in considering whether he can afford to go. The regular fare from this part of the country to Chicago is so high that it will prove an insuperable obstacle to an immense number of people who could afford to go at half the usual rate. Thus far the railroads have made only a slight reduction, and this applies only to the least desirable trains. The result is that they are carrying much smaller loads of visitors than they expected, and while some improvement may reasonably be expected, there will be nothing like a rush until a very different policy is adopted by the transportation lines.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has made Saturday afternoon a half-holiday in that State, as it already is in New York, and there are indications that the rule will become general within a few years. This movement has a marked bearing upon one of the strongest arguments which have been urged against Sunday opening of art galleries, libraries, and world's fairs—that it would prove the "opening wedge" towards the breaking down of Sunday as a day of freedom from labor. The theory is that, if a few men, like the janitors of buildings, the attendants in libraries and museums, and the guards in expositions, have to work on Sunday in order to promote the enjoyment of a multitude, it will soon become the rule for all men to work on Sunday, and the factories and mills will before many years be running seven days in the week. Experience is here, as everywhere else, the best teacher, and experience has shown that there is no tendency whatever towards universal Sunday work in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, which have for years tried the policy of opening the best places of resort on Sunday. Moreover, during this same period there has been a decided increase in the number of legal holidays, and a reduction in the number of hours that men and women work in large establishments. In short, so far from the tendency being towards making Sunday as much of a workday as the other six, the amount of labor required on the other six has been sensibly diminished. The fear that Sunday opening of the World's Fair at Chicago would ultimately involve Sunday opening of the city's workshops, is as groundless as the fear which was expressed by many good people in New York years ago, that the same result would follow the hiring of musicians to give concerts in Central Park on Sunday.

Some people think that a possible result of the troubles and threatened rupture of the Presbyterian Church in the North will be a union between the conservatives of that branch and the Southern Presbyterians. The division of the Presbyterians into a Northern and Southern Church turned primarily on the slavery question, but the question of orthodoxy was also involved. The Southerners thought the Northerners very lax in their theory of the Bible, not to see a divine warrant for slavery in the curse pronounced on Canaan. Though that particular controversy has now passed away, it is still true that the Southern Presbyterians look upon their Northern brethren as grievously suspect of looseness in the faith. Even the conservatives of the North would be liberals at the South, and some of them had better think twice, we should say, before making themselves liable to be tried for heresy by the straiter sect below Mason and Dixon's line. The hyper-orthodoxy of the South is one of the standing paradoxes of a region where infra-morality has been too common. We do not think, therefore, that there is any great likelihood of the two sections coming together very soon ecclesiastically. It is still substantially true, as Birdofreedom Sawin's penetrating eye discovered it to be the fact thirty years ago, that, to the Southern mind—

> "'Nothun religion works wal North, but it's ez soft ez spruce,
> Compared to ourn, for keepin' sound,' sez she, 'upon the goose.'"

The withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church of the Rev. Dr. Ecob of Albany, in consequence of the condemnation of Prof. Briggs by the General Assembly, is significant, but by no means proves that his example will be followed by many others. He is himself of Congregational antecedents, and, like many other ministers of the same denomination, accepted a Presbyterian pastorate under the loose and almost nullifying interpretation of the Westminster Confession which has been tolerated in the liberal Presbyteries. Now that the terms of subscription are officially declared to be as strict as in the Old School Presbyterian days, the liberty which such men thought they enjoyed is seen to be seriously curtailed. It would not be strange if several others, finding themselves in a position like his, should leave the church, either openly as he does or by quietly seeking pastorates in other denominations. But the policy the liberal Presbyterians as a body seem most likely to follow is that described by Dr. Ecob as a "guerrilla warfare." That is, they mean to stay in the church, and to go on sending up a Briggs heretic to every Assembly, hoping finally to tire out the other side and secure a legal right to the opinions which they now hold in defiance of the highest court of their church.

The complicated political situation in Rhode Island is due entirely to the State's antiquated Constitution. As in Connecticut, the Republicans of the State have clung to the requirement of a majority over all for the election of a candidate for office because they have been able frequently in this way to get possession of the State Government, although their candidates for State offices have failed of election by the people. Under the Constitution, a candidate for any office must have a majority over all other candidates, or there is no election. In case of the Governor and other State officers, the election falls upon the Legislature whenever there is no choice by the people. In legislative elections, if no candidate has a majority in a district or town, a new election must be held. The expense of the first election is borne by the State, but of all subsequent ones by the town or city. If the second one results in no election, as is generally the case, then it rests with the town or municipal authorities to order a third election. If they decline to do this, the old member holds over. In the city of Providence elections are held until a choice is reached. Last year it cost the city $20,000 to choose its Senators and Representatives. When the hold-over is a Republican and the local government is Republican, there is seldom a third trial, and the same is true of Democratic hold-overs in Democratic towns.

There are encouraging signs that public sentiment throughout the country is coming to recognize more clearly than ever before the necessity of intelligence in the exercise of the suffrage. The first step in this direction, of recent years, was the adoption by Mississippi in 1890 of a new Constitution which denies the ballot to the man who cannot pass an educational test. Last year two Northern States took steps in the same direction. Maine adopted an amendment to the Constitution which, while not denying the right to illiterates who now exercise it, debars from the suffrage hereafter any man who cannot read and write. California also endorsed a proposition for an educational qualification requiring every voter to be able to write his name and read any section of the Constitution in the English language. Michigan has now applied the same principle in another way. The Legislature has just passed a law giving the right of voting in all municipal, township, and village elections to women, but only to women who can read, thereby meeting the objection that the proposed extension of the suffrage would result in increasing the ignorant vote. Here, then, are four States, in the extreme East and the extreme West, on the northern frontier and on the southern boundary, which show in different ways the same tendency to make intelligence a prerequisite to the ballot.

Another equally encouraging tendency is manifested in another measure adopted

by the Michigan Legislature, which proposes an amendment to the State Constitution restricting the suffrage in the case of aliens to those who have become naturalized. Most of the Western States have been exceedingly lax in this matter, some of them allowing the most ignorant European peasant to vote upon declaring his intention to become a citizen, even if he has not been in this country more than six months. During the past winter propositions were brought forward in the Legislatures of more than one of these States to impose some measure of restriction, though we think that Michigan is the only one which took action. In other States, however, so much sentiment was shown to exist in favor of a similar stand that there is good reason to hope for legislative action in the early future. There is hardly room for argument of the proposition that no alien ought to vote in the United States until he has become a citizen of the country, which involves a residence of at least five years. Make this rule universal, and accompany it with the rule that every person, alien or native-born, who wants to vote, must know enough to read his ballot, and we shall escape many of the evils from which we now suffer. Happily it begins to look as though both of these great reforms might be accomplished.

The honors paid to the remains of Jefferson Davis in the South have excited scarcely any remark in the North. They have been regarded as proper, or, at all events, as not improper, whereas the same sort of demonstration ten years, or even five years, ago would have stirred up a great deal of angry discussion, and have led to the same kind of sectional feeling that Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin stirred up over the return of the battle-flags. The fact that nobody in the North, except Foraker, says anything about these ceremonies is the best evidence that the sectional feeling is absolutely dead; for Jefferson Davis was the embodiment of the Rebellion. Not only was he its official head, but he held out longer than anybody else. Moreover, he was considered in the North as the great unreconciled. This was probably a misconception on our part, growing out of the fact that Davis was an undemonstrative man. In his book he advised his countrymen to give a loyal support to the Union. However, time has done its healing work, and now the widow and daughter of Jefferson Davis receive the same welcome in Northern society as in Southern.

The heavy break in the price of bicycles which occurred recently serves to call attention to the tax upon the youth of the country which the high tariff upon bicycles has imposed during the past few years. The tariff is 45 per cent., and makes it impossible to sell English bicycles, which are the best made, in this market for less than $150. The consequence has been that American manufacturers have been able to maintain prices far above what would be possible were there free competition from foreign manufacturers. Enormous fortunes have been made in the business in this country in consequence, and the number of makers has increased rapidly because of the great profits. Some idea of what these profits have been is conveyed by the reduction of the price of one maker's machines from $150 to $85. The excessive profit heretofore made has been mainly the tax which the tariff has imposed upon the boys of the land, for every well-regulated boy desires a bicycle at some stage of his career, and frequently several of varying sizes at different stages of it. That the boys should be compelled to pay nearly double for machines which are such a source of health and strength, as well as pleasure, is merely a fresh illustration of the inhumanity and selfish greed which lie at the bottom of high-tariff laws.

The Provisional Government of Hawaii cannot stand press criticism any better than an iniquitous monarchy that dared not have its doings brought to light. Their attempt to arrest Mr. Charles Nordhoff for criminal libel, on account of his letters to the *Herald*, is a confession of weakness. Minister Blount informed President Dole that he must not undertake to try an American citizen for an offence not committed under Hawaiian jurisdiction. If the "sorcerous and reactionary" Queen had undertaken to muzzle the press and arrest an American correspondent in the style of this liberty-loving Provisional Government, what a loud call there would have been for ships and troops and for blowing somebody out of the water. Minister Blount comes in for further blame for having made a public statement of his intention to protect American citizens only so long as they kept out of political squabbles in Hawaii. This is truly disheartening. What motive will be left to enterprising foreigners to kick up a row in a key to the Pacific, and get "on top" long enough to offer to give the key away, if their Minister cannot be depended upon to rush to their aid with troops and the flag?

A case involving a novel aspect of the rights of authors and publishers respectively was recently heard in the Westminster County Court, England. A Canadian writer, Mr. W. A. MacDonald, sued the proprietors of the *National Review* for the price of an article which, he claimed, they had accepted of him. He called himself a "publicist," defining that much-abused word to mean "one who writes on subjects of social science from the standpoint of natural law mainly." That definition is well worth paying for in itself, and the presumption would be strong that an article by its framer on "The Humanitarian Spirit Examined" ought to be jumped at by any editor on the author's terms. This the latter very naturally supposed the editor of the *National Review* had done, after receiving a "proof" of his article. After correcting and returning this he waited some time for his article to appear in print, and finally wrote complaining of the delay, whereupon his article was returned to him. He brought suit, contending that setting up his article was tantamount to accepting it. The defence was that there was no express stipulation to use the article, and that it had been set up simply to give the author "an opportunity of seeing his work in print," and to facilitate "the task of the editor in reading and judging of the article." Brother editors were summoned to testify that the practice was not uncommon, and one publisher took the stand to maintain that the editor had acted within his legal and professional rights. But the presiding judge brushed all this aside, and held that to put a manuscript in print was to "exercise the right of ownership over it." He therefore found for the plaintiff for £11 and costs. The decision has caused a great fluttering among English editors and publishers, and they are urging the defendants to appeal.

The opening of the new port of Tunis a few days ago was a political as well as a commercial event. The city of Tunis is situated at the end of a gulf too shallow for any but the lightest boats, and its port has been the town of La Goletta, with which it is connected by a short railroad. It will be remembered that the acquisition of this road at an extravagant price by the subsidized Florio-Rubattino Company, by alarming the French, was one of the chief immediate causes of their conquest of Tunisia in 1881. Italy has never frankly recognized the protectorate then established. Although she gave up her consular courts, she has maintained a separate and superfluous post-office, has vigorously encouraged Italian schools, and has striven in various ways to extend her influence in the country. The Tunis-La Goletta Railroad, which has kept its Italian character, has represented this influence. Frenchmen have had to use it, even if they revenged themselves by riding third-class to diminish the receipts. Now that a canal and a harbor have been dredged in the gulf, the road has lost nine-tenths of its importance, for henceforward all ships will be able to come directly up to the capital. The work was so energetically pushed that it has been completed considerably earlier than was required of the contractors who undertook it. There can be no doubt that it will be advantageous enough to Tunis to have been well worth doing for its own sake; but it is also true that it is a severe blow to the Italians in the losing struggle they are keeping up against a state of affairs which they cannot bring themselves to accept, but are not strong enough to change.

OUR MODE OF LEARNING POLITICAL ECONOMY.

WE were among those who urged the calling of an extra session of Congress in April last to deal promptly with the financial question, while admitting freely that there was one serious political objection to it. That objection was the probability that if Congress were called together in Washington so soon after the incoming of a new Administration, the majority in both houses, far from giving their attention to the national finances, would plunge madly into office-broking, and that their office-seeking constituents would flock to the capital to seek their fortunes in unusual number. Before a situation of that kind the Administration would, of course, be powerless, and worse than powerless, to bring about legislative preparation for the financial trouble which all intelligent observers saw was impending even before President Harrison went out of office. But it would have had the effect of relieving Mr. Cleveland of a responsibility which seemed too great for any one man to bear, and have brought Congress face to face at once with the work which sooner or later Congress, and Congress only, can do and must do. As a general rule, it is sound policy to put responsibility as soon as possible on the person or persons to whom alone it belongs.

As matters have gone, however, Mr. Cleveland's delay has found very instructive justification in the course of events. The long-expected crash has come. Gold is leaving the country, as competent observers have for years predicted that it would in case our policy about silver were persisted in. But, instead of going quietly and unostentatiously, as the silver lunatics have supposed it would, it is pulling down the banks and business houses by the score all over the country, and spreading universal alarm as it goes. We are coming down to a silver basis with a thud that is shaking the credit of the whole country to its foundations People are finding out that money does not creep into their pockets unawares simply because there is plenty of it afloat; that no matter how much even silver money there may be, it cannot be obtained without parting with something for it in exchange; that it cannot even be borrowed without giving good security, and that you cannot either suddenly or gradually, in a great commercial country in time of peace, drop down from one standard of value to a lower one without filling all owners of money and goods and all money-lenders with terror, and making them hoard what they have got like village misers.

There is no doubt that this experience which we are now witnessing will be invaluable in bringing about the needed legislation, and that, in short, when Congress does meet, President Cleveland will be able to face it with arguments far more potent than he could have used last April. Of course the cost of these experiments is frightful. We shall probably not come out of this one at an expense less than hundreds of millions of dollars. But it appears to be plain that in no other way will the American people learn the laws of trade and finance. They will not pay any attention either to their own experience or that of other countries, if it be bygone and recorded in a book. This very crisis we are now going through will be described and explained in scores of volumes by historians and economists, for the guidance of future generations, but it is very likely, if we may judge from the past and present, that future generations will pay no attention to it whatever, and will denounce the men who quote the historians and economists as "doctrinaires" and "theorists." To show what rational men have to contend with at times like the present, let us quote the following, which we cut from the latest issue of the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Commercial Herald* to come to hand:

> "The most hopeful sign of financial relief is the suggestion which comes from Washington that the Government will issue more greenbacks, rather than issue bonds and increase the national debt. That is in accord with the views we expressed a few days ago. That course would be a declaration to the world that this Administration is not afraid of the credit of the Government, and is determined to keep in circulation enough currency to carry on the business of the country with confidence and ease. It would mean that the Government does not rely on the gold reserve to sustain the value of its issues, but that it relies on its vast resources, and the confidence of American citizens in its notes and other evidences of debt. If Mr. Carlisle would announce that he intended to issue one hundred millions in greenbacks to give the people sufficient currency in the place of the gold exported, he would block the game of the contractionists at once. Their game is to make gold scarce and frighten the Government and people into hoarding it. The Government can easily checkmate them by freely issuing new greenbacks, which are preferred by the people."

There would be no use in arguing with this man, or lending him books, or citing history to him, or expounding Gresham's law to him. He would tell you that Gresham was dead, and that the "bookmen" were visionaries, and that to a nation of 65,000,000 it made no difference what the intrinsic value of its currency was. To bring him to a rational frame of mind, his bank has to burst up and refuse him accommodation, his notes have to be protested, his creditors have to come down on him, his butcher and grocer have to insist on cash, and his sons have to be discharged through the ruin of their employers. Very likely, in spite even of these things, he would continue for the rest of his life to ascribe his ruin to the secret machinations of Wall Street and the "gold-bugs."

Whether anything can be done in the way of popular education to put an end to these recurrent outbreaks of financial folly, is a large and difficult question. Of the saving in money which any such preventive would effect it is not necessary to speak. We are presenting a spectacle to the world to-day which is making popular intelligence in America a subject of merriment in foreign countries. The continued purchase of silver was bad enough, but the persistent refusal to believe that it would end as it is ending looks like the spendthrift's childlike faith in the inexhaustibility of his patrimony.

There are two agencies at work, however, producing and prolonging these delusions, which do not appear on the surface but are very potent. Of one we have often spoken—the invention of the greenback, and the Supreme Court's sanction of its issue in time of peace. The other is the density of the medium in which economic laws have to work in the United States. By this we mean the slowness with which the consequences of economic follies make themselves felt, owing to the abnormal prosperity of the country. A country which adds half a million of adults to its population by immigration every year, and has abundant material resources to put them to work on at once, and is overflowing with commercial enterprise and energy, requires double and treble the time usually allowed by financial writers for the working out of an economic prediction. The economists, for instance, expected the silver craze to reach its crisis five years ago; and when it did not come, the people derided the economists, and began to listen more and more seriously to the Merry Andrews of the Populist persuasion. But the laws of trade work very like an Indian in pursuit of an inexperienced white man. No matter how rapidly the white man may flee him, the Indian never changes his pace, and at last overtakes him on a tired horse and has his way with him.

PROF. BRIGGS AND THE CHURCH.

THE final judgment pronounced on Prof. Briggs by the General Assembly on Thursday, and the series of deliverances made on his views and on the attitude of Union and Lane Seminaries, complete, for the present, the official record, and define with sufficient clearness the attitude of the Presbyterian Church. We are not greatly concerned with the merely ecclesiastical and denominational effects of this decision of the Assembly. It is clear that the end of the trouble is by no means in sight as yet, but it now seems most likely that there will be no secession or excision of the friends of Prof. Briggs, in spite of their solemn protest against his suspension from the ministry, and of their tacit endorsement of his obnoxious views. They apparently propose to stay within the Church, and go on agitating for toleration of the opinions which its highest tribunal has now declared incompatible with the obligations of its ministers and office-bearers. Such a course is not calculated to win them much popular sympathy. If they had resolutely stood by their convictions and withdrawn in a body, as the Scotch ministers did at the disruption of 1843, they might have stirred enthusiasm for their courage and

self-sacrifice, as the sec ding clergy of Scotland succeeded in rousing the cold-blooded Jeffrey into thanking God that he was a Scotchman. But to protest and then stay in and submit is not exactly heroic, however wise and politic it may be.

However, what the public is most interested in is not these details of internal denominational policy so much as some of the general aspects of the question. For one thing, the judgment recorded against Prof. Briggs marks perhaps the longest step any influential denomination has taken in abandoning the old idea of the Church as a divine institution, and in adopting the modern conception of it as a social club. Curiously enough, this great change was most strikingly confessed in the speech of one of the strongest opponents of Prof. Briggs, and one of the stoutest sticklers for the good old ways. Dr. Roberts insisted that the Church was a purely voluntary organization, with a creed and discipline freely adopted, just like the rules and by-laws of a club. If anybody did not approve the rules, he ought to withdraw, and there was no injustice in putting him out if he did not. This was not to pronounce judgment upon the expelled member's character either as a a man or as a Christian. In fact, all the conservatives profess extreme regard and even love for Prof. Briggs, and wish him all manner of success in some other "field of labor."

This is a tremendous departure from the old idea of the Church and the old idea of a creed. How great it is may be seen by simply turning to that creed which marks perhaps the highest consciousness of the Christian Church as a lawgiver on earth with divine power of inflicting punishment for violation of law—the Athanasian Creed. There is nothing of the club idea in its opening sentences: "Whoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the catholic faith. Which faith, except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly." Club by-laws scarcely read in that fashion. Then the creed went on to define down to a hair's breadth what the catholic faith is, and wound up: "This is the catholic faith which, except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved." Under that creed, heretics were not dismissed to some other field of labor, with expressions of personal affection, but were cut off from the congregation of the faithful, body and soul, and sentenced incontinently to hell. Even so late as the time when the Westminster Confession was framed, this idea persisted in a form strong enough to assert the duty of civil magistrates to lay violent hands on a heretic, and only two hundred years ago a man was hung in Scotland for being unsound on the doctrine of the Trinity.

The strange thing is, that these mild and benevolent heresy-hunters of the present day do not see how the toleration which they profess—with perfect sincerity, we do not doubt—strikes out the enacting clause, so to speak, of any official creed. It leaves it like a law with no penalty attached. If it is all a matter of personal choice, and if a man's character and prospects, in this world and the next, are just as good without belief in a particular creed as with it, then to prosecute a man for not believing in it is a most pointless proceeding. As we have said, and as the conservative theologian, Dr. Roberts, admitted, it reduces the Church to the status of a social club and the creed to a by-law.

The truth is, the Presbyterian Church, by the form and implications of its condemnation of Professor Briggs, has been forced to take the vitality out of the very doctrines which it professed to be establishing and reverencing. It has declared him guilty of vital error. It has taken pains to reassert, with particularity and vehemence, the essential nature of belief in certain doctrines. Yet for refusing to accept them it has not impugned his Christian character, questioned his profound piety, or even declared him unworthy to be a private member of the Presbyterian Church; the only thing he must not do is to preach. This is practically to assert that the creed amounts to nothing, and good character to everything. It is to make the application of the term unbeliever or heretic perfectly meaningless, and to give fresh point to what a prominent clergyman said of William Lloyd Garrison, as reported by Oliver Johnson, that to call him an infidel would be to make men ask what was the value of Christianity.

INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURES.

THE Consular Reports which the Department of State issues and prints each month usually find their way to the waste-basket as promptly as the great mass of the matter put forth by the Government Printing-office. But occasionally they contain items that are interesting and suggestive, not the less so because the consuls who send them in are often unaware of their significance. Items of this sort we find in a report in the April number from the Consul at Bermuda, on the commercial relations between that island and the United States and England.

Bermuda is an English dependency, in regular communication with the mother country. It has also regular communication with the United States, and commercial relations with this country that are steadily becoming closer and more intimate. In such a place English and American producers meet in competition on terms of absolute equality. There is little prejudice or fashion to favor the goods of one country or the other; and whether American or English products shall hold their own in the markets of the island, is simply a question of price and quality. Examining now the course of trade in the island, we find very curious resemblances and equally curious differences between the American and English goods which make their way there. Some textile goods, like bleached and unbleached calicoes and Canton flannels, come from the United States. Other textile goods, such as worsteds, hosiery of all sorts, embroidery and trimmings, come exclusively from England. Some manufactures of metal come from one country, some from the other. Hardware, locks, bolts, hinges, cut-nails, and axes, come from the United States. Cutlery, wrought nails, plate-iron and corrugated-iron, come from England. Carriages, wagons, glass and glassware, watches and clocks, leather and rubber goods, all come from the United States. In general, this country supplies much the larger part of the manufactured commodities used, and on the whole secures much the larger part of the trade.

Considering what has been dinned into our ears during the last twenty years about pauper labor and the necessity of protecting American industries from the competition of the wretched laborers of the Old World, we must be surprised at this condition of affairs. Here the American manufacturer has a fair field and no favor. He has to pay his higher wages, he sends his commodities to a market where they compete with those made by the English capitalist with his low interest and the English laborer with his meagre wages, and yet he holds his own, and apparently is conquering a larger and larger part of the field. In some directions, it is true, the English producer can beat him; and certainly it is an interesting inquiry why he succeeds in some industries and fails in others. The direct explanation of the successful invasion of this neutral, nay English, market by so many American industries is simple enough. If calicoes and hardware and glassware and furniture are sent to Bermuda and sold in face of English competition, it is because they are made cheaper and better in the United States. The laborers who make them get higher wages than the laborers who make the same sort of thing in England, but then they turn out more goods and better goods. They are more efficient, and high wages paid them are no obstacle to selling the goods at a low price. And the laborers are more efficient partly because the men of this country are more active, more intelligent, more strenuous; partly because the machinery with which they work is more ingenious and more effective; and partly because the general organization of industry is more active and more enterprising. The opportunity for these distinctively American industrial qualities is greater in some directions than in others. Worsted goods, hosiery, and cutlery seem best to be made in the more conservative English way, and, accordingly, in these England maintains the market.

The question may now again be fairly asked, and it is a question which has con-

fronted the country ever since tariff reform became the crucial question: Which sort of manufactures should our legislation encourage? Shall it direct labor and capital to those industries in which they are effective, and are applied with vigor and spirit and ingenuity; to those industries, in other words, in which we turn out a cheap and good product that holds its own in neutral markets without fear of competition? Or, shall labor and capital be turned to those manufacturing industries in which labor is ineffective, and in which high American wages therefore constitute a difficulty for the manufacturer, and impel him to call upon the Legislature for protection against the foreign competitor who pays lower wages? Our protectionist friends are for ever saying that but for high duties this would not be a manufacturing country, and that we should be reduced to one monotonous level of purely agricultural production if it were not for the tariff. The question between high and low duties, however, is not a question between manufactures and agriculture. It is a question between some kinds of manufactures and other kinds of manufactures; between those that give American industry its fairest field, and those that need aid and subsidy. The Bermuda instance, small as its scale is, shows how large is the range of the independent and efficient manufacturing industry, and how hopeful is the outlook if we withdraw the premium on turning our productive forces into industries where they are lame and dependent.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN HOLLAND.

WHILE considerable attention has been given recently to the efforts by the masses in Belgium to obtain universal suffrage, the strides in the same direction by its northerly neighbor have been only casually mentioned. They have been wanting in the sensational features of the Belgium struggle. But there has been a long-growing conviction, not confined to any particular class or party, that the basis on which the electoral franchise was founded was too narrow. The Constitution of 1848 was an immense step forward in the direction of self-government, as by its provisions the second chamber was for the first time to be elected by direct suffrage. But it made the right to the franchise dependent on the payment of a certain sum in direct taxes. The minimum amount was to be $8, the maximum $65.

A strong and healthy political life sprang into existence under these regulations. Sometimes complaints were heard, especially in the large cities where the property qualification was highest, emanating from professional men and others who were qualified by their education to take part in political life, that they were unjustly excluded. Propositions were made, but never carried into effect, to remedy this by allowing holders of university degrees and other graduates of the higher educational establishments to vote without any property qualification. But the interest which the question excited was comparatively small, and sweeping reforms found few, if any, advocates in Parliament. Although to many of the Liberal party the regulations of 1848 seemed final and the question of political rights for ever settled, it was clear to Thorbecke, who, more than any one else, might claim to be the father of the Constitution of 1848, that it was merely the first step which ultimately was to lead to universal suffrage.

Gradually the Liberal party, which had got into power in 1848, and which, under the leadership of men like Thorbecke, had started out with enthusiasm to reform existing abuses, lost its vigor and enthusiasm. Their opponents, on the other hand, gained strength. The struggle was no longer with the so-called Conservative party. The enemy the Liberal party had to meet was the alliance of the ultra-Protestants and ultra-Catholics, the former of whom especially had few followers among the middle classes, but found their support principally among the masses. By them the question of electoral reform was put forward, and, as the old issues gradually disappeared, it became the question of the hour. When it became necessary to revise the Constitution on account of the necessity of regulating the succession to the throne, the sections relating to the electoral franchise were also subjected to a revision. After endless debates, a section was adopted which left the regulation of the whole matter to Parliament, "under such conditions as to intellectual 'fitness' and social well-being as it shall deem best." It was clearly intended by this section to require both a property and an educational qualification, but the extent and nature of such requirements were to be regulated by statute. The only class which was excluded by the Constitution was paupers—to wit, such persons as received aid either from the State municipalities or organized religious bodies.

When, in 1891, the Clerical Ministry fell and was succeeded by a Liberal Government, one of the first measures proposed was an electoral-reform bill. Following the terminology of the Constitution, the bill declared that the ability to maintain one's self and family was sufficient evidence of social well-being, and that the ability to write a letter asking to have one's name put on the electoral lists was sufficient evidence of "fitness" within the meaning of the Constitution. Only paupers and illiterates were, according to the provisions of the bill, to be excluded from the franchise. It is thought that the resulting number of electors will be about 1,000,000—more than double the present number. The advocates of the bill fully realized that, under its provisions, the danger of unlawful bribery and pressure would be increased considerably. To meet this a bill was introduced to establish the Australian system of voting.

The great question is, whether the present rulers will have sufficient faith that the people will exercise wisely the power conferred on them by the bill. It must be remembered that at the present time, as far as practical liberty is concerned, Holland compares favorably with any other country. Liberty of speech and of the press is recognized and protected, and it is only natural that hesitation should be felt in introducing a sweeping reform by which a large mass of half-educated voters are brought into the political system. The example of the United States is appealed to by both parties, with arguments and instances that our readers can easily imagine.

PARTY GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, April 17, 1893.

THE Japanese are beginning to discover that before their Parliament can become an organic part of the nation, it must have a history. By this I do not mean that the people fail to take an interest in parliamentary affairs, or that the members of Parliament are lacking in a knowledge of the forms and spirit of parliamentary life. On the contrary, the people, if anything, are too deeply absorbed in politics, and their leaders certainly have a great deal of political tact and instinct. The members of Parliament speak fluently on the issues of the day, they understand party tactics, they throw themselves into the spirit of a campaign—sometimes not wisely but too well—and they know parliamentary procedure quite as well as their Occidental prototypes.

It is precisely because the Japanese take such a keen interest in their Parliament and because they propose to take full advantage of it, that the struggle now going on between the Government and the people promises to be so exciting. The real results of the four sessions of Parliament are meagre enough. In the first session, after much controversy, there was effected a reduction of expenses amounting to six and one-half million yen in a total expenditure of about eighty million. In the second session, the Opposition members proved still more implacable in their demands for retrenchment, and it ended finally in dissolution. During the third session the members, in the absence of a budget to contend with, voted representations tantamount to a vote of censure of the Government. The fourth session is just finished, and, though finally more fruitful in results, is nearly stranded on the rock of dissolution. To the superficial observer the whole struggle is an affair of "shreds and patches," without any solid purpose or principle. There is much acrimonious discussion between the Liberal members and the Cabinet on trivial items in the budget, much talk of economy, and yet it is doubtful whether any member seriously believes that the present expenditure is much beyond the reasonable requirements of the Government. In certain cases the demands of the Liberals are wholly impracticable, and, if carried out, would render the Government helpless. There is also at times a disposition to petty economies that tends to alienate sympathy from the Liberal cause.

The present struggle between the Liberal parties and the Government, so far from being a modern effervescence, is the result of politi-

cal events that occurred at least three hundred years ago. The whole story, if adequately told, would be one of absorbing interest, but hardly an outline can be given within the limits of an article. When Ieyasu, in 1603, became Shogun and established the Tokugawa line of rulers in Japan, he needed all his astuteness and diplomacy to make certain powerful clans of the *Kwansei*, or southwestern part of the country, acknowledge his supremacy. Indeed, two clans, those of Satsuma and Choshu, never absolutely and implicitly submitted to the Tokugawa dynasty, and were restive under its authority. The Revolution of 1868 is usually described as a revolt against the usurping Tokugawa Government in favor of the Mikado, the true ruler of his country; but this explanation, thus broadly stated, is not sufficient. The initial leaders of the Revolution were the semi-independent clans of Satsuma and Choshu (the *Satcho*, as they are called) who had been unwillingly forced to take a subordinate place two centuries and a half before. They longed for revenge, and so skilfully did they combine the motives of self-interest and loyalty that they divided the adherents of the existing Government, and finally overthrew it. The Satcho had won a great victory, and, after such a long period of waiting, it can hardly be wondered at that they vigorously applied the principle that to the victors belong the spoils. Not only did they assume the direction of the Government, but they filled nearly every Government post of importance with their fellow-clansmen. I have heard a Japanese, himself of Choshu, thoroughly familiar with the Government, give a list of the principal offices in the Government service—the Railway, the Telegraph, the Post-office, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Colonial Bureau, and especially the Army and Navy—and a very large percentage of them had been filled with men from Satsuma and Choshu, two prefectures which, in population and wealth, are not much above the average of the forty-odd prefectures of Japan. Even the prefectural Governors, corresponding to our State Governors, but appointed by the Minister of the Interior—instead of being chosen on the home-rule principle—have too often been men from the favored provinces or with Satcho proclivities. In a word, the whole Government of Japan, during the last twenty-five years, has been emphatically Satcho—a close oligarchy united by motives of self-preservation and clan feeling. There was no hope of advancement for those who were known or suspected to be hostile to the Satcho. Every change of Government—and changes have been frequent—has been but little more than a fresh disposition of the old materials. "They only change about the same old mats" (*tatami*), said Mr. Fukuzawa, one of the acutest minds of Japan, in a peculiarly Japanesque figure of speech.

The effects of this oligarchic government upon the people have been decisive, and are likely to furnish the material for a long parliamentary struggle. Let us say at once that in the main the Satcho leaders have been men of power, courage, and intelligence. When they took possession of the Government, the country, politically, was in dire confusion, and they restored it to order upon lines of modern progress. They introduced banks, railways, telegraphs, and organized a system of primary and secondary education. Scarcely any one of the leaders connected with Government during the last two decades has been a nonentity; the majority of them have been men of at least a safe ability, while several have been men of distinguished political talent. Their only important failure as administrators arises from their inability to eliminate personal envy and ambition from their own ranks. Nearly every Satcho statesman has at one time or another gathered together a party in order to carry out certain measures, and nearly every one has suffered failure as soon as he rose beyond a certain pitch of popularity, through the opposition of rivals within the same charmed circle. Indeed, had the Satcho succeeded in presenting a united front, as harmonious as it was active, it is doubtful whether to-day any real inroad could be made upon its power.

As a matter of fact, however, the Government of Japan has become about as unpopular throughout the length and breadth of the country as the English Government has in Ireland. This almost universal hostility to the Government is primarily due to the feeling that the administration is not national but oligarchic—much as Americans might feel if Tammany got its grip on the whole national Government. Several minor causes have given intensity to this dislike of the Satcho, and chief among them may be mentioned the arrogance and officialism of the rulers, affecting a proud and sensitive people. The Japanese have for centuries, indeed, been accustomed to an absolute form of government, yet mainly it was the government of their own clansmen to whom they freely yielded loyalty and obedience. When clan government was abolished in 1870–71 by the voluntary action of the daimios, or provincial lords, it was certainly impolitic to keep up the traditional hauteur of Government officialism. The middle classes, composed of farmers and small merchants, catching the spirit of the West, felt more and more restive under their new masters, whose merits they were more disposed to criticise than to acknowledge. "Moral forces rule the world, but at short range the senses are despotic," is a truth that probably accounts for much in the present situation of Japan. The official too often regards himself as a superior being to whom the people must give obeisance, and this air of moving in an atmosphere apart is resented by the voters.

Again and again it is said by foreigners in Japan that the present agitation is not backed by public opinion, that it is merely the work of professional politicians and of the "outs" who would like to get in. A self-seeking element of this kind attaches itself, as a rule, to most liberal movements, and certainly exists to a degree in the present liberal parties of Japan. But on the whole the anti-Government parties represent the real sentiment of the people, or at least of that portion of the people entitled to vote. There is a feeling of opposition and resentment against the existing Government so deep-seated that nothing short of a radical change can appease it. The cry for greater economy, for party government, for the reformation of this or that department, is really only a means to an end, and the end is the overthrow of the Satcho. Even the parties opposed to the Liberals hardly dare to say a word in favor of the present Government for fear of losing what influence they possess. The present leader of the Jiyu-to, or Radicals—Count Itagaki—is trying with might and main to introduce the English system of party government and responsible cabinets into Japan. More than once he has been called the Jean Jacques Rousseau of his country, and no man in Japan is probably more admired and loved by the great mass of people who think of political matters. I doubt, however, whether his popularity is strictly due so much to his espousing the cause of party government as to the fact that the people hope to break down the power of the set of officials who now have all the loaves and fishes. The distinction may not be considered important, and in fact the two objects are probably vaguely confused in the public mind, the cause of popular liberty being identified with the dislike of the Satcho. And yet, unless we make the distinction, it is impossible to explain the rapid development of the demand for party government and responsible cabinets.

G. D.

THE PARIS SALONS.

PARIS, May, 1893.

THIS year's Salons are a triumph for the foreigner in Paris, and more especially for the American. It seems almost as if that wonderful period of activity and vitality among French painters which began with the masters of 1830, was nearing an end, and that the traditions then established were being passed on to men of other nationalities. The reason of the importance of both exhibitions has always been their international character. While in London, at the Royal Academy, it has been one's privilege—or misfortune—to study real British art in all its purity, in Paris the Salons have represented the art of the world, and not merely the work of men who happened to be born in France. This is as it should be: art knows no artificial frontier, it recognizes no petty custom-house restrictions. But, for all the generosity on the part of French artists, the interest of the Salons hitherto has centred about *their* contributions. They have been the leaders of every movement and its most accomplished exponents. Even last spring, when good work was the rare exception, and sensationalism, for the time, took its place, the most successful and conspicuous sensations were of French origin. If there were no Corot, no Manet, no Degas among the exhibitors, there was still a Jean Béraud.

But this year even sensationalism appears to have been exhausted, while the good work is rarer—that is, from Frenchmen. The most notable feature of the new Salon is the absence of its most distinguished supporters. Without Cazin and Besnard, without Boldini and Alfred Stevens, the Champ-de-Mars has lost its old distinction. Jean Béraud himself is missed, if it be only because now there is no one special picture to hold the crowd, as in England Frith's "Derby Day" once drew the British public who thronged Burlington House. To make matters worse, Mr. Whistler and Mr. Sargent are both counted among the absent, while M. Puvis de Chavannes sends only a large cartoon, so lacking in elegance of composition and in vigor and refinement of drawing that it seems but a feeble travesty of the beautiful decorations of the Hôtel de Ville at Amiens or the picture in the Luxembourg. Nor is M. Carrière at his best; he begins to sacrifice much of the old charm of his work to his mannerisms, which, in the end, irritate. And Roll, once, at least, a brilliant experimentalist, now condescends to the *grand machine* in a colossal record of a centenary celebration, with M. Carnot for central figure. Good work there still is: from Rafaëlli, with the Paris streets which he sees and expresses with such strong and delightful individuality; from Aman-Jean, who makes of every portrait or study of a model an excuse for a perfect harmony of form and color; from Blanche, who is fast learning to combine something of the charm of the old English portrait with the methods of to-day

from such painters of landscapes and marines as Eliot and Lepère.

At the old Salon as well there are a few genuinely fine pictures, though, as was to be expected, the greatest industry and energy have been expended on the dreary stretches of canvas which are but monuments of mistaken toil and enterprise. There is nothing in the collection more ambitious than Múnkacsy's "Arpad," destined for the Hungarian Houses of Parliament in Budapest; and yet from its ugly color and confused design one turns with relief to the perfect little landscapes by Pointelin and Gosselin, small as they are, or to the only less lovely impressions of De Poittevin, of Baillet and Clary, to the portraits of Desvallières and Mlle. Beaury-Sorel.

These, where French painters are concerned, are the exception. As a rule, the painting that commands attention, that holds its own among the thousands of mediocre productions, is signed by the name of a foreigner in France, oftener than not by an American. And this fact is but the more striking at the Champ-de-Mars, where, whatever may be the actual results of this year's show, the general average is so much higher, even the failures so much more interesting and significant. Carolus Duran's vulgarities are overshadowed by the honest, straightforward (though not beautiful in color) rendering of a group of three young men by Mr. Herbert Olivier, an Englishman who has still his laurels to win at home. Though Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Lavery have before now done greater credit to the Glasgow school, their careful, well-observed, excellently painted portraits help one to forget the inanities of Frappa, and Friant, and Duez. But among the portrait-painters, it is, above all, Mr. J. W. Alexander who triumphs. Only in M. Aman-Jean does he find a rival. He sends three full-length portraits, long and narrow in shape, of a beautiful woman. One, compared to the two others, is somewhat commonplace. The black gown is too heavy, the figure set with too sharp an outline against the background, the pose not remarkable, while the rendering of the face shows the difficulties which the coarse canvas Mr. Alexander uses presents to him. But for the others there is nothing but praise. In both, the pose has elegance, and character, and grace; in both, the color-scheme is fine; in both, the treatment is admirable. Of the two, perhaps the one in gray has more charm, for here there is a lovely harmony of curves in the hair brought low over the ears, in the swing of the bulging balloon skirt; a delightful arrangement in the lines of a really ugly gown which Mr. Alexander, probably remembering what Velasquez made of the unæsthetic hoops of his Infantas, has converted into a thing of beauty. A red flower stuck in the hair gives the one necessary touch of positive color to the delicate silvery grays. Mr. Alexander has never done anything better; these pictures lead one to look to him for even greater triumphs in the years to come.

In landscape, however, the honors fall, not to an American, but to Mr. Conder, an Australian, whose reputation is still to make; he has much to learn of the loveliness of form and line in nature, but the secret of her color he has mastered, and in his canvases you will find the golden green of summer's foliage, the glowing white and rose of spring's blossoms. The Americans from whom, after Mr. Alexander, is had the strongest showing, are Mr. Alexander Harrison, whose work is always interesting as a serious, true, technically sound study of nature, though it may lack the "little more" which makes the artist; Mr. J. Humphreys Johnston, whose low-toned, sombre harmonies reveal far more feeling for the painter's poetry; Mr. Howard Gardiner Cushing, who, taking the drawings of Holbein as models, has produced some remarkable portraits. The work also of Miss Trotter, of Mr. Holman, of Miss Nourse is workmanlike and sincere, if not very distinguished; and Mr. Rolshoven, in some studies of night in Italy, has made a distinct advance.

It is to be regretted that all the American exhibitors do not obtain their effects by equally legitimate means. But to one it has been left to perpetuate the foolish Cheret craze of last year, and to fill a canvas, meant presumably to decorate, not the open street, but a room or hall, with figures like puppets, and impossible blues, and a light that comes from any place but the row of lamps in the foreground; to another, to add to last year's already too plentiful crop of "holy" pictures, a haloed Virgin, clasping a smaller halo to her bosom, as night falls over the desert with its melodramatic Sphinx; while a third, if he cares for it, may claim the distinction of having contributed to the Champs-Élys´es the cheapest and most pretentious of the big *machines*—a vapid anecdote, better suited to the child's story-book than to paint, with Columbus as hero to catch the present popular fancy. Americans in France, it seems, must go to one extreme or the other: they either excel, or else, in silliness and sensationalism, they outdo even the Frenchman in pursuit of popularity.

Of the other foreigners at the Champ-de-Mars, the Scandinavians Thaulow and Zorn come most conspicuously to the fore, for, strangely enough, Edelfelt and the Germans Liebermann and Uhde, as well as Mesdag, are absolutely uninteresting. Another curious fact is the distinguished prominence attained by Mr. Burne-Jones, who sends his "Mermaid" (famous as the only picture he has ever exhibited at the Royal Academy, one of the Perseus series) and the portrait of the son of Mr. Comyns-Carr. By his side the other mystics and symbolists, Schwabe and Frédéric and De Groux, and all but Aman-Jean, are just now most ineffective.

At the Champs-Élysées, if there be nothing quite so good as Mr. Alexander's portraits, there are fine studies of cattle in a charmingly luminous landscape by Mr. Bisbing, and excellent examples of Mr. Bridgman, Mr. MacEwen, Mr. Sterner, Mr. Truesdale, and Mr. Thorne. The Glasgow School is again well represented by Mr. Roche and Mr. Paterson; and the English, not by Mr. Alma-Tadema and Mr. Herkomer, though they exhibit, but by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, who has startled all Paris by a strong but somewhat violent painting of "Buccaneers" in a boat on a blue sea in intensely brilliant sunlight; and by Mr. Altson, who has made new use of that now all but threadbare subject, the nude in the open air.

In engraving and etching and lithography, the French hold their own more successfully. M. Lepère's wood-engravings, printed in watercolors, deserve more detailed notice than can be given them in such a general summary of the two Salons. These, and the etchings by M. Helleu and the lithographs by M. Lunois and M. Dulac, are, by the artist, to be counted among the most important work in the Champ-de-Mars. But in the old Salon, it is Mr. Wolf, with a frame of proofs of engravings already published in the *Century*, who does most to redeem a collection of black-and-whites appalling in its mediocrity and dulness.

Of the sculpture at the Champs-Élysées there is little to say. Everywhere one is confronted with the inadequate results of misguided energy and complete misunderstanding of the scope and limitations of the art. At the Champs-de-Mars, matters are not quite so hopeless. The sculptors exhibiting are fewer in number, and their work infinitely better. It suffices to say that they include Rodin, Meunier, and Dampt. The metal work shown is also excellent. Nothing better has been done in modern times than the reliefs and vases of Carabin, Charpentier, and Joseph Chéret.

N. N.

Correspondence.

TOPICS OF THE DAY AND OF YESTERDAY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: One hundred and sixty-nine years ago the Rev. Joseph Sewall, son of the famous judge and diarist, and "Pastor of a Church of Christ in Boston," delivered the annual election sermon before the assembled dignitaries of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. A few days since, I had occasion to disturb the dust of a century gathered on a copy of this discourse, and in so doing came across some passages which read curiously now—indeed, like a far-away echo of to-day. The reverberation, too, had a sort of mocking sound.

Sabbatarianism, temperance, and the currency were active issues then and are active issues still. Thus, more than eight generations ago, did the Rev. Joseph Sewall improve the occasion in regard to those issues while addressing, in May, 1724, the Great and General Court of Massachusetts:

"Improve your Authority that the Lord's Day Sabbath may be strictly observed. God gives his Sabbath to his People as a Sign between him and them; and strictly requires them so to Remember it, as to keep it holy; Exod. 20. Jer. 17. 21, 23, 27. And it hath been often observ'd that as the Sabbath is Sanctified or Profan'd; so Religion is won't to flourish or decay. This then is most worthy your Pious Care. Blessed be God for the Good Laws we have to bind us to this Duty; and for that Care which is taken to Execute them. However, There is need that some further Care be taken, that under a pretence of keeping the Night before or after the Sabbath day-light, both Evenings be not us'd as common Time. And is not the Evil Custom of keeping open Shops on the Evening before the Day, a Prophanation of the Sabbath, which ought to be Reform'd? And then, As there ought to be no Recreations, no carrying of Burdens, no needless Journeys on the Lord's Day, so it might be a very acceptable Service to God, if some effectual Means were us'd to suppress Disorders between Meetings in our Country Towns, where they live at a considerable Distance from the Place of Publick Worship, and tarry at or near the Meeting-House. As also to prevent all unnecessary Harnessing of Horses, and Driving of Coaches on the Lord's Day; that both Man and Beast may Rest according to the Commandment. Yea to prevent the attending of Funerals when no present Necessity requires it"

"Again, Let me humbly Inquire, Whether something further may not be done, to put a stop to the growth of Intemperance, and Excessive Drinking, which threatens us with an over-flowing Scourge of Woes and Miseries. Isai. 28. 1, 2. Wo . . . to the Drunkards of Ephraim . . . Where this Sin prevails, it provokes God to withdraw even the common Restraints of his Spirit. Eph. 5. 18. Be not drunk with wine, wherein is Excess; but be filled with the Spirit. Sensual, having not the Spirit, Jude v. 19. Now it is Notorious that this shameful Vice is dreadfully predominant in this Land. And it is high Time to inquire, Whether the numerous Licences given to Tavern-keepers and other Retailers of Strong Drink, do not greatly provoke God and cause

the guilt of this hainous Sin to lie heavy upon the Publick? Is not the good use of Taverns mischievously perverted? Is it not Scandalous to the Profession of Christianity, that Publick Houses shou'd be so much frequented by Towndwellers? Undoubtedly it is. And it is your Duty by your Example and Authority to testify against this Abuse.

"Lastly, My Text leads me to commend it to Your Endeavours, That the Publick Faith and Justice be preserved, relating to our Bills of Credit, which are sunk much below the Value of their Denomination. The Eighth and Ninth Commandments require You to take effectual Care that the Bills of Publick Credit, which are in a manner the only Medium of Trade, be not made a Cruel Engine of Oppression. They that Rule over Men must be Just."

A.

Boston, June 4, 1893.

AN IMPUDENT INQUISITION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The Home Market Club of Boston, having recovered from the effects of a grand banquet to McKinley, has turned its pernicious activity in a new direction. It is trying, in sneaking fashion, to interfere in the government of Harvard College. A month ago, as you are aware, the names of eighteen candidates for Overseers of the College were suggested. To each of these persons Mr. Albert Clarke, the Secretary of the Home Market Club, addressed a note stating that "A Harvard alumnus, a member of this club, desires to know whether you favor protection or free trade. You are not obliged, even in courtesy, to answer, but if you do, your reply shall be regarded as confidential." To this question most of the candidates replied, and now Mr. Clarke publishes their replies in the *Home Market Bulletin* for June, only omitting the names of the writers, in order, I suppose, to keep his promise, like the honorable gentleman he is, in regard to holding the replies "in confidence." But as he labels each letter "From a School Superintendent," or "From the President of a Telephone Company," etc., etc., it requires no keenness to penetrate the disguise.

As my object in addressing you this letter is solely to call the attention of Harvard graduates to an impertinent intrusion into the affairs of the College, I need not take notice of the suggestions which Mr. Clarke makes on finding that out of the thirteen candidates who replied to him only two are protectionists. Since 1866, when Harvard alumni first voted for Overseers, they have deprecated any attempt to thrust partisan politics into the affairs of the College. Naturally, the Secretary of the Home Market Club cannot understand how, when we want to choose an Overseer, whose business it will be to discuss voluntary prayers, or the admission of women to the Divinity School, or the confirmation of a professor of pedagogics, we should be indifferent as to his position in national politics. If Mr. Albert Clarke were more conversant in these matters, he would know that politicians have never yet prospered by meddling in Harvard elections. I believe that I represent ninety-nine out of every hundred graduates when I say that they will tolerate no inquisition or interference from political or religious sectaries.

Harvard A. M.

Boston, June 4, 1893.

SEX IN MATHEMATICS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In his letter printed in this week's *Nation*, under the caption "Sex in Mathematics," Mr. Werner A. Stillé seems to have missed the point which is aimed at—or should be aimed at—in such remarks as those he quotes from the *Nation* and criticises. In order that statistics showing women's capacity in a given field of intellectual work should be weighty and significant, it is not necessary, as Mr. Stillé seems to think, that they should conclusively show that women are about equal to men in ability in that field; and, in the particular instance criticised, no such claim was set up for the statistics. The purpose they do serve is the rebuttal of a presumption which never rested upon any basis of fact whatever. It would be presumptuous to base any accurate comparison of the abilities of the two sexes upon a few instances, though not more presumptuous than to hold opinions confidently on the subject in the absence of all opportunities for comparison, as all the world has done until lately; but even a few instances (provided they are not so few as to appear in the light of *lusus naturæ*) are sufficient to weaken fatally a mere presumption. Moreover, it is remarkable to what a degree they have succeeded in doing so, especially in this question of mathematics. Twenty years ago it was, so far as I can judge by my own experience, almost universally supposed that women had a special inaptitude for mathematics, over and above any general mental inferiority which might pertain to their sex; now one seldom hears such an opinion expressed in university circles. And surely the circumstance that out of thirty-eight Newnham students eight have selected the mathematical tripos out of six possible triposes is entitled to decided weight in connection with this question. Young men certainly don't devote themselves to the most strenuous mathematical work out of "pure cussedness"; and there is no reason to suppose that young women do.

Yours very respectfully,

Fabian Franklin.

Johns Hopkins University, June 2, 1893.

EARLY ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your correspondent "R. O. W," criticises a notice of our exhibit at the World's Fair, in which Bullokar's 'English Expositor' is shown and labelled "the first English dictionary," and an edition of Bailey's is exhibited as "the first illustrated dictionary."

As regards the 'Table Alphabeticall' of Cawdrey, mentioned by "R. O. W.," the publication of which antedates Bullokar's 'Expositor,' the only description of it which we could find did not make it clear that it could properly be called a "dictionary" in the sense in which that word is used in our exhibit; we accordingly omitted all reference to it.

Bailey's Dictionary is exhibited by us as "the first illustrated dictionary" because, as the label placed upon it implies, it was (so far as we know) the first to include a woodcut which is not a mere heraldic diagram; and it was because the 'Glossographia Anglicana Nova' (which we carefully compared with the Bailey) contains such diagrams only that we did not exhibit it. Your correspondent states that the 'Glossographia' "contains woodcuts, illustrating *for the most part* words belonging to heraldry." This implies that there are some illustrations in it which do not belong to heraldry, but a reëxamination of our copy (ed. 1707) does not reveal any. If "R. O. W." has a copy issued before Bailey's containing genuine (non-heraldic) illustrations, we should like to know it, so that we may make the necessary change in our label.

The Century Co.

New York, June 2, 1893.

Notes.

Harper & Bros. announce 'Recreations in Botany,' by Caroline A. Creevey; 'The Handsome Humes,' by William Black; and 'The Decision of the Court,' a one-act play by Brander Matthews.

A sequel to the 'New England Girlhood' of the late Lucy Larcom is in preparation by a near relative, assisted by those with whom Miss Larcom discussed freely her own unfulfilled autobiographical intentions. The work will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who also announce the Life of Dr. Chalmers, by Mrs. Oliphant, in the series, "English Leaders of Religion."

Tait, Sons & Co. announce that they will shortly issue a new series of handsomely illustrated crown octavos, comprising 200 titles, which "exhaustive inquiry made of the leading librarians throughout the country has shown to be the books most in demand in their libraries, and, therefore, the best 200 books, according to a consensus of opinion of the whole of the United States."

Ginn & Co. will issue this month 'Practical Elocution,' by Profs. R. I. Fulton and T. C. Trueblood.

Underhill & Nichols, Buffalo, N. Y., have nearly ready 'The Niagara Book,' with sketches by Howells, Mark Twain, Prof. Shaler, and others.

The forty-fifth volume of the *Century* (November to April) contains the fragment of a sketch of the historian Parkman which was the last undertaking of the lamented Lowell. The most striking single article, however, is perhaps the tale of the Chicago Anarchists by Judge Gary—not the Anarchist Geary who concocted the Chinese Expulsion Act. The letters of the Sherman brothers are brought down to the Presidential campaign of 1872, from which Gen. Sherman resolutely withheld himself as a candidate, magnanimously desiring the success of Grant as against Greeley. There are fresh examples of the work of our younger American artists, and a notable group of musical articles, preëminent in which is Saint-Saëns's tribute to Liszt, though Massenet's slight autobiography has a certain charm. Decidedly worth rescuing from virtual non-publication was Admiral Ussher's account of the deportation of Napoleon to Elba.

Mr. E. N. P. Moore's translation of the first book of Cicero's 'De Oratore' (London: Methuen & Co.) is correct and also agreeable to read. The English form is idiomatic, without being disfigured by any of that kind of modern phraseology which, right enough in its own place, yet comes like a shock when met with in a translation of a classical author. Mr. Moore may fairly be congratulated on success in what, in his preface, he modestly calls his vain ambition, "to let his English retain something of the Ciceronian style." In connection with his task it is interesting to note that he made the translation while teaching the original to the sixth form at Clifton. It is no wonder that the English surpass us in literary appreciation of the Latin classics when such books are read even in the schools; nor is it strange that American schoolboys, after years spent on nothing but introductory readers written to sell somebody's latest "method," and on Cæsar taught as a medium for orthographical and syntacti-

cal problems, should abandon the study of Latin as soon as possible after being released from school. The pedagogues have only themselves to blame for this result. In no direction does the course in most of our preparatory schools need widening and enriching more than in the number and variety of the classical authors that are read therein.

'Recollections of an Egyptian Princess by her English Governess' (Edinburgh: W. Blackwood & Sons) is a narrative of the principal events of a five years' residence at the Court of Ismail when he was at the height of his prosperity. The chief interest will naturally be found in the glimpses which Miss Chennells gives of the domestic life of a great Oriental household. Having free access to the harem at all times, and being an inmate during the latter part of her term of service, she saw it under every possible condition, and tells very simply, but graphically, not only of the ordinary customs, occupations, and amusements of the women and their attendants, but also of the ceremonies connected with royal betrothals and marriages and the great festivals. Although in this particular household there was much that was bright, and contentment, if not happiness, seemed to prevail, yet the impression is left of an existence hopelessly aimless and monotonous. To reform this through education, the Khedive not only maintained schools for the girls of the higher classes, but caused his own daughter and her slave companion, a most attractive Circassian girl, to be brought up in the same manner as English girls until the time of their seclusion in the harem, and even then their studies continued until their marriage. In addition to the account of her intercourse with these children and their playmates, Miss Chennells gives interesting descriptions of scenes in Cairo, on the Nile, and in Constantinople, where two summers were spent.

Neither Mr. Astor's new London *Pall Mall Gazette* (International News Co.) nor *McClure's Magazine* (New York, 743 Broadway) creates a new type. Both are illustrated, but the former is much the more elegantly printed. The *Pall Mall Gazette* combines belles-lettres with politics and the questions of the day. *McClure's Magazine* has no political department; but Mr. H. W. Massingham tells of "A Day with Gladstone," and M. de Blowitz discourses on "Europe at the Present Moment." Mr. McClure borrows an idea from the *Strand Magazine*, and shows us portraits of Mr. Howells, Prof. Boyesen, Gen. Lew Wallace, and Alphonse Daudet, at various ages. Prof. Boyesen somewhat unctuously applies the interviewer's mechanism to extracting the main facts of Mr. Howells's career from his own lips or pen.

The monthly *Writer* (Boston), having suffered a long eclipse, owing to editorial disability, drops a year out of its continuity and resumes publication with the May number as if nothing had happened.

In the *Harvard Law Review* for May, Mr. F. J. Stimson reviews the work of the conferences of State Commissions for unification of law held within the last year, adding the forms of bills recommended and resolutions adopted. There is not much in Mr. Stimson's article to which attention has not already been called, and it does not appear that any of the proposed legislation has yet been enacted. Still, we regard it as a gain that the unification of laws has been brought to the attention of legislatures, and doubtless practical results will eventually follow. The practice in reference to executing and acknowledging deeds and wills might easily be made uniform, possibly also that as to bills and notes and weights and measures. As to uniform laws relating to marriage and divorce, there is less prospect of agreement, and the differences of opinion are reviewed by Mr. Stimson with a discrimination not unmixed with humor.

A recent number of the *National Geographic Magazine* contains an account of "The Movements of Our Population," by Henry Gannett, which is of service for the condensed form in which a variety of conclusions are presented. This is partly accomplished by the use of plates, but the accompanying text is clear enough of itself. Mr. Gannett's inferences are drawn almost exclusively from the census reports, which he seems to regard as of equal value, no allowance being made for the errors of 1870 and 1890. We do not observe that any account is taken of the return of immigrants, a factor of much importance. Reasoning from the present rate of increase of the white race in the Southern States, and its former rate of increase in the Northern States, Mr. Gannett thinks that if the fifteen millions of immigrants coming here within the last fifty years had stayed away, our population would have been nearly as great as at present. In other words, the Yankee stock has chosen sterility rather than competition with foreign elements. This may well be true, and if dwelling upon it would improve matters, it should be reiterated; but the mischief, if such it be, can never be undone.

The Correlation Papers, published as Bulletins of the United States Geological Survey, have been lately increased by two valuable numbers—the "Newark System," by Prof. I. C. Russell, lately of the Survey but now at the University of Michigan, following the late Prof. Alexander Winchell; and the "Archæan and Algonkian," by Prof. C. R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin—these being the sixth and seventh essays of the series, and constituting Bulletins 85 and 86. Both papers are extremely thorough in their bibliographical treatment; both embrace all the described areas in our country of the formations that they consider; both present an abstract of all published material and summarize its conclusions. All of this work was undertaken in order to make as sure as possible that the correlations to be indicated by corresponding colors on the folios of the forthcoming Geologic Atlas of the country should be correct, and it is manifest that work done so thoroughly will not soon have to be done over again. Apart from this professional use of the results, these correlation papers form monographic studies which are invaluable to advanced students in geology, from the concise character of the summaries that they present.

The School of Applied Ethics advertises that it will hold no summer session at Plymouth, Mass., in view of the competition of the World's Fair Congresses and for other reasons. Those who are disappointed by this decision may find consolation in the summer lectures to be given at West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, during the first three weeks of July, under the general direction of Prof. A. R. Marsh of Harvard College. Prof. George H. Palmer's field will be Philosophy and Ethics; Mrs. Freeman's, History and Theory of Education; Prof. C. S. Minot's, Biology and Marine Life; Prof. A. B. Hart's, American History; Prof. G. L. Kittredge's, English Literature; Prof. G. H. Chadwick's, History and Theory of Music; and Prof. Marsh's, French and Italian Literature.

The preparatory commission, appointed to choose a site for the coming great Exposition of 1900, met at Paris on May 14. Four projects were laid before it, of which three agree in selecting the Champ de Mars, taking in the esplanade of the Invalides, part of the quays and of the Champs Élysées. The other, more ambitious and also perhaps more striking, would set up the Exposition in the centre of the city by utilizing the garden of the Tuileries, the Seine covered over from the Pont de Solferino to the Pont des Invalides, the Palais de l'Industrie and its approaches, the esplanade of the Invalides, the Champ de Mars, and the Trocadéro, with the principal entrance on the Place de la Concorde.

A correspondent writes, apropos of a publisher's statement which we reproduced:

"In No. 1457, under 'Notes,' the statement is made in reference to a forthcoming edition of Tacitus's 'Dialogus,' that it 'has never before been done in English'; a claim which has been made elsewhere also. The 'Dialogus' was edited with English notes by George Stuart in 1875, and has ever since been bound up with the Tacitus of the Chase and Stuart series, published in Philadelphia."

—Nothing in the June *Atlantic* is more likely to rouse deep and perhaps partisan interest than Mr. Winsor's judicial statement of the advantages which might result from an adoption of a uniform scheme of paternal supervision over our local public libraries. Such supervision, for which the germ already exists in Massachusetts, would direct the local committees in the choice of books, provide for cataloguing them uniformly and scientifically, furnish approved material appliances for library service, and aim at centralization of experience as well as the manifold economy that comes from coöperation. The law of growth in all communal matters may doubtless be working the doom of petty local corporations, but the New Englander, at least, could scarcely see without regret the disappearance of the older system, through which village pride and individual effort found so strong and enduring an expression, and the installation of the approved modern system, with its tendency to red tape and the dangers of a bureaucracy. The other papers are less suggestive in character. Prof. Whitman makes a strong plea for the erection by private endowment of the present marine biological laboratory at Wood's Holl into a marine observatory thoroughly equipped for the advancement of biological science, for our higher educational needs, and for the continuing there of those recent special biological investigations into the "history of life" which have already had a marvellous influence on the thought and action of our time. Mr. Manatt sketches lightly the more picturesque side of the late Dr. Schliemann's character, and Mr. Merwin brings forward facts to show that extreme gregariousness is a national and (by a direct, though unexplained, implication) an essentially American vice.

—The more serious articles in the *Century* are singularly even in point of value. The most important is that containing Dr. Prudden's vigorous protest against the laxity of the nation in guarding the public health, his plea for a great central bureau of health, like those long ago established in countries less indolent with regard to their own physical welfare, and his practical suggestions as to its composition. The most interesting, on the other hand, is Mr. Jaccaci's sympathetic though somewhat elaborate essay on Vierge, "the father of modern illustration," whose vivid and fertile Spanish genius is thus first made fully known to most Americans. Archibald Forbes tells simply the story of the Prince Imperial's death, and draws with his habitual clearness the main lines of

the Prince's character; Mr. Finck writes succinctly but adequately of Robert Franz; and Walter Camp discourses on college athletics without attempting to apologize for the enormous factitious importance which boyish sports have been allowed to assume in the college world, or the ludicrous and often degrading situations in which they are continually placing institutions once consistently dignified. Mr. Gosse's essay on Christina Rossetti, in spite of its introductory excrescence, gives an excellent idea of the least known but the most sincere of the Pre-Raphaelites. Jonas Stadling's artless record of the utter misery of the hunger-stricken Russian provinces in 1892 and Theodore Roosevelt's "In Cowboy-Land" should have stood side by side, not separated by an obviously farcical story. In each the author modestly disappears, and the cowboy's reckless vigor stands out almost gleefully against the grim tragedy of the muzhik's living death.

—Dr. Keene's justification of vivisection, in *Harper's*, by maintaining that the immense progress in brain surgery during the last fifteen years was made possible only by experiments performed on living animals, is notable both argumentatively and for its lucid statement of facts not generally known in regard to cerebral surgery. As an argument it should set the popular mind for ever at rest on a topic that for many years revived among a certain class in England and America a dormant mediæval prejudice against all dissection not obviously justified by an immediate end in view. As a narrative of progress it tells a marvellous tale. A simple series of experiments with the electric battery on the brains of living monkeys has located positively the areas that are centres for muscular movements of the various parts of the body. It has therefore been possible, by a knowledge of the almost exact parallel between the brain of the monkey and the human brain, to determine the precise location of the motor areas in the latter. By a careful study of the relation between the brain and the skull and a simple but exceedingly ingenious device for calculating it in any given case, it has been further made possible to open the skull at exactly that part of the motor area which the operator desires to reach. So accurate, moreover, has the art of cerebral localization become that the surgeon can determine from the mere exterior of the head, without the guidance of bumps or fractures and by sheer inference from muscular movements, the exact spot at which the brain is diseased. By an almost painless operation at that point, the surgeon can open an abscess, remove a tumor or a clot of blood, or, in many cases, by removing parts of the motor area, relieve or cure mental disorders. The result is that the percentage of recovery in cases of injury to, or disease in, the motor area of the brain is large, and that, almost inconceivable as it appears, further progress in the same line seems inevitable. Another article of interest, though for very different reasons, is one on the Empress of Austria, by one of her ladies-in-waiting. It has all the savor of the genuine court memoir, and is nowhere more amusing than when the author naïvely interrupts her rhapsodies on the eminent feminine virtues of her imperial mistress to reveal the fact that the Empress not only smokes from fifty to sixty Turkish cigarettes a day, but in addition consumes every evening several terribly strong cigars.

—*Scribner's* shows a premature summer languor, which is best accounted for by the fact that nearly two-thirds of it is given over to divers species of the serial—or the semi-serial—article, the subject of each series being dispiritingly familiar. The leading article, the second instalment of a cycle on men's occupations, deals with nothing more enticing than life in a logging-camp. Robert Blum's charmingly illustrated but exasperatingly incoherent account of his stay in Japan, and Mrs. Burnett's autobiography, both of which end in this number, have long ago lost their piquancy. In Mr. Robert Grant's fresh serial, which continues the "Reflections of a Married Man," we also find ourselves on familiar ground. Even the detached articles concern themselves with subjects which, in general or in particular, are somewhat worn—our common birds and that once puzzling Australian curiosity, the duck-billed but mammalian platypus.

—The Geographical Club of Philadelphia, an association which has recently come into prominence through its efforts to aid Mr. Peary's new Arctic expedition, has published No. 1 of its Bulletin, a paper on "Mountain Exploration," by Mr. Edwin Swift Balch, a mountaineer of standing among the climbers of the higher Alpine peaks. The paper, which is written in a singularly picturesque manner, deals with its subject in its broadest aspects, artistic, geographic, and purely pleasurable, and will supply many useful hints to those who have had little or no experience in high-mountain climbing, and who contemplate cultivating what is to many a most fascinating exercise. From its pages we learn, what will doubtless be an interesting fact to Americans, that the first real Alpine ascent took place in the Columbian year 1492, when Mont Aiguille, in Dauphiny, a mountain 6,080 feet in height—consequently lower than Mt. Washington, in the White Mountains — was ascended, by royal command, by Julien de Beaupré, chamberlain to Charles VIII. of France. The following interesting account of this "remarkable" ascent has come down to us: "On June 26, 1492, I, François de Bosco, almoner to the Seigneur Julien de Beaupré, in company with other hardy adventurers, ascended the Mont Eguille, or Mont Inaccessible, and the day following, having said Mass on the said mountain, ate, drank, and reposed thereon. The Seigneur Julien de Beaupré changed the name of the mountain from Eguille, or Montague Inaccessible, to Eguille forte, causing it to be solemnly baptized in the name of the Holy Trinity by a certain Sébastien de Carect, one of the Royal Chaplains, and afterwards chanting the Te Deum, Salve Regina, and many other anthems." The progress of four hundred years' climbing is measured by the interval between 6,000 and 23,700 feet, the highest point reached in the Himalayas by Mr. Graham. Carefully planned work will, doubtless, still further broaden the gap in the next few years, and the possibilities of the future are plainly read in the record of the past thirty or forty years. In the 1854 edition of Murray's 'Handbook of Switzerland' we find the interesting statement that "the ascent of Mont Blanc is attempted by few; those who are impelled by curiosity alone are hardly justified in risking the lives of the guides. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that a large proportion of those who have made the ascent have been persons of unsound mind."

—M. de Vogüé and the neo-Catholics are not to have everything their own way with French undergraduates. A "Ligue Démocratique des Écoles" has been formed to combat what its active spirits consider a dangerous reaction, and has had a series of public meetings, with addresses by prominent men. As published, these "conférences" already make quite a respectable "librairie," in which one reads such titles as 'L'État et l'Église,' by Charles Benoist, and 'Le Devoir Présent,' by Paul Desjardins. The latest issue is 'Science, Patrie, Religion,' by Prof. Aulard of the Sorbonne (Paris: Colin & Cie.). Occupying the chair that he does (History of the French Revolution), it was but natural for M. Aulard to define his task as that of placing his eager young hearers "sous les auspices de la Révolution française." But he did not stay long in the past, speedily coming to pay his respects to those "five or six gentlemen—no more—of leisure and ability" who have found "Chateaubriand's inkstand and set about adapting to present-day taste, by putting on Russian ornamentation, the somewhat faded picturesqueness of the 'Génie du Christianisme.'" These observers have made the discovery that the youth of France is smitten with a deadly disease, and, pursuing their graceful auscultations, they declare the cause to be the loss of the soul. They say that the young men have heard voices, they know not whence, and are "wandering around the altar of the Unknown God." Not at all unknown is this God, affirmed Prof. Aulard; "on the contrary, we are very well acquainted with him, and everybody knows for how many centuries he has put fetters on the reason." And if it is a question of sickness, what is to be said of the mental health of those who, under the name of neo-Christians, or neo-mystics, or what not, are working, if their vague words have any meaning at all, to restore the intellectual slavery of other days? If duty and science, as they say, do not satisfy the needs of their spirits, it is because they have too superficial a notion of duty and too fragmentary an idea of science.

> "You who speak of faith, you are yourselves the men of little faith. You do not believe in humanity. . . . So, then, to your mystical faith we oppose our human faith, and we shall not allow you longer to question the reality of this faith, our right to join forces for the purpose of affirming it, or our zeal in publicly sustaining it against all the aggressive revivals of the theocratic spirit which you champion."

—The aggressiveness is not all on one side, if we may judge by the extraordinary occurrences at Prof. Aulard's lectures in the Sorbonne. Take the record of events for May 17. The amphitheatre is crowded a quarter of an hour before the Professor enters. As he appears, loud and prolonged cheering arises, and cries of "Vive Aulard, vive la Révolution, vive la République!" resound. M. Aulard opens his lips to begin his lecture, when fifteen or twenty of the Catholics among the students rise in a body and leave the room ostentatiously. They are followed to the door by a large number of Liberals, who eagerly, but in perfect silence, march after them into the street, where fists and canes are soon called into requisition to settle the nice historical points in debate. Meanwhile, in the lecture-room, Prof. Aulard goes on calmly describing the session of the Convention on April 19, 1793, when the article on religious liberty was under discussion. Occasional bursts of applause from within carry cheer or discouragement to the combatants outside, who finally bring the gendarmes down upon their heads, four of the students going off under arrest to continue the debate before the police magistrates.

—The common saying that one has to go abroad to hear the best of the home news is

admirably exemplified in a recent number of the *Annales Politiques et Littéraires*. M. Michel Delines devotes a column to the setting forth of an astonishing feature of American journalism. French newspapers, he says, do not mind misprints very much. A *coquille* that does not absolutely tear the earth up and threaten to bring the roof down on the compositors' heads, is left for the reader to correct. At the very worst, the correction would be limited to a simple erratum. Far different is it in America. There editor, proof-reader, compositors attack each other in the columns of their paper when a misprint occurs. "This is what happens constantly in America," M. Delines says, "and the numerous Parisians who are going to Chicago will have occasion to find it out, as I have just done." And then he goes on to relate the appalling case that he refers to. An American editor apologizes for a misprint, laying the blame on his proof-reader, and adding the remark that if that careless person would occupy himself a little less with the pretty girls who work in the press-room, and flirt with the proofs a little more, such blunders would not happen. To this paragraph the proof-reader appends a note to explain that his eyesight is not very good, and that he needs new spectacles, which he has been meaning to buy out of the ten dollars and a quarter which the editor has owed him since last December. Besides, the best reader in the world would be of no use in an office where the compositors throw every day more type at each other's heads than they set. Then the compositors take their innings, assailing the reader of proof with many unkind and discourteous remarks, of which the least offensive is that the oldest settler has never seen him sober. All this, M. Michel Delines informs us, is only the plain unvarnished truth about American newspaper ways. It is a simple, unexaggerated record of events which he has just found "dans un récent numéro de *l'Arizona Kicker*," and which he swallows whole without one gasp of incredulity.

RECENT POETRY.

No aspect of what Hawthorne called "the toy of royalty" in England can put the whole institution in a less attractive light than the process, already begun, of turning all the poems of condolence addressed to the Princess May upon the death of a betrothed spouse into songs of rejoicing over her acceptance of his brother's wooing. It was naturally Mr. Alfred Austin who took the lead in this performance, and it is rather satisfactory to see that he has not won the laureateship by it, although it is very probable that his successful competitor, Mr. Lewis Morris, may have a similar production already in press. If a rhymer is so eager to be a sycophant, should he not have the opportunity? But it is less satisfactory to see that Mr. William Watson, who is Mr. Austin's ardent admirer, is now adapting himself to a different task, and transforming his strain in a manner quite as objectionable. Having achieved all his earlier laurels by the repose and dignity of his muse, he is now attempting to make himself lively with that "heavy-bumping lightness" (*schwerfällige Leichtigkeit*) which Heine long since attributed to the English generally. Of his 'Eloping Angels' (Macmillan) the best that could be desired is that these heavenly wanderers should elope in earnest, and never return, so wholly flat and laborious is their escapade. His verses to Oscar Wilde are a shade better, because his theme lent itself so readily to comedy. They are based on Mr. Wilde's announced intention of becoming a naturalized Frenchman:

> And wilt thou, Oscar, from us flee,
> And must we henceforth wholly sever?
> Shall thy laborious *jeux d'esprit*
> Sadden our lives no more forever?
>
> And all thy future wilt thou link
> With that brave land to which thou goest?
> Unhappy France! We *used* to think
> She touched, at Sedan, fortune's lowest.
> . . . . . .
>
> May fortitude beneath this blow
> Fail not the gallant Gallic nation!
> By past experience, well we know
> Her talent for recuperation.
>
> And as for us—to our disgrace,
> Your strictures' truth must be conceded.
> Would any but a stupid race
> Have made the fuss about you *we* did?

This last verse is a home shot, and the whole may be found (p. 146) in the last edition of the 'Poems' of William Watson (Macmillan). There is something disarming in the modest prefatory "Prelude," but it is impossible to read the collective works of this author without feeling a sense of thinness of material and even of palpable imitation. The former weakness is certainly self-revealed in effusions like this (p. 36):

> ART MAXIMS.
>
> Often ornateness
> Goes with greatness;
> Oftener felicity
> Comes of simplicity.
>
> Talent that's cheapest
> Affects singularity,
> Thoughts that dive deepest
> Rise radiant in clarity.

And so on for several more verses. The other tendency—namely, to imitativeness—is shown in such a line as that which closes one of the sonnets celebrating England (p. 83):

> "Then, when she wound her arms about the world,
> And had for vassal the obsequious sea,"

which instantly recalls Wordsworth's celebrated lines about Venice:

> "And when she took unto herself a mate,
> She must espouse the everlasting sea."

Again, in his poem beginning "In the night, in the night" (p. 161), the refrain, which is all that gives the verses their charm, is taken directly from the well-known German lyric of Count Platen.

This habit of imitation is not confined to Mr. Watson, for his friend and rival, Mr. Alfred Austin, adding to the large library of his publications a tame dramatic poem called 'Fortunatus the Pessimist' (Macmillan), gives us as the climax of his hero's self-torture this appeal to his mistress (p. 135):

> "Latest and loveliest of my dreams, farewell!"

which is a poor reproduction of Browning's

> "Last of my dreams and loveliest, depart!"

in "Sordello." He also borrows Browning's "Aprile" from "Paracelsus," and sets her and his other leading characters in such a frame of ribboned and blithesome stage-peasants as to put the whole performance long leagues away from that rural England which Mr. Watson thinks Mr. Austin was sent into the world to restore. That the two poets should thus appear to combine forces and accept the same false and conventional tendencies is a curious outcome of Mr. Watson's early Wordsworthian zeal. If we cannot obtain simplicity even in the Watsonian school, where shall we look for it? As to strength, the only contemporary English poet who ever gives us a glimpse of the heroic and Elizabethan quality is Michael Field, who, when resolved into his original elements, is well known to consist of two shy ladies in an English country town.

In 'Poems Dramatic and Lyrical,' by John Leicester Warren, Lord de Tabley (Macmillan), we, however, find, rather with surprise, an occasional note so strong as to make it inexplicable why so little has been heard of him. The following, for instance (p. 207), is but one of many grave and thoughtful poems which separate their author from "the mob of gentlemen who write with ease." (Several of these poems, including that which we quote, are illustrated with designs by C. S. Ricketts, which enhance their meaning and have a Dürer-like quality.)

> THE TWO OLD KINGS.
>
> In ruling well, what guerdon? Life runs low,
> As yonder lamp upon the hour-glass lies,
> Waning and wasted. We are great and wise,
> But Love is gone; and Silence seems to grow
>
> Along the misty road where we must go.
> From summits near the morning star's uprise
> Death comes, a shadow from the Northern skies,
> As, when all leaves are down, there comes the snow.
>
> Brother and King, we hold our last carouse.
> One loving-cup we drain, and then farewell.
> The night is spent. The crystal morning ray
>
> Calls us, as soldiers laurelled on our brows,
> To march undaunted, while the clarions swell,
> Heroic hearts, upon our lonely way.

Among recent English publications, the 'Sursum Corda' of F. W. Bourdillon (London: Unwin) is a pathetic example showing how easily a reputation, made by a single poem, may be lost by a good many others. The little book, however, contains a remarkably successful translation of Victor Hugo's wild poem, "The Djinns." 'Poems by Violet Fane' (London: Nimmo) expresses in two volumes the whole life-work of a woman of poetic temperament—Mrs. Henry Singleton, whose maiden name was Mary Montgomerie Lamb. The profusion and the grace of these verses recall the similar literary work of Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, but neither attains to a permanent hold on memory or imagination. 'Shadows of the Lake,' by Frank Leyton (London: Longmans), is the fourth edition of a collection of poems of local tradition, which are mostly in the minor key, and some of which have been favorably noticed in these columns. 'Love-Songs of English Poets,' with notes by Ralph H. Caine (Appletons), is a fairly good compilation of love poetry, with critical prefixes almost as commonplace as Dr. Johnson's notes on Shakspere, and some singular omissions. Thus, in selecting love-poems from Shelley, Mr. Caine omits

> "One word is too often profaned,"

and he cites Hartley Coleridge without giving his finest poem,

> "She was a queen of noble Nature's crowning."

Of the long poem in blank verse by the late Earl of Lytton, 'King Poppy' (Longmans), it can only be said that its title is singularly felicitous. We are reminded by it of the legend of that New England clergyman who once gave a series of four discourses on Sleep, with illustrations by the audience.

The most significant and interesting of recent English books, in the way of poetry, is a new volume of the "Canterbury Poets," containing 'Songs of Freedom,' selected and edited by H. S. Salt (London: Scott). Beginning with Burns and Shelley, it is drawn from the whole range of freedom-loving poets, including corn-law rhymers, American abolitionists, Chartists, Socialists, and "Young Ireland" minstrels. The American authors who appear are Bryant, Emerson, Garrison, Pierpont, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Elizabeth Chandler, E. H. Sears, Whitman, Miller, O'Reilly, Higginson, and Roche. Unluckily it is not very correctly printed; Higginson's poem "Heirs of Time," for example, having two flagrant substitutions of one word for an-

other, distorting the sense. As a whole, it is an interesting and striking collection, although Swinburne's superb "Song in Time of Order" is omitted, apparently by his own desire (p. xxiii.).

Of the new Columbian-Year poems we note 'Chronicles of Christopher Columbus,' in twelve cantos, by Margaret Dixon (Putnams). Part of the merit of this may lie in the fact that it was first published twelve years ago and is now simply "revised by the authoress for the Fourth Centenary," but it is certainly a shade above the platitudes which we have hitherto chronicled in this particular connection. The little drama called 'The Death of the Discoverer,' by Willis Steell (Philadelphia: Murray), must rank, we fear, among the platitudes; and so, certainly, must 'The Conquest of Mexico and Peru, prefaced by The Discovery of the Pacific: an Historical Narrative Poem,' by Kinahan Cornwallis (*Daily Investigator* office), whose previous labors in this direction we have duly commemorated. As, however, Mr. Cornwallis prints editorial applauses to the extent of twenty-six closely printed pages, at the end of his stout volume, he will doubtless regard our hopeless dissent as merely the unreasonable obstinacy of the eleventh juryman.

Miss Edna Dean Proctor's 'Song of the Ancient People' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) deserves to escape from that doom of early oblivion which has engulfed all Indian poems except 'Hiawatha,' and may yet submerge that. It is a really strong and noble treatment of the traditions of the highest of Indian races, the Zuñis; and though Mr. Cushing's commentary may elucidate the poem, it is scarcely needed. There is here a certain simplicity and directness through whose influence even the details of form and color and vestments become attractive, and the tinted illustrations by Julian Scott are too genuine and sincere to be called melodramatic. The whole book forms the first literary record of a civilization, or semi-civilization, utterly unique and well worth preserving.

Mr. Richard Hovey, already favorably known by his 'Launcelot and Guinevere,' has attempted in his 'Seaward' (Boston: Lothrop) an almost hopeless task. It is an elegy on the death of the late Thomas William Parsons, the poet. It is almost hopeless, because the very essence of what we demand, as a tribute to an eminent man, is concentration, not amplification—to state him in as few words as possible, instead of spreading the tribute over as many. In this respect the subject of these poems set a worthy example to their author. Mr. Parsons's permanent ground of fame lay in the fact that he put the essential points of the whole story of Dante's life and genius into half a hundred lines. Is it an adequate recognition of this service to expand Mr. Parsons's own story into a hundred? Whatever the grace or beauty of the execution—and both qualities are sometimes apparent—they cannot overcome this incongruity which lies at the foundation. A great living artist has said that the first test of a painter's skill is to adapt the size of his canvas to the subject he treats. Nor is it possible to make of Parsons anything but a morbid and self-cloistered figure, utterly out of touch with the vigorous life around him, hating his own environment, his own Puritan ancestry, and yet unable to achieve for himself an isolated repose. Mr. Hovey's comparison of him to Collins is more felicitous than is the scale of his tribute; and the best thing to be said for Parsons—and it is a good deal to say—is that his one fine early poem, like Blanco White's sonnet, will preserve the author's name after all else that relates to him is forgotten.

Miss Edith M. Thomas, in her 'Fair Shadow Land' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), shows her usual fertility and grace, her skill in half-tints, and her gift in the selection of titles; indeed, these prefixes form a part of her art, as the old painters often designed their own frames. There is a shadow of the afternoon about her landscape, although her years hardly justify it; as in some fine verses called "A Chant of the Fought Field," with the motto *Nunc dimittis* (p. 34):

> "As one who under evening skies
> Upon a fought field stricken lies
> (Unknown for stains of blood and grime),
> Is fain the mortal shaft to draw
> And let life issue through the flaw,
> Even so am I, and even so,
> Unhand me, Time, and let me go—
> Unhand me, Time!"

Dr. Weir Mitchell's endless versatility shows itself in a dramatic poem, 'Francis Drake: A Tragedy of the Sea' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It is rather of the cut-and-thrust order, as it should be, and rather weak in its lyrics, as is apt to be the case with modern dramas; yet it is of stanch Elizabethan oak. He also gives us another slender volume, 'The Mother, and Other Poems' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), which keeps up to the standard of his previous work, perhaps, but does not enhance it. We like best the shorter poems, which have often a very Landor-like quality, as this (p. 64):

THE RISING TIDE.

> An idle man I stroll at eve
> Where move the waters to and fro;
> Full soon their added gains will leave
> Small space for me to come and go.
>
> Already in the clogging sand
> I walk with dull, retarded feet;
> Yet still is sweet the lessening strand
> And still the dying light is sweet.

The literary currents that set more and more perceptibly from the West bring a volume, 'Green Fields and Running Brooks,' by James Whitcomb Riley (Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill), full of good sense and nonsense; and from the secondary, but still agreeable, muse of Eugene Field, a little book called 'Trumpet and Drum,' published, for a wonder, in New York, and not in Chicago. Younger writers from more wholly rural regions follow in their wake, as, for instance, Sam Walter Foss, with 'Back Country Poems' (Boston: Potter), of which poems the scene is laid mainly in New England, while the dialect is strangely indistinguishable from that of Hoosierdom. One evil for which the dialect poets are all responsible, and which is held by many to be essential for popular fame, is the constant recurrence of what they would perhaps call the *refrain*, though it would more properly be called the jingle. Every line must end with its catch-word, or every verse with its catch-line. Thus, opening Mr. Foss's book almost at random, we find for closing jingle in the various poems:

"The sweet mellifluous milking of the cow" (3 verses),

"He has a future front of him" (7 verses),

"That long, long path through the wood" (5 verses),

"The Uncanoonuc Mountains which I used to see from home" (4 verses);

and so on indefinitely. Yet, after all, it is so pleasant to see Whittier's "twin Uncanoonucs" heartily celebrated in verse, that one is disposed, in this case, to pardon the jingle.

'Ranch Verses,' by William Lawrence Chittenden (Putnams)—he is called facetiously "Larry" Chittenden on the cover—has, of course, its share of the jingle; but it conveys much genial information, not always uncouthly, about Texas and cowboys and round-ups, and it has such capital photographic illustrations, ranging from Santa Fé to East Gloucester, that one must really attach some value to the book. In 'Red Leaves and Roses,' by Madison Cawein (Putnams), we find the well-known stage properties and profusion that always belong to this too prolific poet, mingled with that real love of nature which is his redeeming trait. He is slowly maturing out of the imitativeness which marked his earlier youth; but Swinburne and alliteration still capture him at intervals, as thus (p. 55):

> "Under the limes and the ash-trees lodging
> Loops of the limpid waters lie,
> Shaken by schools of the minnows dodging
> The sudden wings of the butterfly."

In a Canadian author, John Henry Brown ('Poems Lyrical and Dramatic.' Ottawa: Durie), the imitation is directed to that very perilous model, Whitman:

> "Henceforth, I said, the function of the poet is changed, for me it is changed.
> I demand that the earth shall be beautiful for all men:
> That the gods and goddesses shall walk the common ways;
> That they shall not be housed in skyey mansions but in the dwellings that line each street.
> Henceforth I demand that the exclusive be done away with;
> That all men and all women shall meet on equal terms" (p. 101).

It is not needful to turn to the "Sonnet to Walt Whitman" (p. 64) in order to know whence came all this utterance. But is it not "the function of a poet" to speak his own thoughts in his own fashion—Whitman in his way and John Henry Brown in his? Nevertheless, our young Ottawa bard writes in a generous spirit, and may yet have thoughts and expression all his own.

One of Whitman's most ardent admirers is Mr. Frank Sewall, who has translated many of the 'Poems' of Giosuè Carducci, prefaced by two introductory poems which are full of information and suggestion. The translator finds in Carducci the conspicuous type of what he calls "classic realism," and there is certainly something Homeric in his fresh pictures from nature and in his apparently undisturbed fidelity to the Greek gods. Yet there is something modern, and perhaps even Christian, rather than Homeric, in the manner in which the poet not merely paints his bovine model, but loves him and humanizes him (p. 77):

THE OX.

T'amo, pio bove.

> I love thee, pious ox; a gentle feeling
> Of vigor and of peace thou giv'st my heart.
> How solemn, like a monument, thou art!
> Over wide fertile fields thy calm gaze stealing,
> Under the yoke with grave contentment kneeling,
> To man's quick work thou dost thy strength impart.
> He shouts and goads, and, answering thy smart,
> Thou turn'st on him thy patient eyes appealing.
>
> From thy broad nostrils, black and wet, arise
> Thy breath's soft fumes; and on the still air swells,
> Like happy hymn, thy lowing's mellow strain.
> In the grave sweetness of thy tranquil eyes
> Of emerald, broad and still reflected dwells
> All the divine green silence of the plain.

The Celtic infusion which is gradually giving an added piquancy to our American literature, as to our life, now makes itself perceptible in four different volumes—'Songs for the Hour,' by D. M. Jones (Philadelphia: Lippincott); 'The Borrowed Bride: A Fairy Love Legend of Donegal,' by Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy (Holt Bros.); 'Songs and Sonnets,' by Maurice Francis Egan (Chicago: McClurg); and 'Mâlmôrda: A Metrical Romance,' by Joseph I. C. Clarke (Putnams). All these have fire and flavor, and that peculiarly domestic tone so often found in the Celtic muse; and several of them draw upon the rich store of Irish tradition so skilfully worked by Aubrey de Vere.

The choicest book in the recent American yield is 'The Winter Hour, and Other Poems,' by Robert Underwood Johnson (The Century Co.)—for the author, in addition to his other gifts, has that of selection, and does not try to float a hundred poor poems by one good one.

It is a little volume of less than ninety pages, and it contains absolutely no poor work, although the reader must demur a little at the choice which prefaces an American volume by an invocation to the English gorse. But the title-poem of the book is homelike and American through and through, and ranks with 'Snow-Bound' and 'The Wayside Inn' as a continuous and sustained strain; with possibly some finer and more delicate touches than are to be found in either. The four lyrics which intersperse it are all gems, besides; and this is a very rare thing, since the lyrics in a longer poem are apt to prove opiates, not stimulants. This is one of the most felicitous (p. 4) :

HEARTH-SONG.

When November's night comes down
With a dark and sudden frown,
Like belated traveller chill,
Hurrying o'er the tawny hill,
Higher, higher
Heap the pine cones in a pyre!
Where's a warmer friend than fire?

Song's but solace for a day;
Wine's a traitor not to trust;
Love's a kiss and then away;
Time's a peddler deals in dust;
Higher, higher
Pile the driftwood in a pyre!
Where's a firmer friend than fire?

Knowledge was but born to-night;
Wisdom's to be born to-morrow;
One more log—and banish sorrow,
One more branch—the world is bright.
Higher, higher
Crown with balsam-boughs the pyre!
Where's an older friend than fire?

This is something that sings itself, indeed, like Keats's "Robin Hood." And a twin poet of New York is also a master of the rousing stave and the dancing melody, as many a page of *Puck* can bear witness. Mr. Bunner's 'Rowen: Second Crop Songs' (Scribners) is a book full of joyousness and old-time and new-time melodies; and though Mr. Bunner's wit is so daring that he, for the first time, immortalizes the New York Israelite in verse, yet his book begins with home and ends with "The Ingle Nook."

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

The Rise of the British Dominion in India. By Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., D.C.L. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lord Lawrence. By Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. [Rulers of India.] Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.

THE first of these books is a sketch, clear and instructive, though from its succinctness unavoidably cold, of the rise of the British empire in India. The second is a life of one of the noblest of the men by whom that empire has been maintained, written by one who served under him and has had access to the best sources of information. Perhaps we should call it a biographical essay rather than a life, as the writer is aware that it hardly observes the literary form and proportions of a biography, and aims at supplementing previous lives by treatment of special points, such as Lawrence's policy and action in regard to Afghan affairs. Still, it gives a vivid picture of the man.

It will help us to take a calm and just view of British dominion in India if we regard it as an immense survival from an era of morality now almost past. Chatham avowed himself "a lover of honorable war," nor would any American colonist in the time of Chatham, except, perhaps, a Philadelphia Quaker, have protested against British conquest. Such was then the universal sentiment. If the prize fell to England rather than to Portugal, Spain, Holland, or France, all of which competed for it with her, it was not because England was more rapacious or unscrupulous than the rest. The Roman Empire, and empires generally, including the transitory empire of Napoleon and the Russian empire in Asia, had been formed by expansion from a territorial centre. But the Indian empire of a European Power had to be formed by advancing from a sea base. The most formidable rival of England was Holland, which, though inferior in magnitude, had the advantage, as Sir Alfred Lyall has pointed out, of being wholly commercial and devoted to the promotion of her trade, while in the case of Great Britain the singleness of national purpose was impaired by the divergent interest of a landed aristocracy. But Holland was enfeebled by the attacks of France, which thus unwittingly relieved England of her chief commercial rival. The arm of Portugal was not long or strong enough, and in the critical hour she fell under the dominion of Spain, whose field was in the other hemisphere, while she was herself dominated by influences paralyzing to commercial enterprise. France was a military rather than a naval Power, and lack of an assured sea base turned against her the balance which for some time had wavered between her Dupleix and England's Clive. The French East India Company, moreover, was, as Sir Alfred Lyall observes, the weak creature of a government which was itself sapped by its abuses and corruption, while the English Company had great strength of its own, was powerful in Parliament, and enjoyed the further advantage over its rival of being served by experts of the highest order. When to these circumstances are added the native qualities and general training of the Anglo-Saxon race, Sir Alfred Lyall is well warranted in saying that the development of the English East India Company into an Eastern empire was no mere chapter of accidents.

There is one point, however, which he has not noticed. He says rightly that the dissolution of the Mogul empire was partly due to the bigotry of the Emperor Aurangzeb, a fanatical Islamite after the fashion of Fadladeen in "Lalla Rookh," who, unlike his politic predecessors, especially Ackbar, the founder of the empire, persecuted the religion of his Hindu subjects. Catholic conquerors such as the Portuguese and Spaniards, and in a measure even the French, were essentially propagandist, and always inclined to persecute, as the Portuguese of Goa during their brief ascendency too plainly showed. But the religion of the Englishman, like that of the Roman, was largely political; he recognized the various religions of the heathen as political and social necessities equally with his own, and, far from ever attempting forcible conversion, looked with coldness even upon missionary effort. He did so at least in the days when his dominion was in process of formation. "No gentleman ever changes his politics or his religion," was said by an eminent Anglo-Indian official with direct reference to the Hindu, whose title, when he is of high caste, to the consideration of a gentleman is admitted at the same time with the social parity of his religion.

The Mogul empire broke up, as Eastern empires (when the dynasty has outlived its vigor) usually break up, in a deluge of confusion, amid which lawless powers ascended ephemeral thrones of rapine, while the fearful Maratha and his murderous parasite the Pindari swept the country in their desolating raids. Already, towards the beginning of Aurangzeb's long reign, François Bernier had reported to Colbert a state of political and economical decline in which property was insecure, government was unstable, and justice was denied. In such a chaos any power of order was sure to be welcome, and, if strong, was sure to grow. The Hindus had no nationality to be hurt by foreign rule; they were accustomed to be governed by foreigners; the Mogul Emperors were foreigners, their ministers and their courts were foreigners, a motley crowd; and it signified little whether the invader came from the Northern Mountains or from the Southern Sea. A Hindu's nationality is his caste. Caste the Englishman was willing scrupulously to respect, nor has he ever violated it saving by mere mischance. From a commercial company armed for its own defence, and compelled by the necessities of its position to engage in diplomacy and war, at a distance from the seat of its own Government, to a political Power, the transition was perfectly natural. The period of the worst abuses was during the transition, while the traders were exercising territorial power, making war, and raising revenue without political authority or responsibility. It was terminated, Sir Alfred Lyall says, by Clive's judicious acceptance of the formal grant of political authority from the Mogul Emperor, and, it must be added, by the institution of a regular civil service, though still under mercantile names and forms.

The introduction of imperial control embodied in Pitt's India Act was a necessary sequel to this change, since it would have been impossible to permit the existence of an *imperium extra imperium* which would have entangled the British Government in international responsibilities and wars. The system of control continued in operation down to the great Mutiny, when the Company, by the revolt and dissolution of its army, ceased to exist as a military Power, and direct dominion was assumed by the Crown, not without misgivings on the part of some who dreaded, on account of England and India alike, the incorporation of a despotic empire with a free commonwealth. It was jealously provided that the imperial title of Empress should never be used in Great Britain, but no titular safeguard could annul the dangers of the union. In fact, the Indian empire is in more peril from the influence of British democracy than is British democracy from the influence of the Indian empire. American democracy finds it desperately difficult to say what it would do with Hawaii, and Hindustan is a very big Hawaii.

That the extension of the British empire in India has been the result of a crafty and far-reaching policy is untrue. There has, on the contrary, been on the part of the British Government a constant dread of extension and a perpetual effort to fix its limit. The preamble of Pitt's India Act sets forth, as the ground of its enactment, that "to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India are measures repugnant to the wish, the honor, and the policy of the nation." But no resolution or manifesto can arrest the progress of a power of order sustained by administrative vigor and military force over a continent full of tyranny, anarchy, rapine, and distraction. It will be found that the frontiers of the Indian empire have been advanced for the most part in defensive war against barbarous and disorderly neighbors who had successively flung themselves against it. The last conquest, that of the Punjab, the scene of Lawrence's famous administration, was brought about through an invasion of the British territory by a licentious and ungoverned soldiery, for which no provocation had been given.

Nor can it be said that the empire is one of

mere force. The population of Hindustan cannot be less than two hundred and fifty millions. The British army of occupation does not exceed seventy thousand, with a hundred and fifty thousand native auxiliaries, whose efficiency and fidelity, however, depend on their combination with British troops, while feudatory princes are allowed to keep on foot armies which, though vastly inferior in quality, number in the aggregate three hundred and fifty thousand. Native opinion and the native press are free to an extent which they have never known under any other conqueror. The Government is active and liberal in the promotion of education, from which, as it is apt to promote independence of spirit as well as of mind, a government conscious that it rested only on force would be likely to shrink, while educated natives have been associated with the conqueror in the work of government almost as far as it was possible without his actual abdication. Metternich's saying, that "you may do anything with bayonets except sit upon them," is not confuted by the stability of British empire in India.

It is difficult to strike fairly the balance between the good and evil of British empire in India, so naturally, and, generally speaking, so rightly, do we identify conquest with oppression. But the saying, that if the British were to depart from India they would leave behind them no memorial but their empty beer-bottles, if it has not lost its smartness, has by this time lost its justice. A peace of forty years, unbroken saving by the Mutiny, has produced a vast growth of population, and, coupled with a security of property unknown under native despotism, a proportionate increase of wealth; though among the peasant class it has unfortunately entailed at the same time an enhanced pressure on the means of subsistence. The conqueror has never drawn any tribute from the conquered beyond the payment of the services; nor has he monopolized commerce. He has held India for free trade. He has encouraged local manufactures, though they have competed with his own. He has abolished immoral customs, such as suttee and female infanticide, and is proceeding cautiously to other social reforms. By the construction of railways he has not only facilitated communication, but has greatly mitigated the local famines, caused by imperfect distribution, which laid cities and districts waste in former days. He has promoted education, he has built colleges, and sent forth from them a set of highly educated natives, which would hardly survive his withdrawal. His attitude towards Christianity has been greatly changed of late years, and he now presents himself avowedly as a Christian ruler, finding that he can do this with safety so long as he is true to perfect toleration. Missionaries of all Christian churches —American as well as British—preach the Gospel to the heathen under his protection. Above all, he has impressed on a vast area of humanity, over which force formerly reigned, Anglo-Saxon respect for law.

On the other side are the evils inseparable from the dominion of an alien race—a race more alien than ever since the increased facility of communication with England has put an end to that temporary identification of the Anglo-Indian with the land of his exile which was habitual when India was separated from England by a six months' voyage. The bearing of a dominant race, especially of its lower and ruder members, such as the common soldier, towards a subject race, can never be that of fellow-citizens. Native rule in itself must be most congenial, though it does not appear that many natives avail themselves of the liberty of migration from the British provinces to those under native rule. Spontaneous development, even when less rapid and on a lower level, is always to be preferred to that which is imported and enforced. Characteristic productions of native intellect, skill, and taste disappear, as do the picturesque forms of native life, before the intrusive civilization, and the British lords of India will leave behind them no Taj of Agra or Mosque of Delhi.

That British rule of India has at least its beneficent side may be said to be proved by its production of such characters as Lawrence, who is only the highest among a numerous group. In no kingdom of evil could such a man have found a mission which entirely satisfied not only his love of action but his love of good. Though thoroughly tolerant, he was intensely religious, belonging most distinctly to the Christian period of the empire, and he was thoroughly convinced of the Christian character of his work. When the empire is saved from the ruin with which it was threatened by the Mutiny, he recognizes in its preservation the hand of God, and pours forth his soul in devout gratitude. Nobly pleading for mercy to the misguided mutineers, he says:

"There is a judge over both them and us. Inasmuch as we have been preserved from impending destruction by His mercy alone, we should be merciful to others; reflecting that if He were to be extreme to much that we have done and still do amiss, we should forfeit that protection from on high which alone maintains us in India."

Seeing what this man was able to do as an organizer, a civilizer, a moral and social reformer, among the people over whom he was said to rule, and seeing how he had trained himself for duty, not for the stump or for vote-hunting, we cannot help feeling that if the empire and its services were now to pass away, a mould of public character might be broken which there would be hardly anything at once to replace. Hereafter, in some way which it is difficult now to foresee, the stump and duty may become one, and popular election may give birth to public servants like John Lawrence.

England is losing, if she has not already lost, her old command of the sea. Hardly could she keep open her communication with India if she were at war with Mediterranean Powers. Railroads and other unifying influences of her own creation are lessening the divisions between native races and districts which have formed one security for her rule. The sinews of conquest are being relaxed, and its almost indispensable methods are being banned by the advance of moral sentiment. Above all, democracy is gaining ground in the imperial country, and is fundamentally incompatible with the government of an empire. Perhaps, when the fatal hour arrives, the comparative merit of the Anglo-Indian empire may be rewarded by a comparative euthanasia, and, instead of being broken up by native revolt or overwhelmed by Russian invasion, it may pass away by a gradual and peaceful process, leaving its realm to natives trained in its own service and imbued with Anglo-Saxon principles of law and government.

Out of Doors in Tsarland. By Fred. J. Wishaw. Longmans, Green & Co.

In his preface, our author expresses the hope that "a book on Russia in whose pages, from beginning to end, no reference is made to Russia's mission in the East, or Peter the Great's will, no allusion to Nihilists, and no mention whatever of Siberia, may possibly be esteemed a novelty by readers." It certainly is refreshing to find a man who is willing to refrain from discussing what he does not know about Russia. But readers owe Mr. Wishaw still another debt of gratitude, for having presented to them certain aspects of Russian life which have not been touched upon, and for having set forth the beauties of the Russian winter, so greatly misunderstood and dreaded by foreigners, with a simple heartiness which carries conviction of his sincerity. His chapters on a "Blackcock Tournament," "King Capercailzie," "Russian Woodcock," "Solitary Snipe," a "Week among the Snow Tracks," "Bruin," and a "Wolf Battue," deserve to rank among the very best records of sport which have been penned. He is a keen observer of the habits of his game, and has a talent for sparkling description of the game's feelings and manœuvres, while his pictures of the winter forests and plains, the champagne-like atmosphere, the ice and snow effects, and winter sports, are not easily to be surpassed. So vivid is the presentation that the reader will imagine he has coursed the soft snow on snowshoes and drunk in the delicious, bracing air, even if he has never been in Russia.

In this portion of the book, the portraits of people, though clear and sufficient, stand out less conspicuously than in the part which is devoted to a consideration of a "Russian Village," the "Streets of St. Petersburg," and the carnival and fasting seasons. The latter scenes are characteristic and well chosen, and very well described, though there is a tendency to overdo the smartness of style, which grates at times and gives the effect of artificiality. There is much to commend in these descriptions, but we must express surprise at the occasional lapses from accurate observation, which are rather remarkable in a man with relatives resident in St. Petersburg and abundant opportunities for correcting faulty impressions. We cite a few of the more salient instances: "Every policeman lives in his own little house, about the size of a moderately large dog-kennel, and one of these is planted at the corner of each principal thoroughfare." Then follows a description of the manner in which the policeman is generally asleep within when anything is going wrong without, his rushing forth, belated, without his outer garment, and so on. To a person who recalls the occasional tiny sentry-boxes, for soldier guards, in which they do not stand and could not sleep, and the alertness of the police, who are always in the middle of the streets and never on the sidewalks near the boxes, this is amazingly wide of the mark. But it is gratifying to find Mr. Wishaw paying a just tribute to the cleverness of the police in detecting evil doing, and their inoffensiveness in general. "The Russian police are not unnecessarily prone to suspect every visitor or inhabitant; if satisfied of the innocence of those dwelling under their authority, they never interfere to the annoyance of such citizens; blunders are of rare occurrence."

Mr. Wishaw's strictures on the discomforts of the drosky and the izvostchik's cleanliness (or the lack of it) and his driving, are also somewhat peculiar. His opinion of the Russian bath will be contested by millions of Russians and thousands of foreigners. But he is to be commended for doing justice to the good qualities of the peasants, and setting forth in what particulars their life demands alteration and in what points it cannot reasonably be changed. Just what he means by declaring that the churches are poorly attended, except during

Lent, it is impossible for any one to understand who has been subjected to a Russian crush on every Sunday and all the innumerable festivals, and who has seen on ordinary days what would be a respectable congregation in other lands in nearly every church he has ever entered; and the complicated inaccuracies of his description of the Easter service of the Cathedral of St. Isaac, from the "gas jets" (never permitted in any Russian church) to the details of the ceremony, defy correction here. In this connection, Mr. Wishaw's just remarks on the amount of sincerity in religion are worth quoting, as an offset to the sneers common with those who are less well posted:

"I should think, on the whole, that there is a far larger share of honest religious feeling in it [fasting and so forth] than those who are personally unacquainted with the people of Russia would easily believe. . . . That the Moscovites are a deeply religious people is apparent to the observer at every turn. . . . In a word, Ivan Ivanovitch takes his religion with him wherever he goes; it is an integral part of his daily life, not a thing to be put away during the week and trotted out on Sundays with the best coat and hat; he draws upon it at all and every moment [*sic*], as the most natural thing to do. . . . This sort of thing becomes a habit, no doubt [*i. e.*, the signs of the cross, and constant appeals to religion]; but there must surely be a solidity about a man's ideas as to religion and its uses before he can habituate himself to using it as Ivan does, as a constant fund upon which he may draw at any moment when in need of moral support."

Mr. Wishaw has written a delightful book, which can be read with as much pleasure by the layman as the sportsman, and which stands out in bold relief from the hackneyed repetitions of oft-told errors from the pens of the ignorant or the prejudiced.

Korea from its Capital. By the Rev. George W. Gilmore, M.A. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

In the production of a library of books on Korea American writers keep pace with those of England. A notable complement to the octavos is this neat duodecimo volume of somewhat over three hundred pages, with index, from the pen of the Rev. George W. Gilmore, who with two or three other gentlemen went out from Union Theological Seminary in this city to lay the foundations of Korean education. We remember at the time a criticism made by a medical missionary long resident in the East, that it was a bad sign that modern education was to be begun in this once hermit nation by theologically trained men. Time has shown, however, that there was little danger to be apprehended, for two of the three men have made most valuable contributions to our knowledge of the language, people, and country, and it is evident that they have faithfully and conscientiously performed their educational work without an undue propagandist tendency. Mr. Gilmore's book does, indeed, contain a chapter on missions, and the tone of his work is that of a Christian man who wishes well to the people among whom he has apparently dwelt on the best of terms. But it is evident that so long as the earnest and conscientious French missionaries are spoken of as "Romish," and their work disparaged, the problem of the unity of the Church is not to be wrought out on Korean soil.

The book, without being at all brilliant or of first importance, is interesting as an unpretentious description of the people who live in and around the Korean capital. Probably the most amusing chapter is that on the foreigner's life in Séoul. One pleasant novelty which struck the Americans was the regular succession of presents which came to them from the palace at certain times of the year. At one time the gift was fifty pounds of beef; at another, six large fish of from ten to twenty pounds weight; at still another, four hundred eggs done up in straw strings containing ten in a string. It seems that in the peninsula they sell eggs by the yard. Again, half-a-dozen live chickens, half a bushel of big chestnuts, and the same quantity of English walnuts constituted the congratulatory offering. When persimmons were ripe, three or four hundred specimens of the luscious fruit would be sent; but the world must be informed that Korean persimmons have little of that awful stringency and puckering which their namesakes in other parts of the world cause to the eater. A dozen pheasants, forty or eighty fans of various patterns, and other specimens of Korean products came to the Government employee's door. While the meat and fish were sometimes rather ancient and gamey in odor, the Korean servants never seemed to mind the smell, and the gratuity of about a dollar or a dollar and a half was cheerfully paid to the bearer of the presents. The Koreans are not æsthetically inclined, like the Japanese, and instead of the artist's ideal creation of a bronze dragon with a crystal ball in his mouth, the American man of science was confronted with the actual sight of great crowds beating drums and gongs and firing off guns to make the monstrous creature up in the clouds vomit up the moon which it had swallowed.

Other incidents with which Mr. Gilmore sprinkles his lively pages show that the Koreans, while not having enough religion "to go round," have an abundant supply of superstitions. Buddhism, it seems, was smitten with paralysis several centuries ago, traditionally on account of the treachery towards the present dynasty shown by Buddhist priests; and so the faith imported from India is under a ban, and Buddhist temples cannot be erected in any Korean city. In the mountains and at certain strategic points the monks occupy the fortified monasteries, nominally as a clerical militia, but practically as a lot of lazy beggars and mountebanks. Indeed, while the Koreans of the upper classes are personally clean, intelligent, companionable, and have a fine literary training in the Chinese classics, they have few of the characteristics which fit them for the life of this century. The gentry and the noble class are not expected to work, and it is good form for a *yang-ban*, or gilded youth, to starve or beg, but it is very disgraceful for him to work. Herein lies the greatest barrier against the advance of the country in civilization. The elegant loafer's wife may work or supply means, but *he* must not soil his hands. This rigid theory of Korean life is constantly observed in practice. As soon as a nobleman loses official position, he becomes a hanger-on at the home of some relation, and is a Korean Micawber until the turn of the wheel restores him to the public crib. It is evident that (notwithstanding the interesting consular reports showing the slow but sure advance of Korea's foreign trade) so long as petroleum is sold in the capital city a gill at a time, this country will not disturb the mercantile equilibrium of the world. At the capital there is one German firm and one American which subsist chiefly by trade in military equipments with the Government, the majority of traders at the ports being Japanese, and the Chinese coming next in number. The two American military instructors who were invited to Séoul had difficulty in procuring their salaries. The chief occupation of the gentry seems to be to smoke tobacco and to sit for hours at a time, not on chairs, nor exactly on the floor, nor on their knees and heels, like the Japanese, but simply in a squatting position on their haunches. On the subject of the independence of Korea, Mr. Gilmore has as much difficulty in forming an opinion as those students of Eastern life who have pondered the subject for years. Though the United States is the only nation which has a minister resident in Séoul, he inclines to the conclusion that Korea is an independent nation.

The book has a distinct charm on account of the sunny memories enjoyed and the pleasant associations which the author evidently had with the authorities and people. And yet, after all is told, the work is not likely to prompt Americans to go to Korea, nor calculated to tempt our people, as yet, to invest their money in the precarious trade which now exists. Of especial value are the couple of dozen full-page pictures, which are copied from photographs and give insight into the architecture, scenery, costumes, and religious symbols; while on page 73–4 are three pretty poems, translated by the Rev. Henry Loomis of Yokohama, Japan, which show the cultivated Korean's love of philosophy and of natural scenery. One of them is by the Korean who has lived for a number of years in Japan, Kim Ok Kiun. This gentleman was one of those who in the *coup d'état* of 1884, after endeavoring to revolutionize Korea in twenty-four hours, paid with exile the penalty of their failure.

Cassell's New Biographical Dictionary. Cassell Publishing Company. 1893.

The "Introductory Note" (unsigned) to this plump volume of 741 pages, 12mo, would make a capital "reading notice," and save the critic much trouble if he could conscientiously adopt it. He has cited for him the opinion of "one eminently fitted to judge" (unnamed) that this Dictionary is "a thoroughly reliable work of reference." Further he is told that "once used [it] will never be dispensed with." Still, we have thought it proper to turn the pages a little.

The more condensed a work of this kind, the harder it is to keep a just proportion between the several biographies, especially when, as here, the living are commingled with the dead. It should not surprise us, therefore, that the two foremost statesmen of the day, Gladstone and Bismarck, surpass all other personages in respect of allotted space—three-quarters of a page (or a column and a half) for each. A column then seems generous for John Bright, and excessive for William E. Forster; Cobden gets less than half as much, as do Gambetta, Moltke, Mazzini, and Cavour. Garibaldi gets rather more than a column, standing third on the list, so far as we have observed. On this side of the water Davis and Lincoln get each 21 lines to Grant's 31 and Garfield's 45. Judged by this standard, Garfield appears to be the greatest American, past or present. Mr. Cleveland is dismissed in 8 lines, and though the Introductory Note boasts of Tennyson's death being recorded, no mention is made of Cleveland's unique Presidential reëlection. The printing of the Dictionary had probably gone too far. It is characteristically English to give, in the realm of music, 46 lines to Handel, and only 39 to Bach, 28 to Beethoven, and 18 to Wagner. Among contemporary poets Hugo and Browning take a decided lead; even Mrs. Browning outstrips Tennyson. In fiction Dickens has 45 lines to Thackeray's 18, and George

Eliot's 23, Tolstoi's 8, and Turgeneff's 7. Manifestly disproportionate are the 18 lines given to Gatling, as against 16 to Morse and 12 to Edison. But astronomy perhaps presents the most curious scale, flattering as it is to America, *e. g.*, Tycho Brahe 4 lines, Laplace and Leverrier 9 each, Kepler and W. Herschel 18 each, B. A. Gould 27, and Galileo 36.

We have not made a separate examination for omissions, but we think F. G. Burnaby might have been spared for Thomas Lyttleton, and Celia Parker Wooley for Simon Newcomb. We should also have expected to meet with Laboulaye and Carducci, if not with De Amicis.

Some inconsistencies are noticeable. Horatius, Livius, Plinius, Pompeius, and Sallustius seem to establish a rule, until we come to Terence and Virgil. Capriciously, the best biography is named at the close of a notice, as under Darwin, Franklin Pierce, and Garfield; but the rule is to omit such references, and of all the poor lives of Garfield that which is singled out as best is not to be so regarded. The dates are, according to our tests, exceedingly correct, and we have encountered no error like that of assigning the birth year 1822 (for 1810) to Mrs. Gaskell. But this lady is also badly treated by being rechristened Mary (in place of Elizabeth C.). Marryat*t* and Herschel*l* run counter to the accepted spelling of these names. Saint Ga*n*dens (for Saint Gaudens) is a pardonable typographical confusion.

General Jackson. By James Parton. [Great Commanders.] D. Appleton & Co. 12mo, pp. x, 332.

Mr. Parton had made the biography of Andrew Jackson his specialty by his earlier and extensive work. He was therefore well fitted to prepare the compact single-volume Life for a popular series. He died before it went to press, and it therefore closes the work of a life of remarkable literary activity. His strength lay in sympathy with the tastes and needs of the great mass of readers, who look for a lively treatment of a subject rather than for extensive investigation or profound learning.

In accordance with the plan of the series, Jackson's military career is here given with all the fulness that could be desired. The sketch of his earlier life shows the intense will and impetuous passions which were native in him, and tells the story of the Southern frontier life, with its personal conflicts, in which he grew up. His fearless, combative character, united with strong common-sense, made the basis of a good soldier, and he never pretended to any military education but what he gained in his vigorous campaigns against the Indians. His only contest with a civilized enemy was in his defence of New Orleans, a brief but glorious campaign.

Mr. Parton has made good use of all the material available for the history of the contest with the Creeks, whose outbreak was part of the general uprising of the Indians planned by Tecumseh, and showed the scope of the genius of that great leader of the aborigines. The campaign of New Orleans is divided into sections, giving all the successive steps of preparation and concentration of forces, with the reconnoitring, the British landing and advance, Jackson's night attack, his withdrawal to his defensive lines, Pakenham's final assault and defeat, and the retreat of the enemy under Gen. Lambert. The details are handled with a good deal of dramatic force, and the interest is rather intensified than dissipated by the abundant store of incidents which are made to give lifelike vividness to the history.

The author's criticism of Jackson's faults, both personal and political, is frank and explicit, and he avoids the temptation of extravagant hero-worship, of which Old Hickory in his lifetime had, perhaps, a larger experience than any other political leader in our history. His political career is briefly given, but the outline is a distinct one, and while the volume professedly deals with his military life as its principal topic, it is quite likely to be found sufficiently full in other respects to become the popular biography of a remarkable and picturesque character.

The Philosophy of Singing. By Clara Kathleen Rogers. Harper & Bros.

This little book would be better, as a whole, if there were less philosophy and theology in it. There is a lack of concreteness in the first chapters that makes them uninteresting; but in the later chapters the author more than redeems herself. In Part II., which is devoted to the mechanism and technique of singing, there is a great amount of sound advice, without a trace of the charlatanry and assumption of the "only genuine and original" art of teaching singing which makes most books on this subject worthless. The question of the registers is sensibly discussed, and there are some excellent directions regarding the seemingly paradoxical subject of "silent exercises" in singing. One of the subjects treated in Part III. is "Stage Fright: Its Cause and Its Cure." The immediate cause of this, the author thinks, is "lack of proper concentration, which lack of concentration has its real cause in egotism." The cure lies in cultivating the habit of not trying to distinguish one's self, but of giving the whole attention to the composer one is called on to interpret. "In a word, egotism, or consideration of self, being eliminated, the concentration would be perfect, and, with perfect concentration, stage-fright would be an impossibility." This chapter alone would make it worth while for most students of song to read Mrs. Rogers's book.

In her preface Mrs. Rogers makes the prophecy that "the greatest days of art are yet to come, and that the greatest singers have not yet been heard," which contrasts pleasantly with the current foolish and ignorant talk about the "lost art" of song. Male singers ceased some time ago to execute florid music, and the prima donna will soon follow. We shall then have vocalists who can sing the music of Bach, Schumann, Wagner, Schubert, and Franz—that is, vocal music in which the idea, the emotion, and expression are the main thing and take the place of a string of meaningless vocal embroideries for the singer's glorification. If the author had brought out this point and dwelt on it with concrete illustrations, she could have made her little treatise still more useful.

Scotland before 1700. By P. Hume Brown. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1893.

In this volume, which may be considered as supplementing his 'Early Travellers in Scotland,' already reviewed in these columns, Mr. Brown endeavors to show from contemporary writers that, during the four centuries preceding 1700, a remarkable degree of comfort and civilization was to be found among the Scottish people. While some of these writers are willing to admit that among the cities of France there could be found more of "outward elegance," they agree in thinking that the Scotch peasantry were better off than those of the same class in other countries of Europe. In corroboration of the statements of individual writers, Mr. Brown cites numerous State papers, acts of Parliament, and other contemporary records, most of which he has kindly translated into English out of consideration for those who cannot read mediæval Scotch as they run. It is interesting to note from these papers the gradual decline of the nobles and the increased importance of the middle class.

Among legislative curiosities is a law of 1449 for the punishment of "bards and other such runners about," which must have given relief to the editors of the period. Another of 1447 imposed a fine on players of "the football and the golf," but this piece of barbarism does not seem to have seriously hampered the march of improvement. From certain accounts of the High Treasurer, about 1515, it appears that when the Lord Governor played chess at Perth, he lost thirteen shillings, which would indicate a defective knowledge of the openings; while, about the same period, the King had to pay forty shillings for killing a cow with a culverin, showing that accidents sometimes happened to aristocratic sportsmen even in those far-off days.

If Mr. Brown has not clearly proved the truth of his theory, he has gathered together a large amount of materials which cannot fail to be of interest to the student of Scottish history.

Homes in City and Country. By Russell Sturgis, John W. Root, Bruce Price, Donald G. Mitchell, Samuel Parsons, jr., W. A. Linn. With 100 illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

Magazines make strange bedfellows, and we find in 'Homes in City and Country' a company of writers whom we should hardly have expected to meet between the covers of one coherent book. The amalgamating influence is *Scribner's Magazine*, which published a series of papers by various authors, on city, suburban, and country houses; and these have now been gathered together. Systematic discussion of the principles of house-planning is apparently difficult, and every one who takes up the subject treats it by the historic or the comparative method. So Mr. Sturgis gives here an interesting survey of the evolution of the American city house in our older towns, with only a little incidental criticism or suggestion; Mr. Root, whose early loss his fellows have not ceased to lament, has left an animated comparison of city houses in the West; Mr. Bruce Price's lively paper on suburban houses is only a little more didactic. Mr. Mitchell sketches in his leisurely literary fashion the charms of a variety of country houses, old and new, with a sympathetic leaning to the old. Mr. Parsons alone, writing of small country places, lays down principles for general following, and he does it simply and well, though slightly and briefly. Mr. Linn's paper is a business account of the working of building associations, and a very encouraging one to men of small means. All the papers are illustrated with the cleverness with which our magazines do such things, and with satisfying appositeness, though one could wish that plans had been more abundant.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allen, Grant. The Scallywag. Cassell. $1.
Barr, Mrs. A. E. A Singer from the Sea. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
Bell, Lillian. The Love Affairs of an Old Maid. Harpers.
Benson, E. F. Dodo: A Detail of the Day. 2 vols. London: Methuen & Co.

Brooks, Rev. Arthur. Phillips Brooks. Harpers. 50 cents.
Black, W. Yolande: The Story of a Daughter. Harpers. 80c.
Caine, Rev. C. C. The Martial Annals of the City of York. London: C. J. Clark.
Campbell, J. D. The Poetical Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Macmillan. $1.75.
Carpé, Adolph. The Pianist and the Art of Music. Chicago: Lyon & Healy.
Carter, C. R. Balzac's Le Curé de Tours. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
Cassell's New Biographical Dictionary. Cassell. $2.50.
Chadwick, Rev. J. W. George William Curtis. Harpers. 50 cents.
Cook, Prof. A. S. Leigh Hunt's What is Poetry? Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.
Colmore, G. Concerning Oliver Knox. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
De Leon, T. C. Juny; or, Only One Octoroon's Story. St. Paul: Price-McGill Co. 50 cents.
Douglas, Amanda M. Larry. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.
Dowie, M. M. Women Adventurers. [Adventure Series.] London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Macmillan. $1.50.
Dreyspring, Adolphe. French Reader on the Cumulative Method. American Book Co.
Dwight, James. Practical Lawn Tennis. Harpers. $1.25.
Easton, Arago. Mortal Man: Poem. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co.
Edwards, Rev. Tryon. A Dictionary of Thoughts. Cassell. $2.50.
Fabia, Philippe. Les Sources de Tacite dans les Histoires et les Annales. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Faith and Criticism: Essays by Congregationalists. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
Famous Composers and Their Works. Parts 9—12. Boston: J. B. Millet Co.; New York: Henry T. Thomas.
Figuier, Louis. Joys Beyond the Threshold. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.25.
Fletcher, W. I., and Bowker, R. R. The Annual Literary Index, 1892. *Publishers' Weekly.*
Ford, Clarence. Life and Letters of Madame de Krüdener. London: A. & C. Black: New York: Macmillan. $4.50.
Forrester, Mrs. Dearest. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.25.
Gerard, E. The Voice of a Flower. Appletons.
Gerard, Francis A. Angelica Kaufmann: A Biography. New ed. Macmillan. $1.75.
Hovey, Richard. Seaward: An Elegy on the Death of Thomas William Parsons. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.50.
Howells, W. D. The Unexpected Guests. Harpers. 50 cents.
Jacobs, H. B., and Brower, Augusta L. The Graphic System of Object Drawing. A. Lovell & Co.
James, H. Picture and Text. Harpers. $1.
Jerrold, Walter. Bon-Mots of Sydney Smith and R. B. Sheridan. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 75 cents.
Knight, E. F. Where Three Empires Meet: A Narrative of Recent Travel in Kashmir, Western Tibet, Gilgit, and the Adjoining Countries. Longmans, Green & Co. $5.
Minto, Prof. W. Logic, Inductive and Deductive. [University Extension Manuals.] Scribners. $1.25.
Mitchell's Manual of Boxing. Dick & Fitzgerald.
Muldoon's Wrestling: A Complete Treatise. Dick & Fitzgerald.
Myers, F. W. H. Science and a Future Life, with Other Essays. Macmillan. $1.50.
Newell, Jane H. A Reader in Botany. Part II. Flower and Fruit. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.
Outward and Homeward Bound: A Journal and Note-Book for Ocean Voyages. Randolph. $1.
Potapeeko, N. E. A Father of Six. Cassell. 50 cents.
Sandeau, Jules. Catharine. Boston: J. G. Cupples Co.
Scidmore, Eliza R. Appletons' Guide-Book to Alaska and the Northwest Coast. Appletons.
Symonds, Mrs. J. A. Some Further Recollections of a Happy Life. From the Journals of Marian North. Macmillan. $3.50.
Symonds, J. A. Studies of the Greek Poets. 3d ed. 2 vols. Macmillan. $6.
Thanet, Octave. An Adventure in Photography. Scribners. $1.50.

AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

BARKER'S PHYSICS.	Advanced course.
REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY.	3 courses.
PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY.	3 courses.
MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY.	3 courses.
WALKER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.	3 courses.
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN'S ASTRONOMY.	2 courses.
BESSEY'S BOTANY.	2 courses.
JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY.	2 courses.
SEDGWICK & WILSON'S BIOLOGY.	

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

Sweetser's Guide-Books.

NEW ENGLAND. 6 maps, 11 plans.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. 6 maps, 6 panoramas.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES. 4 maps, 4 plans.

Red cloth, $1.50 each.

"Incomparable handbooks for the tourist, and they are carefully kept up to date."—*New York Evening Post.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

The LITERARY WORLD, Boston,

Says that **BEECHER'S BIBLE STUDIES** exhibit "Insight, sanity, spiritual sympathy, profound faith in God, and contempt for the pettiness of cloister commentators." And the **Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D.D.,** Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Episcopal), calls it "A great treat.... A mind perfectly free and perfectly devout is *rara avis.*" Crown 8vo, 438 pp., $1.50.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT,
NEW YORK.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA. **Life size pictures, beautifully and accurately colored from nature. Plates for sale separately for framing. Full descriptive catalogue sent FREE by** Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

GERMANIA A monthly magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature, is highly recommended by college professors and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist the student of German, and to interest him in his pursuit." Its BEGINNER'S CORNER furnishes every year a complete and interesting course in German Grammar. $2 a year; single copies, 20 cents. P. O. Box 151, Manchester, N. H.

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

YALE MIXTURE

The choicest Smoking Tobacco experience can produce or that money can buy. MARBURG BROS.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the *F. Crosby Co.,*
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature. *56 West 25th St., New York.*

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,
PUBLISHERS OF
General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·*South·Fifth·Ave:near·Bleecker·St:*

·NEW·YORK·

PROOF-REVISING AND INDEXING.
—G. E. BIVER, 835 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Repudiation of State Debts in the United States.

By WILLIAM A. SCOTT, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin. 12mo, $1.50.

Vol. II. of the Library of Economics and Politics. Edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely.

This is a work which deals with one of the most important phases of American finance. Perhaps there is no field of financial investigation in the United States which has been so neglected. The work will be of practical importance to all those who are concerned with investments, as well as to scholars interested in our financial history and institutions.

Theology of the Old Testament.

By C. H. PIEPENBRING, Pastor and President of the Reformed Consistory at Strassburg. Translated by Prof. H. G. Mitchell of the Boston University. 12mo, $1.75.

This book is regarded by competent authorities as the briefest and clearest exposition of the subject as yet produced. It will prove invaluable to students of the Bible and to all who are interested in the latest researches in theological science.

The Independent Treasury System of the United States.

By DAVID KINLEY of the University of Wisconsin. 12mo, $1.50.

Vol. I. of the Library of Economics and Politics. Edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely.

"A valuable and dispassionate discussion of the influence of the Independent Treasury on business."—*Ledger. Philadelphia.*

Philanthropy and Social Progress.

Seven Essays delivered before the School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass., by Miss Jane Addams, Father J. O. S. Huntington, Robert A. Woods. Prof. Franklin H. Giddings and Bernard Bosanquet, with an Introduction by Prof. H. C. Adams of Michigan University. 12mo, $1.50.

"One of the most valuable volumes from the standpoint of the student of social economics recently brought out."—*Boston Traveller.*

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.,

46 East 14th St., New York.
100 Purchase St., Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED:

I. A SOUTHERN HERITAGE.

By WILLIAM HORACE BROWN. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents. With photogravure illustrations.

A modern society novel of peculiar beauty, suggestiveness, and originality of *motif*, filled with the color, charm, and sentiment of the South.

II. THE IRONMASTER.

By GEORGES OHNET, author of 'Antoinette.' With frontispiece. 1 vol., 12mo, paper, 25 cents.

'The Ironmaster' is a story of admirably sustained interest, skilfully told in graceful yet forcible language. The strongly marked characters develop themselves naturally, both in their language and their actions.

WORTHINGTON CO., 747 B'way, N. Y.

JOSEPH J. LITTLE, Receiver.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St. Washington, 817 Market Space.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation.*

FOR RENT—WOOD'S HOLL, MASS.— Furnished cottage and annex. 17 rooms. $400. Adjoining Fish Commission and Biological School. Address C. G. KIDDER, 34 Nassau St., New York City.

Deer Park and Oakland

ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGHANIES,

3,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER.

Season Opens June 15, 1893.

JUNE 15, 1893.

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies, and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express-train service both east and west, and are therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Electric lights have been introduced throughout the houses and grounds; Turkish and Russian baths and large swimming-pools provided for ladies and gentlemen; suitable grounds for lawn-tennis; bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms are here; fine riding and driving-horses, carriages, mountain wagons, tally-ho coaches, etc., are kept for hire; in short, all the necessary adjuncts for the comfort, health, or pleasure of patrons.

Rates, $60, $75, and $90 a month, according to location.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to GEORGE De SHIELDS, Manager Baltimore and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10, after that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrrett County, Md.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Unanimously adopted as the Official Writing Machine

OF THE

World's Columbian Exposition.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,

174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

CAPITAL WANTED.

The advertiser, an experienced electrician, desires correspondence with a lady or gentleman with capital, with a view to establishing a health sanitarium in one of the healthiest sections of the United States, and where electricity will be employed as the primal healing agent. Party furnishing capital will be amply protected, and if in poor health will be furnished home and treatment free for life. References exchanged and correspondence confidential. Address SANITARIUM, care of P. O. Box 81, Ashland, Ky.

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain

is not a paint. It is transparent. and *colors* the wood. Paint only *covers* it, concealing the grain. Our stain wears just as long, looks much better, and *cannot* crack or peel off, as paint does.

50% cheaper than paint.

For full information, samples on wood, Book of Sketches, and Color Studies, send postage (6c.).

SAMUEL CABOT,

71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

Agents at all central points.

WATER CLOSETS

Sanitary experts say the "Nautilus" is the best. Why not investigate? Catalogue is free.

House drainage is a serious matter.

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

Our Main Retail Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED
TO
176 FIFTH AVE.,
NEAR 23D ST.

DR. JAEGER'S
Sanitary Woolen System Co.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,
812 Broadway, New York.

Book-buyers can save themselves much trouble and save money by sending all orders for both

Foreign and American Books

to our firm, prepared to furnish all Books, wherever published, promptly and at lowest rates.

SUMMER READING.

TAUCHNITZ Edition of British Authors, 2,700 volumes, sewed, at 50c.; good print and paper. Real books, not "printed matter for immediate consumption."

Clean and interesting *German* and *French* Novels in great variety.

S. B. LUYSTER,
79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,
Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

50c. each.—*Loti's 'Madame Chrysantheme,' 'Into Morocco,' 'My Uncle Barbasson,' 'Mlle. de Maupin,' Lytton's 'My Novel.'* Mailed promptly. PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

BOARD.—VISITORS TO CHICAGO will find first-class accommodations in a quiet and healthy location near the Exposition. References. Address Mrs. CUMMINGS, 4529 Ellis Ave.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE LATE
HENRY WARD POOLE
OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

For thirty years Professor in the National College, City of Mexico, and Commissioner in the National Schools of the Mexican Republic

A LARGE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION,
COMPRISING
Many Works on Mexican Antiquities, History, and Language, Mexican Imprints, and General Spanish Literature, Americana, Almanacs, Illustrated Periodical Literature,

A large number of
MANUSCRIPTS,
Many of Historical Value and Interest.
ALSO
ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
Monday, June 19, and following days,
By
BANGS & CO.,
739 and 741 Broadway.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.
GUSTAV E. STECHERT,
Importer of Books and Periodicals,
810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

We have just secured a small quantity of James G. Blaine's 'Twenty Years in Congress.' The work is complete in two royal octavo volumes of about 700 pages each, printed from new electrotype plates on superfine book paper, bound in fine English muslin, marbled edges. Published by Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Conn. Original price, $7.50. Our price for the two volumes, $3.50.

Leary's Old Book Store,
No. 9 South Ninth St.,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

LIBRARIES BOUGHT.

We will buy for cash at any time entire Libraries or smaller lots of **valuable books** or **choice editions.** Address, or call at either store.

D. D. MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers
74 Fifth Avenue, New York,
St. Paul, Minn.

Catalogues of our publications for the asking.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),
254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,
Importers of Foreign Books, Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
and
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.
Send for Price-Lists.
WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,
United Charities Building,
4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

OLD AND RARE BOOKS.
Brentano's new Catalogue of Old and Rare Books, now in press, will be mailed, postpaid, upon request. Attention is called to this very interesting collection. BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square, New York.

"A Word To the Wives Is Sufficient."

For Rendering
Pastry
Short or Friable

COTTOLENE

Is Better than Lard
BECAUSE
It has none of its disagreeable and indigestible features.

Endorsed by leading food and cooking experts.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Chicago. St. Louis, Montreal, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

If **YOU** *are a* **PIPE** *Smoker*
We want **YOU** to try
Golden Sceptre

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

SURBRUG,
159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.20; ½ lb., 65c., ¼ lb., 35c. Postage, 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb, 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c. Send for pamphlet of our goods, giving list of dealers who handle them.

ONE HEAD, EIGHT TALES.—A NOVEL literary experiment. We want some writing, and will pay cash for it. All writers everywhere invited to compete—free to all. Send name and address. MASCOT PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NUMbers, Vols., and sets of the *Nation.* Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

---

*CATALOGUE 29, Americana, etc., just is*sued by E. W. NASH, 80 Nassau St., N. Y., and sent on application.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1459. THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE

Popular Science Monthly

FOR JULY.

The Spanish Inquisition as an Alienist. By HENRY CHARLES LEA. Contains several cases showing what treatment insane offenders against the Church received in the seventeenth century.

Private Relief of the Poor. By HERBERT SPENCER. An incisive article showing how society is harmed by injudicious alms-giving.

Moral Life of the Japanese. By Dr. W. DELANO EASTLAKE. (Illustrated.) Gives the actual attitude of this people towards various matters of right and wrong, with pictures of temples, priests, and sacred places.

Evil Spirits. By J. H. LONG. Sets forth the terrors of the belief in witches and demons that was supported by the Church during the Middle Ages.

Other Articles on

FOSSIL FORESTS OF THE YELLOWSTONE; ARE THERE EVIDENCES OF MAN IN THE GLACIAL GRAVELS? EDUCATION AND SELECTION; STRUCTURAL PLAN OF THE HUMAN BRAIN; THE AMERICAN WOMAN; TEACHING PHYSICS; RECENT SCIENCE; IS CRIME INCREASING? SKETCH OF C. A. JOY. (With Portrait.)

50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

NEW YORK.

D. APPLETON & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Many Inventions.

By RUDYARD KIPLING. Containing fourteen stories, several of which are now published for the first time, and two poems. 12mo, 425 pages. Cloth, $1.50.

The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib.

A new book by SARA JEANETTE DUNCAN, author of 'A Social Departure' and 'An American Girl in London.' The brilliant story of Mr. and Mrs. Browne's quaint and delightfully humorous experiences in India. With many Illustrations by F. H. Townsend. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Hypnotism, Mesmerism, and the New Witchcraft.

By ERNEST HART, formerly Surgeon to the West London Hospital, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, London. With 20 Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

"I venture to think that these papers will meet with general acceptance from the medical and scientific world, and that they will serve a useful purpose in dissipating some popular errors and a good deal of pseudo-scientific superstition."—*From the Preface.*

Fourth Edition, brought down to 1893.

The Historical Reference-Book.

Comprising a Chronological Table of Universal History, a Chronological Dictionary of Universal History, a Biographical Dictionary. With Geographical Notes. For the use of Students, Teachers, and Readers. By LOUIS HEILPRIN. Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo, Half leather, $3.00.

The Standard American Guide-Book.

Appletons' General Guide to the United States.

With Numerous Maps and Illustrations. New edition, revised to date. With Appendix devoted to the Columbian Exposition. 12mo. Flexible morocco, with tuck, $2.50.

Part I., separately, NEW ENGLAND AND MIDDLE STATES AND CANADA. Cloth, $1.25. Part II., SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES. Cloth, $1.25.

"It is without an equal in its special field."—*New York Herald.*

"Just the book from which one may in the quiet of home plan journeys anywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and its compactness and its form fit it for constant companionship on the way."—*Public Opinion.*

"Bears every evidence of the amount of care bestowed upon each edition."—*Baltimore American.*

"The illustrations and maps are of marked excellence, and the tourists guided by its intelligent instructions can plan an entire campaign without a flaw."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Appletons' Guide-Book to Alaska.

By Miss E. R. SCIDMORE. With Maps and Illustrations. $1.25.

Miss Scidmore's writings on Alaska and the Northwest coast are already most favorably known, and her "Guide-Book" will be found to be an authority. It is fully illustrated, and contains many maps, several of which have been made specially for this book by recent explorers of remote regions. The descriptive and historical matter relating to Bering Sea and the fisheries, including particulars to date of the negotiations for international protection of the seals, will be found of timely interest.

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,

1, 3, AND 5 BOND ST., NEW YORK.

OUT-DOOR BOOKS.

Outings at Odd Times.

By CHARLES C. ABBOTT. 16mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.25.

"A charming little volume, literally alone with Nature, for it discusses seasons and the fields, birds, etc., with the loving freedom of a naturalist born. Every page reads like a sylvan poem, and for the lovers of the beautiful in quiet outdoor and out-of-town life, this beautifully bound and attractively printed little volume will prove a companion and friend."—*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

Home Life on an Ostrich Farm.

By ANNIE MARTIN. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25.

"Not in many days has a more interesting volume descriptive of life in a remote land been offered to the public. It is so brightly written, so cheery, so pervaded by the South African sunlight, as it were, that the reader regrets the rapidity with which he finds himself making his way through its charming pages."—*New York Times.*

The Garden's Story;

OR, PLEASURES AND TRIALS OF AN AMATEUR GARDENER. By GEORGE H. ELLWANGER. With Head and Tail Pieces by Rhead. 16mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"This dainty nugget of horticultural lore treats of the pleasures and trials of an amateur gardener. From the time when daffodils begin to peer and the 'secret of the year' comes in to mid-October, Mr. Ellwanger provides an outline of hardy flower-gardening that can be carried on and worked upon by amateurs. . . ."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

In Gold and Silver.

By GEORGE H. ELLWANGER. With Illustrations by W. Hamilton Gibson, A. B. Wenzell, and W. C. Greenough. 16mo. Cloth, $2.00.

CONTENTS: The Golden Rug of Kermanshaâh; Warders of the Woods; A Shadow upon the Pool; The Silver Fox of Hunt's Hollow.

"After spending a half-hour with 'In Gold and Silver,' one recalls the old saying, 'Precious things come in small parcels.'"—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A Naturalist's Rambles About Home.

By CHARLES C. ABBOTT. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"The home about which Dr. Abbott rambles is clearly the haunt of fowl and fish, of animal and insect life, and it is of the habits and nature of these that he discourses pleasantly in this book. . . . Most that he sees and hears he reports agreeably to us, as it was no doubt delightful to himself."—*Boston Transcript.*

Adopting an Abandoned Farm.

By KATE SANBORN. 16mo. Half bound, 50 cents.

"A laughable picture of the grievous experiences of a young woman who sought to demonstrate the idea that a woman can farm. . . The drakes refused to lay; the vegetables refused to come up, and the taxes would not go down."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Astronomy with an Opera-Glass.

A Popular Introduction to the Study of the Starry Heavens, with the Simplest of Optical Instruments. By GARRETT P. SERVISS. 8vo. Cloth, $1.50.

"By its aid thousands of people who have resigned themselves to the ignorance in which they were left at school, by our wretched system of teaching by the book only, will thank Mr. Serviss for the suggestions he has so well carried out."—*New York Times.*

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,

1, 3, AND 5 BOND ST., NEW YORK.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 429

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

Silver and Politics 432
The Ohio Bourbons 432
Noise 433
Mr. Gladstone's Slow Progress 434
Edwin Booth 434

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Party Government in Japan.—II 436
President Hénault 437

CORRESPONDENCE:

Ruinous Juxtaposition 438
The Ukase of 1821 438
The Comédie-Française at Chicago 439
The Excavations at Argos 439

NOTES 439

REVIEWS:

Ford's Mme. de Kruedener 441
Greek Poets in English Verse 443
Text-Book of Elementary Biology 443
The Arctic Problem 444
Cavalry Outpost Duties.—The Service of Security and Information 444
The Vision of MacConglinne 444

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 444

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

Discounts on application.

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 9,450 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

Thomas Chalmers.

An admirable account of the character and achievements of the illustrious Scotch Leader of Religion. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, the eminent novelist. With a Portrait. $1.00.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

THE ARCTIC PROBLEM

By Prof. ANGELO HEILPRIN,

Leader of the Peary Relief Expedition.

Popular Edition, illustrated, price $1.00. Polychrome Edition, 21 plates, price $3.00.

The Contemporary Publishing Co.

628 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Belmont.

BELMONT SCHOOL, DELIGHTFUL ly and advantageously located, 25 miles south of San Francisco, prepares for Harvard, Yale, the Mass. Inst. of Technology, and other Colleges and Scientific Schools. W. T. REID, A.M. (Harvard), Headmaster.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.
Mrs. GEO. A. CASWELL, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

JOSEPH H. SPERRY, ASSISTANT Principal of Morgan School, receives for school year three boys into his home. High-class school. Pleasant home. Personal care.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

A FEW BOYS FOR THE SUMMER will be received at my home on L. I. Sound. Many attractions. JOSEPH H. SPERRY, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, 56 Hillhouse Avenue.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—WEST END INSTITUTE. Mrs. Cady and Miss Cady, Principals. Prescribed and Elective Courses of Study, or College Preparatory Course. Circulars. Early application necessary.

CONNECTICUT, Pomfret Centre.

THE MISSES VINTON'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Thursday, October 5. Number limited.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington,

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.—For copies of new Catalogue, containing a description of Lecture Courses in the College, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Law School, the Corcoran Scientific School, and the newly-erected School of Graduate Studies, address
JAMES C. WELLING, Pres't.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
Founded by Miss S. N. Randolph of Virginia,
1214 EUTAW PLACE,
Near Druid Hill Park.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 706 Saint Paul St.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, English, French, and German School for Girls, Mrs. JULIA R. TUTWILER, Principal, will reopen September 27. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Students prepared for college.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 915 and 917 N. Charles St.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL for Girls.
Mrs. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.
Fifty-second year. Summer address, Bar Harbor, Me.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S English, French, and German School reopens Sept. 20, 1893.
Principals:
Miss M. C. CARTER, Miss S. R. CARTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 5 Otis Place.

MR. HALE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Fits for Harvard and for the Institute of Technology; preparation for Harvard both on the usual classical plan and on the plan which gives prominence to modern languages and physical science. The latter plan forms a fine preparation for the Institute. Tenth year will begin Sept. 27. Circulars. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 252 Marlboro' St.

MISS CLAGETT'S HOME AND DAY School for Girls reopens October 3. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. Donald, Trinity Church; President Walker, Institute Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Freeman Pl., Beacon St.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.—VOCAL, Literary, and other Art Studies. Send for plan of *Summer Term*, July 1, LAKE BLUFF, ILL., with Art Courses for Teachers and Clergymen at WORLD'S FAIR.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYM- nastics.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury Street.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Oct. 3, 1893. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 51 Grays Hall.

SEAL HARBOR SUMMER SCHOOL, Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert, Me.—Private tutoring by four experienced instructors (Harvard graduates) for entrance examinations to any college. References: Prest. Eliot, Prest. Low, Bishop Lawrence, and Rev. Dr. Van De Water. For circulars, address S. R. HAYTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY and Family School for Boys. Fits for College. Physical Laboratory. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business. Individual teaching. Laboratories. The 50 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. —Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell.

THE ROGERS HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ELIZA P. UNDERHILL, M.A., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—17 MILES from Boston. Boarding and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893.
Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women.
Reference: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATO- ry and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Hadley.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE OF- fers three Collegiate Courses. Music and Art. Library, Laboratories, Cabinets, and Observatory. The fifty-seventh year opens Sept. 14, 1893. Board and tuition, $250. Mrs. E. S. MEAD, President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Vineyard Haven.

BAYSIDE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR Boys.
A healthful Summer Home by the Sea. Out-door life; careful supervision; private tutoring.
References, by permission:
Rev. Dr. Coit, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Hamilton W. Mabie, Esq., Clinton Hall, Astor Pl., N. Y.
WM. CLEVELAND HICKS, Jr., B.A., Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC IN- STITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

THE HIGHLAND MILITARY ACA- DEMY begins 38th year Sept. 13. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium. Athletics encouraged. Careful Training. Home influences. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A.M., Headmaster.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

THE HOME SCHOOL.
Miss KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Wide awake, thorough, progressive. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Send for illustrated circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.

JOHN W. DALZELL'S PRIVATE School for Boys.—Prepares for College or Scientific School. Send for Catalogue.

MICHIGAN, Houghton.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.—A State School of Mining Engineering and allied subjects. Has Summer Schools in Surveying, Shop Practice, Assaying and Ore Dressing, and Field Geology. Laboratories, Shops, and Stamp Mill well equipped. Tuition free. For catalogue write the Director.

MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

STANLEY HALL, A BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. 14 instructors—9 resident, 117 students. Full courses in Music, Art, Languages. Two years beyond College Preparatory Courses. Offers scholarship (value $400) to Bryn Mawr College. For catalogue, address Miss OLIVE ADELE EVERS, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Mont Vernon.

McCOLLOM INSTITUTE—A FAMI- ly Boarding School for ten boys—in a beautiful mountain village 50 miles from Boston. Preparation for College and Scientific School. *Individual teaching.* SUMMER TUITION. JOHN B. WELCH, A.M., Principal.

Educational.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses. 20th year. Reopens September 27, 1893.

NEW JERSEY, Montclair, 13 miles from New York.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY —Summit of Orange Mountains.—Graduates admitted to leading colleges without examinations. Large gymnasium, with special instructor.
Cadets live in cottages.
J. G. MACVICAR, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Pompton.

THE HENRY C. DE MILLE PREparatory School opens Oct. 3, 1893. Primary, Intermediate, Junior, and Senior Departments. Buildings heated by hot water. Beautiful, healthful location. Address Mrs. H. C. DE MILLE, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Clinton.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR GIRLS. Elementary and Higher English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art. Opens September 5.
Rev. C. W. HAWLEY, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Geneva, Hamilton Heights.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.— Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Complete organization, including Primary and Academic Departments. Thorough preparation for leading Colleges for Women.
Miss M. S. SMART, Principal.

NEW YORK, Irvington-on-Hudson.

MISS BENNETT'S SCHOOL. Twelve girls may have all the benefits of careful home training and best educational methods. Six resident teachers. Training aims at thoroughness. All grades. Preparation for college.

NEW YORK, Newburgh-on-the-Hudson.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, $600 a year, no extras. Limit, 30 boys.
Parents waste their boys by keeping them at home. You think by neglecting them. Parents can't bring up boys.
My pamphlet argues the question. Free; and parents concerned had better read it. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.— Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.
References:
The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha;
The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City;
The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College;
The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL.
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED, Resident; Mr. J. RAMSAY MONTIZAMBERT, M.A., Headmaster. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Courses include all studies required at University entrance examinations.
30th year begins October 3, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 9 University Place.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, AFFILIATED with Columbia College, offers, to both men and women, university courses in pedagogy, leading to the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D.
WALTER L. HERVEY, Prest.

NEW YORK CITY, 557 Fifth Ave.

MME. ALBERTI'S DELSARTE School of Expression. To supplement general education, make acquired knowledge practical, and afford training in nervous control. Circulars. WM. M. ALBERTI.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 and 34 East 57th St.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Thursday, October 5, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 119th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON.— French and English School. Resident pupils.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 East 65th Street.

MISS CHISHOLM. — SCHOOL FOR Girls.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. —The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893. Applications should be made early.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.—PREPARatory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Girls, Liddesdale Place, Avondale. Family limited. Circulars sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, 10 MILES from Philadelphia. A College for Women. The Program, stating the graduate and undergraduate courses of study for the academic year, will be sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

MISS BALDWIN'S DAY, BOARDing, and College Preparatory School for Girls reopens September 26. For circular, address
Miss FLORENCE BALDWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies. Estab. in 1848. Opens Sept. 28.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 18th year opens September 20, 1893. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL.
For Both Sexes. Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address
AUGUSTINE JONES, LL.B.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
A fine winter resort for girls and young ladies, where protection from inclement winters and unsurpassed advantages in education are secured.
The grounds, four acres, the handsomest of any school in the South, make a winter garden attractive for outdoor exercise.
Same climate as Summerville, Aiken, or California.
Music and Art specialties. French and German spoken.
Buildings heated by hot-water heaters.
Appointments and sanitary arrangements first-class.
Rev. W. R. ATKINSON, D.D., President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

Teachers, etc.

TWO COLLEGE PROFESSORS, WHO have also had the highest success in College Preparatory work, would take a few students during the summer vacation to coach for Fall Entrance Examinations or deficiences in college work.
Some point on the New England coast will probably be chosen for residence, though the convenience of applicants will be consulted. Address
"FERIEN," office of *Nation*.

WANTED—A RESIDENT TEACHer (lady) in private family living in the country. Must be competent to teach Latin, French, German, the English branches, and Music. The pupils are four girls, ages thirteen to seventeen, and a boy of ten. Address, stating references, experience, and salary expected, E. D. H., 945 Broadway, New York City.

CHICAGO — TUTOR. — A HARVARD Graduate of experience will prepare boys who may be in Chicago during the summer for the fall examinations to college. Address Mr. H. B. LEARNED, 245 W. Polk St. (care Hull House), Chicago, Ill., or Mr. FRANK BOLLES, Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN, 19 years' residence abroad) would like to secure pupils in French during the summer months; or would tutor for entrance to a scientific school. No objection to travel. Highest possible references. Address R. N., *Nation* office.

BOTANIST. — A YOUNG WOMAN who has a general knowledge of all departments of Botany, with Parasitic Fungi as a specialty, wants a position in Exp. Sta., College, or other Botanical work. Recommendations from well-known Botanists. Address
BOTANIST, 133 Sheldon St., Hartford, Ct.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, B.A. Smith, Ph.D. Cornell University, now at the University of Leipzig, wishes a position as teacher of Latin or Greek Language and Literature. Specialty, Greek. Has had three years' experience in teaching. References given. Apply to A. W., Box 383, West Newton, Mass.

ENGLISH.—*I prepare men to pass the* admission examinations in Rhetoric and English Literature required by Harvard, Yale, and all other New England colleges. Systematic training in English Composition. WALTER SMITH, 12 Weld Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A POSITION IN PHIlosophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

A YALE GRADUATE, EX-MATHEmatical Fellow of Cornell University, experienced teacher of Mathematics and Classics, is open for engagement. Highest references.
Box X, 1821 Wallace St., Philadelphia.

AN INSTRUCTOR IN PHYSICS IN one of the foremost Western Universities (A.B. Harvard, Ph.D. Germany) desires a change. Also tutorship, beginning June 1. Willing to travel. Address
Dr. X. B., care *Nation*.

WANTED, BY A HARVARD STUdent of the Senior Class, a position as private tutor or teacher in or near New York. Will be ready for service July 1. His references will be his Professors. Address RANDOLPH, care *Nation*.

Teachers, etc.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WISHES an engagement for the summer. Has had considerable experience as a private tutor, has also travelled and lived abroad, and would travel if desired. Best references. Address, W. F., *Nation* office.

PROFESSOR DESIRES ONE OR TWO pupils for the summer at his home in the fine mountain air of State College, Centre Co., Pa. Address Box 403.

TUTORING *during the summer vacation* to clear conditions on examinations for admission to college, or in less advanced work. H. H. BAKER (A.B., Harvard, 1891), 16 Grays Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

HARVARD GRADUATE ('90) WOULD tutor one or more boys during the vacation—anywhere. Address
F. H. BROOKS, 52 Weld Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

ADIRONDACKS. — COACHING FOR Fall Examinations by College Professor at Lake Placid after June 20. Address R. A., Columbia College.

CHARLES W. STONE, *Tutor for Harvard*, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—*Teacher* of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN *Professors*, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

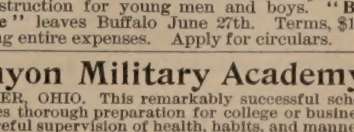
An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Educational.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL,

BOSTON, MASS.

An endowed school with 140 resident pupils and 40 non resident, prepares boys for Harvard and other colleges, and for the Institute of Technology. Boys coming from a distance can find homes with teachers or others recommended by the headmaster. Examinations for admission to the lowest class June 24 and Sept. 16. A few vacant seats remain in each of the three upper classes. Tuition, $150. The school begins its two hundred and forty-ninth year with schoolhouse renovated and enlarged, with Physical and new Chemical Laboratory, and an increased staff of instructors.
By order of the Trustees,
WM. C. COLLAR, A.M., Headmaster.



"BON VOYAGE."

Naval Expedition to the World's Fair via Great Lakes by **St. John's Military School**, Manlius, N. Y. A month's excursion for pleasure and instruction for young men and boys. **"Bon Voyage"** leaves Buffalo June 27th. Terms, $150, covering entire expenses. Apply for circulars.

Kenyon Military Academy,

GAMBIER, OHIO. This remarkably successful school provides thorough preparation for college or business, and careful supervision of health, habits, and manners. It is much the oldest, largest, and best-equipped boarding-school in Ohio. Catalogues sent.

[*Educational continued on page vi.*]

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

"THE GREAT DICTIONARY."

Now Ready—Part VII. CONSIGNIFICANT TO CROUCHING. PRICE, $3.25.

ALREADY PUBLISHED.

PART I. A to Ant	$3 25	*PART IV. (Sec. II.) beginning Vol. II., C to Cass*	$1 25
II. Ant-Batten	3 25	*V. Cast-Clivy*	3 25
III. Batter-Boz	3 25	*VI. Clo-Consignor*	3 25
IV. (Section I.) Bra-Byz, completing Vol. I.	2 00	*VOL. III., Part I., E-Every*	3 25

VOL. I. (A and B) pp. xxvi—1,240, bound in half morocco $13 00

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY

On Historical Principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by

JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

B.A., Lond., Hon. M.A., Oxon., LL.D., Edin., D.C.L., Dunelm, etc.; sometime President of the Philological Society; with the assistance of many scholars and men of science.

"EVERY CULTIVATED PERSON SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN THE PROGRESS OF THE 'NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY,' EDITED BY DR. J. A. H. MURRAY, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND MR. HENRY BRADLEY, PRESIDENT, OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY. AMONG SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS—THAT IS, BOOKS NECESSARILY ISSUED IN PARTS AT GREATER OR LESS INTERVALS—IT IS SURPASSED BY NONE IN INTRINSIC WORTH OR IN THE EASE WITH WHICH THE INFREQUENT PAYMENTS CAN BE BORNE. UNLIKE CYCLOPÆDIAS, IT CAN NEVER BECOME COMPLETELY ANTIQUATED, AND TIME WILL AFFECT IT MAINLY IN THE PARTICULAR OF NEOLOGISMS; FOR, AS ITS ILLUSTRATIONS OF USAGE ARE MARSHALLED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER, THE HISTORY OF EACH WORD OR MEANING MAY BE ADDED TO BUT CANNOT BE DETRACTED FROM—AND WE CANNOT FORESEE THE DAY WHEN A SUPPLEMENT WILL BE UNDERTAKEN."—From Evening Post Editorial, Saturday, March 25, 1893.

William George Ward and the Catholic Revival.

By WILFRID WARD, author of "William George Ward and the Oxford Movement." 8vo, $3.00.

Some Further Recollections of a Happy Life.

Selected from the Journals of Marianne North, chiefly between the years 1859 and 1869. Edited by her sister, Mrs. JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. With portraits. 12mo, $3.50.

George William Curtis.

With Portrait. Second Edition. 18mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"A fragrant tribute that now, embalmed between the covers of a book, will shed lasting sweetness."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Angelica Kauffmann.

A Biography. By FRANCIS A. GERARD. A New Edition. 12mo, $1.75.

Now Ready. Two Volumes. Post 8vo, $6.00.

Studies of the Greek Poets.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. New and Enlarged Edition. With a chapter on Herondas. Two vols., Post 8vo, $6.00.

Just Published. Third Edition. 12mo, cloth, $2.50.

An Introduction to the Study of Dante.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS, author of "Our Tour in the Swiss Highlands." Third Edition, 12mo, $2 50.

Science and a Future Life.

With Other Essays. By FREDERIC W. H. MYERS. 12mo, $1 50.

Bon Mots of Sydney Smith and R. Brinsley Sheridan.

Edited by WALTER JERROLD. With Grotesques by Andrey Beardsley. With Portraits. 18mo, 75 cents.

Large-Paper Limited Edition, $2.75.

A New Book by F. Anstey. 16mo, $1.25.

Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen.

A Collection of some of the Master's best known Dramas. Condensed, Revised, and slightly Rearranged for the benefit of the earnest student. By F. ANSTEY, author of "Vice Versa." With Illustrations. Cloth, 16mo, $1.25.

"'Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen' will bulge many receptacles of light reading this summer, and create a world of quiet amusement."—*Richard Henry Stoddard in the Mail and Express.*

"A very amusing book, and one may be thankful to the author for bringing so harmless an excuse for mirth into the often dreary seriousness of contemporary literature. The illustrations are fully as diverting as the text."—*Beacon.*

Now Ready. New Edition, with Additions. Vol. I. $1.50.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys.

With Lord Braybrooke's Notes. Edited, with Additions, by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. Vol. I., $1.50.

*** Also Large-paper Edition, Limited Edition, $5.00. This edition sold only in sets.

"Whoever induces or enables us to read the immortal Diary once again is to be considered as a public benefactor. And, as such, we owe our thanks to Mr. Wheatley for the new edition which he has now begun to put before us. But our sense of indebtedness goes beyond this. It is not only that under his auspices we are able to reread the Diary, but that we are able to read it with a completeness never till now aimed at."—*Athenæum*

NEW NOVELS.

Just Published. 12mo, $1.00.

Charlotte M. Yonge's New Story, Grisly Grissell.

OR, THE LAIDLY LADY OF WHITBURN. A Tale of the Wars of the Roses. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

By the same Author.

Strolling Players.

A HARMONY OF CONTRASTS.

By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE and CHRISTABEL R. COLERIDGE. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Just Ready. 12mo. $1.00.

The Great Chin Episode.

By PAUL CUSHING,

Author of "Cut by His Own Diamond," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"An exceedingly clever story, with plenty of incident, a well-contrived plot, and a dozen or so of admirably drawn characters."—*Boston Beacon.*

The Odd Women.

By GEORGE GISSING, author of "Denzil Quarrier," "The Nether World," etc. 12mo, $1.00

". . . Mr. Gissing has written a strong and impressive book—a book, indeed, that has in it the force of genuine realism. The story as a story is close knit, pulsating with life and free from conventional situations; and, without deliberate didactic purpose, it inculcates a lesson that this generation ought by all means to heed."—*Boston Beacon.*

By the same Author.

Denzil Quarrier.

12mo, $1.00

"Interesting on account of the artistic way in which the plot is unfolded."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The Real Thing, and Other Stories.

By HENRY JAMES, author of "The Lesson of the Master," etc. 12mo, $1.00.

The Marplot.

By SIDNEY R. LYSAGHT. 12mo, $1 00.

Uniform with the 10-volume Edition of Jane Austen's Works.

The Novels and Poems of Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Bronte.

In 12 16mo volumes. With Portrait and 36 Illustrations in Photogravure, after drawings by H. S. GREIG. Price, $1.00 each. To be issued monthly.

Now Ready. Vols. 1 and 2. **JANE EYRE.** 2 Vols. $1 00 each.

Vols. 3 and 4. **SHIRLEY.** 2 vols. $1.00 each.

*** Also a Large-Paper Limited Edition on hand-made paper, at $3.00 per volume.

Book Reviews, a Monthly Journal devoted to New and Current Publications. Price, 5 cents. Yearly Subscription, 50 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

The Week.

THE Augusta *Chronicle*, one of the two leading newspapers of Georgia, is of the opinion that "the ratio and parity cries are the scarecrows of the gold-bugs." It is this very phrase "gold-bugs" which has now for twenty years saved Southern Congressmen and editors the necessity of giving any conscientious study to financial topics. As soon as the existence of "gold-bugs" became well established in the popular mind, all need of answering the arguments of the monometallists or friends of the gold standard ceased. The writer or editor who was bothered by them had only to say that they emanated from "gold-bugs," in order to be released by his audience from the necessity of examining them. The "gold-bug" has, in fact, in the South furnished very much the same hindrance to rational financial reform which was furnished to rational social and political reform by the Devil in the Middle Ages. In the Middle Ages all crimes, offences of every description, and all discontents were the work of Satan. Until his activity could be abated, remedial legislation would be useless, and as nobody could control him, there was nothing to be done but keep a watch on him, and reject his proposals and temptations, and look out for his snares and traps. The "gold-bug" is the financial Satan of the South, and he keeps in existence a lot of professional editorial exorcists, whose sole business is to warn the people against his sophistries, and lay him or "cast him out" when he takes possession of a local politician.

And what is this "gold-bug"? He is a being who lives in or about Wall Street, New York, animated by a passionate love of gold and a furious hatred of silver, the only two metals of which he takes an emotional view. To get gold away from other people, cherish it, accumulate it, and to discredit and calumniate silver are the sole objects of his existence. He varies his persecution of silver by trying to raise the interest on loans, especially loans to people who have no security to offer. Towards this class he displays a Satanic hardness. His hostility to silver is based largely on the hindrance which he thinks silver money offers to the exaction of usury from the poor, for he has observed that silver, when allowed to circulate freely, creeps towards the farmer's pocket, as if by a law of its being, and jumps into it in the night time, as his "pants" lie quietly by his bedside. To frustrate this beneficent tendency of the white metal is the gold-bug's great aim. Were the silver tied up, or driven abroad, all who needed money would have to resort to him for gold loans, and then the man's diabolical instincts would have full play, and in the yellow metal he would find a congenial ally. In the meantime he floods the world with "cries" about "parity and ratio," for the confusion of the unwary, and, in fact, behaves in all respects like an old-fashioned, cloven-footed, long-tailed, two-horned demon, and makes things lively for the readers of the great "commercial" dailies of the South.

Two factors have operated steadily in this year's heavy outflow of gold, and the recent check to the specie movement has been influenced by a change in both. One was the great excess of merchandise imports over exports. The other was the foreign demand for gold, so exceptional in the case of one European nation as to have placed a virtual premium on the metal. The sudden break in American wheat prices, bringing the largest foreign buyers into the market, has altered in prospective the merchandise trade balance, and has reversed at once the movement of sterling exchange. This did not, of course, happen through an immediate increase in wheat exports. Some short-sighted observers, seeing that exchange had fallen without a simultaneous swelling of the week's grain shipments, have leaped to the conclusion that the grain market had nothing to do with the altered sterling rates. The foolishness of this argument will appear when it is recalled that last week's foreign wheat purchases were chiefly made in Chicago and Minneapolis, and in the course of trade will probably not be sent on shipboard for a month at least to come. But, though the shipments from the Eastern seaboard have not yet been made, the price has already been paid for future contracts, and the payment was settled, as every banker knows, through the sale of sterling bills on London. But even this heavy sale of bills could hardly have broken down to such extent the sterling market without a simultaneous shrinkage in the demand of bankers for exchange. Since Tuesday week this keen and long-continued demand has almost ceased, and for its withdrawal the foreign bankers have but one explanation, that Mr. Cleveland's announcement of an extra session, followed by cheering reports of the attitude of the new Congressmen towards the Sherman Law's repeal, has sufficiently allayed the fears of foreign creditors to stop their hasty transfer on exchange of locally maturing balances. There may, of course, be many ups and downs still to be experienced in the general financial movement; there will be some disturbance in the local money market; but no capable judges doubt to-day that the corner in our financial situation has been fairly turned.

The decision of the Federal Court in Chicago on the Sunday-opening question, quite unexpectedly to the public, turned, not on the nature of the contract between the United States and the Fair directors, but on the ownership by the Government of Jackson Park, in which the Exposition is held. The United States do not claim the right to prescribe rules for a State enterprise. They simply claim jurisdiction over their own territory and whatever goes on therein. Jackson Park has been tendered to and accepted by Congress, and Congress is, therefore, supreme in it. Judge Woods having put the Federal Government in possession of the Park, Judge Jenkins discussed the propriety and reasonableness of the Sunday-closing rule, which he justified in so far as it was a condition annexed to the grant: "Any person has a right to annex to a gift any condition that is not illegal or immoral." The grant was a charitable bequest and must be treated as such. He denied that the Sunday-closing rule was, as had been maintained, "a religious test." Judge Grosscup delivered a dissenting opinion, based on the contract and not on the ownership of the Park theory. He held that the grant was a contract which carried with it the Sunday condition, but this contract was violated when the Government arbitrarily withheld $500,000 of the amount in silver coins to be used in paying awards to the exhibitors. This retention, he said, was justifiable, for the national honor was concerned in these awards, but it broke the contract and left the Directors free to do as they please about Sunday. There has been an appeal taken, which luckily is to be argued immediately.

Judge Jenkins said, with regard to the Sunday-closing rule:

> "The argument with respect to the first day of the week has nothing to do with the matter of a religious test or the compulsion of the observance of a particular religious belief or service; the day of rest is needful for humanity to recover from the strain of six days' labor. This is founded on humanity, and is justified outside of any question of creed or religion. The laws of the State bearing on this point provide for rest and for non-interruption of religious services. It is not compulsory on any one to go to church, but it provides peace for those who wish to go to church."

There lurks in these remarks the assumption on which nearly all Sabbatarians rest their case when they abandon the high theological ground that Sunday is "the Lord's Day," and that it is therefore sinful and peculiarly likely to call down divine vengeance, to refuse to treat it as a holy day. Their second line of defence is the necessity of a day of rest, "to enable humanity to recover from the strain of six days' labor." But when the anti-Sabbatarian heartily agrees with them in this, as he generally does, and demands permission to rest in his own way, the way best suited to his moral and physical constitution,

he is told—"Not so, brother. You must rest in our way. We rest by going to church, and staying in the house, or at most by a gentle evening stroll. You ought to rest in this way, too, but instead of it you want to frequent parks, museums, and picture galleries, which is proof to us that you are really opposed to a day of rest, and are secretly working for the general resumption of toil on the seventh day. If you are not, why do you want to go to museums and fairs on Sunday, when you know that your doing so will force a few persons to labor on that day? In fact, do we not see the entering wedge under your cloak?"

One of the surest signs that Mr. Harrison considers himself a candidate for the Presidency in 1896 is his unwillingness "to be quoted" in regard to Sunday opening of the World's Fair. It is also one of the surest signs that, to the eye of a veteran politician, the sentiment in favor of Sunday opening, provided it can be had lawfully, has come to be very powerful, and no longer a thing for a Presbyterian elder with a desire for future usefulness to his country to oppose too rashly. Similar faltering was noticeable in the meeting of the Methodist ministers in this city on Monday. One brother denounced the project to boycott the Fair on account of its wickedness as really an attempt to boycott "the country and the whole world." We believe that the ebbing enthusiasm of those who have so long been fiercely fighting Sunday opening is due to the feeling not only that public opinion is against them, but that, in fact, the mischief is already done. The Fair has now been opened on three Sundays, both the local and the national directors voting for it and no troops having been called out to prevent it. That seems to us, though we speak under correction of expert Sabbatarians, to have really consummated the evil. The "godless spectacle" of which we have heard so much has now been seen, the depravity of Chicago, unchecked by the general virtue of the nation, has been put on exhibition, and we do not see how any retreat to the strictest Sunday observance could now do any good.

A very important decision, bearing on the question of naturalization, was rendered by Judge Sanborn in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Minneapolis, a few days ago. Minnesota allows aliens to vote after spending one year in the United States, upon their declaring their intention to become citizens, and a number of other States are quite as loose in this matter. But Judge Sanborn holds that an alien-born remains a foreign subject until he has fully complied with the provisions of the Federal statutes regarding naturalization, one of which is as follows:

"He shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty; and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

This oath, of course, can be made only when he presents himself to the court for admission as a citizen, at which time he must also show that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where the court is held one year at least. Minnesota and many other States have proceeded on the assumption that an alien's declaration of his intention to become a citizen and renounce his allegiance to his former government is sufficient; but Judge Sanborn holds that it is not in the power of a State thus to denationalize a foreign subject who has not fully complied with the terms of the Federal statutes as to naturalization.

We presume that the question here involved will be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, but it is not unlikely that the position taken by Judge Sanborn will be maintained by that tribunal. In that case a long step will have been taken toward a reform in our methods of conferring the suffrage upon foreigners. It is undoubtedly true that large numbers of aliens who declare their intention to become citizens never go any further, and yet are allowed to vote in this country, while still owing allegiance to some foreign nation and intending to return there. We presume that there are at this very time thousands of Italians back in their native land after accumulating in America what for them is an ample competence, who have helped to choose rulers for cities and States in this country during the short portion of their lives which they spent here. Such cheapening of suffrage and citizenship is a reproach to the country, and it will be a great gain if it turns out that our existing laws are sufficient to put an end to it if they are only enforced.

The Terre Haute Post-office case has ended in the ideal way, since the men who tried to seize clerkships in the office before the civil-service rules went into operation are not only denied those places, but cannot get them now even if they should pass an examination, as their names are no longer on the eligible register. These vacant clerkships must now be filled from among men who have passed an examination, and the same system must apply to new appointees as carriers. The best feature of the case, as Mr. Roosevelt points out, is that "it marks a good stride forward in the observance and enforcement of the law," and "is bound to have an excellent effect upon other postmasters." Mr. Bissell's attitude towards the reform is very different from that of Mr. Wanamaker, who never paid the slightest attention to the recommendations of Mr. Roosevelt and his associates.

The Court of Appeals has handed down a unanimous decision that Mr. Peck, the former Labor Commissioner of this State, committed a felony when he destroyed the data upon which he based a public report issued by him in August of last year. It will be remembered that this report first saw the light in Republican newspapers and was used by the Republican managers as a Presidential campaign document. It professed to show, by tables of statistics, that there had been a large increase in the product of the manufactories of the State, and an increase in the wages of nearly 200,000 workingmen, since the McKinley tariff went into effect. These tables were so obviously "cooked," and the deductions drawn from them were so notoriously out of accord with facts, that the Democratic managers demanded from Peck the figures or reports from manufacturers upon which he had constructed his tables, but he refused to produce them for inspection. Brought into court on application for an order to compel him to produce them, he declared that he had destroyed them, because they were confidential communications obtained by him under pledge of secrecy. He was then indicted for the offence of destroying public documents, and efforts were made to bring him to trial on this indictment, but they were unsuccessful, mainly because powerful Republican influence was able to get repeated postponements. After the election his counsel successfully demurred to the indictment before the Court of Sessions in Albany, and under which Peck was discharged. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and that tribunal reversed the decision of the Court of Sessions. The case was then carried to the Court of Appeals, and last week that tribunal rendered a unanimous decision which shows in a striking manner the difference between campaign law, as interpreted by the press, and real law, as interpreted by a judicial body.

We occasionally get an amusing sidelight on the passionate desire to promote peace which all advocates of huge military and naval establishments profess. They do not want more men and arms and ships and money for actual fighting—that be far from them!—but only to become strong enough to inspire respect or fear, and so secure arbitration and the blessings of peace. But whenever any other way of establishing peace is suggested, they at once take alarm and exhibit jealousy, and unconsciously show that what they are really after is the bigger battalions and more formidable ships, and that they really put those first in their minds, and not peace. Thus, Caprivi maintains that he must have more troops in

order to secure the peace of Europe, and is therefore going into the election as the great pacificator; but no sooner does Count Kálnoky make a speech saying that the peace of Europe is already secure, that Austria is on the best of terms with Russia, and that the outlook is rosy all around, than the official German papers are much discomposed, and intimate that Kálnoky is no true friend of Germany. In other words, Caprivi is afraid that his patent way of insuring peace by heaping up preparations for war is being infringed upon, and that, if peace can be shown to be likely without more guns and men, he may not get them voted. This is very like Secretary Herbert, who, in writing of the naval review, dropped into quite a sentimental tone over the fraternization of nations and the smoothing of war's wrinkled front, and then suddenly caught himself, remembering that such talk would ruin the fighting business, and gravely added that it must not be supposed that the nations would go on dwelling together in unity like that unless we had a navy that would strike terror to the heart.

For a case that is "settled," the Briggs case goes on exciting and distracting Presbyterians in a curious way. The Professor's friends and followers are evidently full of fight and disposed to keep on agitating the question, particularly in presbyteries, like that of this city, where they are in a majority. Personalities and heated arguments were heard again in the New York Presbytery on Monday, just as if the case were still in its first stages instead of having been finally adjudicated. Without the slightest intention of questioning the motives of the Briggs men, or the sincerity of their contention that they are only struggling for their constitutional rights within the Presbyterian Church, we must say that to outsiders their course seems inexplicable. They are all under solemn and voluntary obligation to "submit to the discipline" of their church, and whatever their views of the unconstitutionality of the decision against them, they are bound to accept, for the time being at any rate, the view of the highest tribunal in the denomination as to what is really constitutional. A fair parallel case would be the decision of the United States Supreme Court that greenbacks are constitutional. A man might properly maintain that this decision was a mistake, and might hope that the members of the court in the future would reverse it; but he is bound, meanwhile, to accept the decision as law, and to take greenbacks in payment of debt. Yet the Briggs men put themselves in the attitude of not only denouncing the court and the decision, but of refusing to acquiesce in it and of setting on foot an agitation to reverse it. It may be a good thing in war not to know when you are beaten, but in law, both civil and ecclesiastical, when a case has finally gone against you in the highest court, the only thing to do is to submit with as good a grace as possible.

Squire Smalley of the *Tribune* is more diverting than usual this week, for in referring to a vote of censure in the House of Lords on Mr. Bryce for seeking to give the Liberals some sort of representation on the magisterial bench in Lancashire, he says "this statement [of Lord Sefton, whose power of appointment Mr. Bryce invaded], coupled with the unanimous vote of the Upper Chamber, leaves Mr. Bryce in a position which his friends may regret." Speaking of the vote as "unanimous" shows that in the Squire's mind the Liberal peers do not count, and his assumption that Mr. Bryce's friends will feel sorry for him as he lies writhing under the censure of the Tory peers, shows what an awful penalty Smalley considers it. If it overtook him, he would certainly either hang himself or pine away and die. That it has been bestowed on nearly every first-rate public man and great legislator England has seen for sixty years would not comfort him in the least. To have forty or fifty peers openly disapprove of him would literally break his heart, especially if it occurred in the height of the London season.

According to the catalogue of the German Section of the Chicago Exhibition, nine-tenths of all the artificial coloring matter of the world is now produced in Germany. In 1891, German exports of aniline colors amounted to nearly $15,000,000, a large proportion being sent to the East Indies to displace coloring matter of native origin. These facts indicate the close alliance between German manufacturers and men of science. A recent article in *Nature* gives an account of the research laboratory attached to a manufactory of dye-stuffs in Elberfeld. In it no less than twenty-six skilled chemists are constantly in the service of the company, while as many more are employed in other departments. An even larger number is employed at the works in Baden, where seventy-eight chemists, of whom fifty-six have the Ph.D. degree, are engaged in investigation in the service of a single firm. Here we get a glimpse of the real "pauper labor" of Europe against which our manufacturers cannot compete. Instead of encouraging the yoking of science to industry, the discovery of new methods and machinery, and perfection in technical education, the true American policy is to tax foreign products out of the country, and enable manufacturers who are behind the times to make a living.

Mr. E. F. G. Law has made a report to the English Government upon the economic and financial situation in Greece, in which he refers to that country's "occult" sources of wealth. These are, briefly, the remittances of Greek workers abroad to their friends and relatives; the savings which Greeks who have worked abroad bring with them when they return to settle in their own country; the legacies to Greece by rich Greeks dying abroad; the foreign investments of Greek capitalists living in Greece, and the money spent in Greece by foreign tourists. Mr. Law says that all his earnest endeavors to obtain the extent of these "occult" sources of wealth proved fruitless, and that he is unable to give even a rough estimate, but that he is convinced that these sources exist in Greece "in greater proportions than in other countries." He adds that the large sums remitted or brought to Greece by Greeks who have earned their money abroad, are a feature peculiar to the country, and of the highest importance, there being scarcely any of the numerous Greeks earning money as workers in the East, in Italy, France, or England who do not, in some form or other, allow their country to profit by their wealth. This is the other side of the picture drawn so often by our American editors and orators. We are kept well informed of the "occult" diminution of our wealth caused by the lavish spending of money in Europe by our unpatriotic tourists, and the numerous remittances to Asia by the Chinese domiciled here. Perhaps some one will now follow Mr. Law's example and endeavor to discover the "occult" sources of our wealth.

It is well known that one of the great projects cherished by Pope Leo is the reunion of the churches of the East and the West. More than once has he spoken of his hope to see these two great sections of Christendom brought together, and lately, in his address to the Ruthenian pilgrims on May 29, he repeated that his most devout wish was to see the return to the Latin Church of "those churches of the Orient which are so dear to me." A practical step of some significance has now been taken in the appointment of an official representative of the Vatican at the Congress of Jerusalem. This Congress was called to study the diverse liturgies of the Eastern churches, and to endeavor to harmonize them, particularly in what relates to the Eucharist. From reports on the subject prepared by prelates representing the Syrian, Greek, and Coptic Churches, it appears that their usage does not differ greatly from the Latin, and that, in that single matter, a union of all parties would be the easiest thing in the world. This, it is thought, will tend to break the force of one of the fundamental objections of the Oriental churches to reunion with Rome, namely, that they would lose their own rites and usages, and, in so far, to look towards reconciliation. Still, there are so many other vital matters of faith and practice separating the churches of the East and the West, and such barriers of inherited prejudice and race difference to be surmounted, that, in spite of all the talk and hopes, real union seems hopeless.

SILVER AND POLITICS.

THE position which Republican leaders and journals, in the East as well as in the West, are taking as to President Cleveland's efforts to get the Sherman Silver Act repealed is one of the wonders of modern politics. After the developments of the past few months there is no doubt, in any rational mind capable of forming a judgment in such matters, that the Sherman Law is the cause of the most serious financial and commercial disturbances that the country has seen in twenty years. It is the opinion of bankers and merchants that confidence can be restored only by the repeal of this law, and that if the repeal is accomplished a great wave of business prosperity will sweep over the country. All merchants and business men are, therefore, most anxious for the repeal, and most desirous that all possible support shall be given to the President's efforts to bring it about. There is no division of opinion in the commercial world on this point, yet, instead of seeking to bring the repeal about, we find Republican leaders and journals doing all in their power to prevent it. They would rather see the present financial disturbances continued and aggravated than to see the President successful in his efforts, simply because they do not wish to have it appear that the Democratic party is capable of wise action.

This obstructive Republican attitude has been revealed very plainly by such prominent Republican journals as the New York *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *Press* during the past fortnight, and it came out with grotesque but startling clearness in responses from Republican Senators and Congressmen to inquiries as to their attitude toward repeal, which the *World* published on Thursday last. That newspaper had addressed a telegraphic query to all members of both branches of Congress, asking them to define directly their position in regard to the repeal of the Sherman Act, the levying of an income tax, and the repeal of the State-bank tax. The first question is, of course, the vital one of the three. The responses of the Democratic Congressmen are in the main frank and intelligible, and give most welcome assurances of a sufficient change of sentiment in the South and West to insure the law's unconditional repeal. Out of a large number of replies received, eighty-six Representatives answer, without equivocation or condition, that they favor repeal, while only sixteen directly oppose it. To secure repeal in the House, 179 votes will be required, but the large proportion of favorable responses indicates that there will be no difficulty in obtaining these and many more.

An examination of the Republican responses reveals to a wondering world many curious things regarding the construction and processes of the modern Republican mind. Here is Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, for example, United States Senator from Connecticut and one of the moral and intellectual forces of the party for many years. He represents an Eastern State of much wealth, large industrial, commercial, and financial interests, and an advanced condition of educated intelligence upon economic questions. The State of Connecticut is vitally interested in having the Sherman Law repealed at the earliest possible moment; yet when he is asked to say if he is for or against repeal, Senator Hawley, his soul stirred with a high sense of his responsibility as the exponent of sound finance in the State of Connecticut, sits down and writes this remarkable reply:

> "The Sherman Act was but a compromise and a temporary expedient. Some wish to climb out, others wish to dive deeper. Many will refuse to let go until they know where they are going to drop."

What a bracing effect that will have upon wavering statesmen in the West and South! In similar tone is the following which Congressman Russell of the Norwich District, a great centre of industry and capital, sends:

> "The vital question is, What does the Democratic majority favor? The Democratic party has been running the country since March 4, and mighty calamitously, too."

The responses of Republican Congressmen from New York State are in some instances no better than these. A few of them, including Messrs. Belden, Payne, and Sherman, respond directly in favor of repeal, but more of them either dodge or oppose it. Thus, Wever of the Twenty-third District says he favors repeal "under proper conditions," and Ray of the Twenty-sixth District favors it "if accompanied with proper legislation," while Daniels of the Buffalo district gives out this Bunsbyish deliverance: "I am in favor of repealing the Silver Act of 1890, with such further legislation as will send the silver into circulation at its market value and avoid its storage in the Treasury." A similar set of responses comes from New Jersey. Democratic Congressmen say frankly they favor repeal, but one Republican Congressman, Loudenslager, declines to define his position, and another, Gardner, gives this unwilling consent to favor repeal: "I am not in favor of the so-called Sherman Silver Law, but I do not believe it responsible for half the evil laid to it."

It is much the same way in the Western responses. Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, for example, lets go of the Sherman Act reluctantly, and eases his feelings in doing so by getting in a thwack at tariff reform, saying: "I favor repeal of Sherman Compromise Act, but believe the trouble in the country now is due to threat of tariff change." This is the customary Republican tone. It is clearly very hard for the Republican party to do anything which will hinder its opponent from "ruining the country." In fact, it would rather see the country ruined than see the Democratic party gain the credit for undoing the mischievous Republican legislation which has brought it to the brink of ruin.

But, bitter as will be the pill, the Republicans will have to swallow it. They may dodge and hesitate now about "diving deeper," but when the time comes to vote, they will not dare to offend the business sentiment of the country by opposing repeal. The responses to the *World* show that a considerable change in favor of repeal has taken place in such States as Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Georgia, and several Western States, and that Kansas, North Carolina, Virginia, and a few other hotbeds of financial disorder are the only sections unaffected. This means that, when Congress assembles, the law will be repealed, and that the Republicans will be obliged to aid in that patriotic achievement.

THE OHIO BOURBONS.

THE Republican State Convention in Ohio shows how completely the party has come under the control of the Bourbons. As the *Tribune* truthfully says: "Ohio is in more than one sense the central State of the Union. It shares Eastern and Western leanings; it has been the key of many a national battlefield. It is a representative State, and there the best and worst elements of the nation meet." For these reasons the attitude of the Ohio Republicans toward the issues of the day is always significant, and it is especially so now when the Republican Governor, who is nominated for another term, is the most conspicuous leader left to the organization.

The most important feature of the platform is the thorough-going endorsement of the McKinley Law, and the demand not only for the retention of its high-tariff rates, but also for still higher rates. This is the language employed:

> "We favor the policy of full and adequate protection to American labor and industries. The best exemplification of the principle of protection and reciprocity that has found expression in the statutes is the McKinley Act. We cordially declare our adhesion to the doctrines of that great measure, *and favor such amendments thereto for protection as time and experience may show to be advisable.*"

The next plank shows that one of these amendments would be a still further increase of the tariff on wool. It condemns the bill passed by the Democrats in the last House, and the present avowed policy of the party to place wool on the free list, as "an unjust and ruinous attack on all the agricultural industries of the country," and adds: "We insist on such full and adequate protection for the wool industry as will enable American farmers to supply the wool required for consumption in the United States."

The only other important feature of the platform is the resolution about the finances, which reads as follows:

> "We favor honest money, money composed of gold, silver, and paper, maintained at equal value and under national and not State regulation. The financial honor of the country must be maintained and its credit preserved unimpaired. The weak and vacillating course of the present national Administration in dealing with the financial situation meets our condemnation."

Here, then, we have Republican policy on the two great issues outlined—maintenance of the McKinley tariff policy, with a hint of making duties still higher, especially on wool; and meaningless platitudes about the finances. Of course everybody favors honest money, and wants to maintain the country's financial honor and to preserve its credit. But how to do it? that is the question. It is a question upon which no light whatever is cast by the resolution.

Gov. McKinley is quite as non-committal. He draws a gloomy picture of the financial situation, but he does not indicate what ought to be done to relieve it. Does he consider it due to the workings of the Sherman Silver Law? Nobody can tell from his speech. "*If it is true*," he says, "as the Administration boldly proclaims, that our financial distress is occasioned by the Silver Purchase Law, which requires the Government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month and issue Treasury notes therefor, then why does not the Administration convene Congress and repeal that law?" But he does not indicate whether he believes that our troubles are occasioned by this law, or whether he thinks that the country would be benefited by its repeal. "In every effort to maintain the high financial credit of the country, secure sound and stable currency, and maintain the nation's faith inviolate," says Gov. McKinley, "the President will have the warm support of Republicans everywhere." But he does not say whether a movement to repeal the Sherman Law would be such an effort.

In short, platform and candidate alike are silent upon the one question as to which both should have spoken in unmistakable tones. The Sherman Law was passed in the summer of 1890. A few days later the Ohio Republicans, in State Convention, "fully approved the wise action of the Republican members of both houses of Congress in fulfilling the pledges of the party in legislation upon the coinage of silver." In 1891 they "endorsed the Coinage Act of the last Republican Congress, by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people." Do they favor the maintenance of the act which they thus repeatedly and heartily commended? No one can tell.

McKinley's speech throughout was on the demagogical plane where he is usually found. It was delivered on Thursday, and he said: "Three months have gone by—the country waiting and suffering—and Congress is unconvened, and its assembling in extraordinary session is now as doubtful as it was three months ago." Yet every newspaper in the country contained on Tuesday a statement by the President that he would "call an extra session of Congress not earlier than the first nor later than the fifteenth of September, unless unexpected contingencies should necessitate an earlier meeting." He wants the President to "officially and authoritatively announce that the financial situation would be met and solved upon that standard of financial honor and national good faith which has guided the Republican party since its installation to power in 1861." What standard? The standard of the Sherman Silver Law? Does Gov. McKinley think that national good faith demands efforts to stop the depreciation of our currency by the continued purchase of silver? But only two years ago Gov. McKinley, in a speech at Toledo, February 12, 1891, said of Mr. Cleveland's efforts in that direction when he was President before:

"During all of his [Cleveland's] years at the head of the Government he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our own great products; discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to office to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterwards, and to the end of his Administration, persistently used his power to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demonetize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce, and therefore dear. He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else—money the master, everything else its servant."

The attitude of the Ohio Republicans shows that they have learned nothing from their overwhelming defeat in the Congressional elections of 1890 and their narrow escape from losing the State in the Presidential election last year. After the voters have twice pronounced against the high-tariff policy of the McKinley Law, all that they have to offer is a promise to make it higher. With the financial condition of the country, according to their own account, most alarming, they do not give the faintest intimation as to what ought to be done, in the way of repealing old laws or passing new ones, to make things better. Their whole attitude is that of Bourbons who have been left behind by the progress of events.

NOISE.

THERE always comes a period in the history of a progressive community when a desire to keep down noise begins to show itself. In the primitive stages of culture, the savage, the barbarian, and the semi-barbarian, the passion for noise is always strong. All savages and barbarians love to make all the row they can. Their joy and sorrow both express themselves in yells, wails, and shouts, and the beating and blowing of loud-resounding instruments, more especially the drum and the horn. The noise of primitive savage warfare almost equals that of the gunpowder engagements of modern armies, although it was, and is, as we might say, almost wholly manual or vocal. The din of a barbarian funeral, too, was and is something appalling. The practice of hiring mourners to make a loud lament on such occasions has come down almost to our own time among the Celtic Irish. All African travellers describe the noise of little merrymakings in an African village as something which no civilized man easily forgets. Those who have passed an evening at a Chinese theatre have probably never in their wildest dreams thought it possible to produce plays with musical accompaniments of such shrillness and intensity.

In fact, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the progress of a race in civilization may be marked by a steady reduction in the volume of sound which it produces in connection with its deaths, births, marriages, feastings, merrymakings, its wars and peaces, trade, commerce, and manufactures. The more culture of all kinds it acquires, the less noise it produces. There is no surer sign, in fact, of an upward movement of the tribal soul than the appearance of a desire to get along with less uproar. When its leading men begin to ask themselves whether this or that could not safely be done with fewer yells or smaller drums, it shows that it is becoming self-conscious and is feeling the throbs of a new life. After this comes a change in the character of the musical instruments, a general lowering of the tones of the voice, the substitution at funerals of the silent tear for the half-maniacal "keen," and the exaction of silence in military drill.

In cities this mental and moral growth is, of course, displayed in the repression of street cries, of street music, of all noises made for mere amusement, such as beating of drums, and blowing of horns, and purposeless and persistent shouting and yelling. These are but rudimentary steps, and we have already taken them in New York. The next and most important one, the reduction of the noise made by the ordinary and legitimate street traffic, we are only beginning. Its importance has been recognized in the modern world *pari passu* with the increasing interest in and care for public hygiene. There is no modern city health board, and indeed no modern city doctor, who is not well aware of the evil effects of incessant noise on the increasing multitudes who, in all the great cities, now live, one might say, by their wits, but more accurately, by their nerves. The amount of mental operations which require silence, or at all events an approach to silence, for their healthfulness in cities like New York, London, or Paris, carried on by merchants, brokers, bankers, bookkeepers, teachers, professors, architects, designers, engravers, painters, students, judges, lawyers, editors, ministers, is something enormous, and grows with all our material growth. The performance of this work in the midst of tremendous uproar of any kind of course greatly increases the expenditure of vital force which accompanies all mental exertion. Consequently the reduction of city noise is now one of the most important elements in all city reforms.

In New York we have as yet only made a beginning in it by the introduction of the asphalt pavement, but this is being rapidly extended, and must produce a marked effect in sound reduction before

long. What this pavement does to lessen noise in the streets in which it exists, everybody who has passed along them or lived on them knows. It makes conversation in cabs or carriages and in rooms facing on the street comfortable, and makes sleep in summer nights with open windows an easy possibility—facts which are really a complete answer to all the complaints of slipperiness. Better far that an occasional horse should come down than that the nerves of thousands of hard-working men and women should be continuously set on edge by clatter which is all the more wearing for being intermittent. In London, the hard-grinding, soul-penetrating noise of the New York stone pavement has been suppressed, or rather has been largely converted into a subdued, continuous roar or boom by means of wood, asphalt, and macadam; and though horses fall often on them all, humanity gains.

But in London there is a strong demand for silence on the part of a powerful class, which must have it, insists on it, and has got it to a very considerable extent. New Yorkers, whose lives are being worn out by noise, have hardly yet found out what ails them, and have said very little in the way of appeals for mercy to the city authorities. The nuisance of noise is, as we have said, in a fair way of abatement in the side streets, but not the slightest attempt has yet been made to abate the storm of noise on the great lines of traffic, Broadway, Fifth, Sixth, and Third Avenues. It rages in them all in cyclones, and, after the hot weather has begun and the opening of windows has become necessary, invades the houses like a troop of savages on a raid, and respects neither age nor sex. To what extent it can be abated on these great thoroughfares we do not know; but no more important problem can engage the attention of municipal authorities. What the Tammany view of street noise is we cannot say. The chiefs live in remote and secluded quarters up town, far from the great noise centres; but the district leaders are in daily and nightly contact with this great modern fury, and might, with a little pains, be made to see that there is "something for Tammany" in quieter streets.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SLOW PROGRESS.

THE struggle between the Liberals and Tories in the British Parliament is rapidly resolving itself into a question of physical endurance. The Gladstonian majority, which has held together wonderfully well—far better than either friends or foes expected a year ago—is a good enough majority to justify the strictly necessary or business use of the closure, but it is not large enough for what may be called the punitive use of it. That is, it is large enough to confine Tory obstruction within reasonable limits day by day, but too small to cut debate off altogether, and force the bill through the Committee peremptorily, on the ground that none of the discussion by the Opposition is serious, and yet this is the course which some of the Irish members are urging on Mr. Gladstone. Some excuse for this proposal is to be found in the open admission of many of the Tory leaders, including Mr. Balfour, that they are not proposing amendments to the bill for the purpose of improving it, but for the purpose of killing it. This admission, the Irish say, and many of the English Radicals agree with them, deprives the Opposition of the right to the ordinary amenities of parliamentary procedure, and justifies a general denial of quarter.

But here the composition of the majority and the minority in the House, on which the Tories lay so much stress, becomes really important. The argument that Mr. Gladstone has no right to pass a measure of such importance as this Home-Rule Bill because he has not a majority of the English members and has to rely for his main strength on the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish has always been, for ordinary purposes, an absurd argument for Unionists to use, because it was a "separatist" argument, denied the reality of the Union, and suggested strongly that the various parts of the United Kingdom should be consulted singly, and the weight of their vote made to depend on their population and material resources. For ordinary purposes, such a theory may safely be despised. It is ridiculous to ask in ordinary parliamentary warfare that English votes shall count for more than Welsh, Scotch, or Irish ones.

But when it comes to applying coercion or forcing measures through the House without any debate, and by sheer force of numbers, undoubtedly the composition of the recalcitrant majority becomes very important. The closure cannot be applied punitively to a minority made up largely of members from the richest and in all respects most powerful of the "three kingdoms," in the magisterial fashion in which it was applied to the Irish and the Liberals in passing the Coercion Bill. The experiment would be too dangerous. Mr. Gladstone sees this, and is disposed to be patient and conciliatory, and to avoid revolutionary crises, for which he has no longer the strength or time. The Irish are dissatisfied with this moderation, and are eager to "force the fighting," and their bellicose mood is serious because they can, if they like to commit suicide, reduce the Liberal majority to zero.

Against this impatience of theirs Mr. Gladstone has little to set off except the expectation—it must be admitted, a trifle vague—that the Tory endurance, being that, for the most part, of well-to-do men who love the country in summer and field sports in August, will begin soon to give way; that it will then be impossible to keep them in their places on hot summer nights for the mere purpose of obstruction, and that when their vote dwindles seriously, the chiefs will give up moving amendments in Committee, and let the accursed measure go through to meet its fate in the House of Lords. There is something in this view, but how much it is difficult to say at this distance.

Between Tory truculence and Irish impatience, there is no question that the position of the Ministry grows more serious every day, because, if there be much fighting power on the Liberal side, except in the person of Mr. Gladstone, it has not yet shown itself. Sir William Harcourt's health is sufficiently impaired to compel him to spare himself, and no other member of the Cabinet, except the chief, is ready to "sail in" at a moment's notice and ride the storm of debate. Every now and then the Premier makes his appearance with a rapier, with which he "has execution of the enemy," as Cromwell used to say, for an hour or two, and before which the proudest of the foe goes down; but he cannot keep this up all summer. A young man could hardly do it; even the most wonderful octogenarian the world has seen may well shrink from it.

There is one influence, however, though it is an unseen one of which it is difficult to estimate the force, working in Mr. Gladstone's favor, and that is the influence of the puerility of the obstructive policy in depriving the Home Rule Bill of its terrors in the eyes of the middle-class English Conservatives. One of the acutest of foreign observers, the Paris *Temps*, has pointed out more than once the extremely visionary and factitious character of the English dread of Irish home rule, and the smallness of the effect it would or could have on English greatness or prosperity, while the changes which are going on in the internal government of England itself, through such measures as the County Council and Parish Council Acts, are more radical and more destructive of the power of the class which has ruled England since the Conquest than anything in English history, and yet seem to excite hardly any attention. The valiant front which the nobility, gentry, and clergy are presenting to the Irish kernes and galloglasses, while Jack Cade and Wat Tyler are taking possession of their parks and manors and glebes, is surely a curious spectacle.

EDWIN BOOTH.

THE great actor who was taken from us last week preserved in his performances such traditions as came down to him of a classic and admirable school. He even added to them and improved upon them, but he took no pains to perpetuate them or to instruct others in their observance. Of his surroundings, except possibly in his earlier days, when he appreciated the value of spectacle as an attraction to the mass of spectators, he was almost wholly careless; and during the last fifteen years of his career, the incompetency of his supporting companies and the makeshift character of his scenery were so notorious as to be the subject of common jest. In fact, his indifference to the general artistic quality of the representations

in which he was concerned appeared to grow upon him in proportion as his fame raised him above all danger of competition; and just so soon as his name alone was sufficient to fill a theatre, he seemed to have no other ambition than to play his own part well, nor did he ever appear to be embarrassed by or even conscious of the awkwardness of his miserable companions.

It may be admitted that in his prime he expended money liberally in artistic stage decoration, and that in his autumn he was justified in laying by provision for old age; but this is scarcely a valid excuse for the parsimony which robbed his own superb performances of so much of their rightful effect. It is rather startling to reflect that, after being the foremost tragedian of his country for more than thirty years, he has not only left behind him no successor whose shoulders are worthy of bearing his mantle, but no group of disciples, not even one young man or young woman who can be said to illustrate the effect of his example. With his authority and extraordinary popularity he might easily have founded a stock company which would have been an ideal school of acting, and have fostered a healthy public interest in the poetic drama, which is now languishing for the lack of competent expositors. Such players as the Kembles, Macready, and Phelps left an impress upon the contemporary stage that was perceptible long after their once active service had ended, but, so far as can be discerned now, Mr. Booth has left nothing but the memory of his own shining achievements. The inevitable conclusion from all this, apparently, is that, notwithstanding his ambition, his courage, his industry, and his commanding abilities, he was not inspired with that enthusiastic love of art for art's sake which is characteristic of the highest type of genius. Scrupulously faithful as he was in his fulfilment of the share of the work that fell to him personally, he was unmindful of the broader obligation of serving the art that had served him.

There is, however, no difficulty in assigning his place as an actor. For the last quarter of a century at least he has been without a living rival in tragedy upon the English-speaking stage. Forrest, except possibly in those parts depending mainly upon a robust physique, could never have been comparable with him. E. L. Davenport equalled him, perhaps, in some parts. G. V. Brooke probably excelled him in *Othello*, and Fechter of course distanced him in such characters as *Claude Melnotte* and *Ruy Blas*, and certainly divided honors with him in *Hamlet*, while Henry Irving has won triumphs in some parts altogether beyond his grasp. But, taking him for all in all, he was by far the most distinguished tragedian of his day, and probably possessed more of the true fire than any actor since his father. His range was not so wide as that of some actors—he was by no means a David Garrick or even a Samuel Phelps in respect of mere versatility; but within it his faculties were curiously perfect and under his most absolute control. His figure, even in middle age, though slight, was admirably proportioned, and suggestive of unimpaired vigor and agility. Although scarcely above middle height, the grace and dignity of his carriage prevented him from appearing too short even in characters popularly associated with ideas of uncommon muscular prowess. He gave a majestic presence to *Lear*, a martial outside to *Macbeth*, a noble port to *Brutus*. It was his personal beauty in youth, doubtless, that contributed chiefly to the extraordinary success of his *Hamlet*, the part with which his name will be linked inseparably in future dramatic history. In the sixties he was the realization, especially to the feminine world, of the ideal dark and mournful Prince; his gazelle-like eyes, his delicate pallor, and his musical voice all aiding the romantic illusion. But from the first the impersonation possessed intellectual merits of the clearest sort, although it was disfigured by some distressing mannerisms of speech and various kinds of exaggeration due to youthful heat and impulse. Of late years this remarkable study had begun to lose something of its freshness and spontaneity and to wear the appearance of weariness and effort; but they who had the good fortune to witness it on the night of the Wallack testimonial, when Mr. Booth was spurred by the occasion, saw it at its very best, and will readily admit that no such *Hamlet* is likely to be witnessed again by the present generation.

But, although *Hamlet* was undoubtedly his most famous part, and probably that upon which he expended most thought, it is by no means so certain that it was his greatest, or even one of his greatest achievements as an actor, owing as it did so much to his own temperament and personality. For sheer force of illusion and the incessant maintenance of an intricate personality foreign to his own, it was inferior to his *Richelieu*, which was a masterpiece of its kind. The cunning, the dignity, the passion, and the pathos with which he filled this false and tricky but effective theatrical part, gave to it a value which it could never have on its own account, and his delivery of the stirring "awful circle" speech never failed to send a thrill of excitement through the coldest audience. He was no less successful in the character of the deformed jester *Bertuccio* (in "The Fool's Revenge" of Tom Taylor), who in his hands became the personification of mordant and malignant hate, until the moment of the discovery of his daughter's peril, when he underwent a transformation which was one of the most striking bits of acting ever seen upon the stage. Nothing more grotesque, more truthful, or more convincing could be imagined than the veiled agony beneath the cajolery by means of which the distracted father tried to win his way into the banquet chamber. On a far higher plane of intellectuality, but scarcely more striking theatrically, was his *Iago*, which, while he retained the energy and suppleness of youth, was the incarnation of infernal mischief disporting itself under the guise of sprightly disinterestedness. It has been accepted generally as an almost ideal interpretation of the author's conception, and was equally satisfactory to the general public and the critical observer. On a par with it intellectually was his *Richard III.*, which was incomparably the best performance of the character seen in the last quarter of a century, being preëminent alike in its polished craft, its ebullitions of hate and passion, and the ferocious desperation of the death scene. In the tent scene he was guilty of exaggeration, but in other respects his *Richard* was a very notable achievement, and shone most conspicuously when compared with the efforts of such of his rivals as dared to emulate him. Another genuine impersonation of extraordinary merit was his *Shylock*, which was especially remarkable for its suggestion of forceful character, its biting humor, its fury of wrath and despair, its vengefulness, and the pathos of its final total collapse.

In legitimate tragedy he often appeared to be suffering from a sort of repression, which sometimes conveyed a sense of insincerity; but in what may perhaps be described as romantic melodrama he allowed free sway to his dramatic impulses with the most electrical results. His fit of passion, culminating in paralysis, in *Sir Giles Overreach*, may be described without exaggeration as frightful, and the simulation of the stroke that left him helpless was a terrible bit of realism. The character of *Pescara*, too, in which his father was famous, also afforded him an opportunity for the display of a fury which might well be called maniacal, and the emotion portrayed in his assumption of *Sir Edward Mortimer* was little if any less powerful. But it was only with romance of the gloomy order that his artistic disposition betrayed special affinity. In such parts as *Ruy Blas*, *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, and *Claude Melnotte* he escaped positive failure by a very narrow margin. His *Romeo*, so far as the lover part of it was concerned, was a wretched failure, but was redeemed by some fine bursts of passion in the later scenes. His *Benedick* was a still less happy effort, and his *Petruchio*, although spoken of politely by his admirers, really gratified no other sentiment than curiosity.

In a general review of his stage work, leaving the experiences of his boyhood out of consideration, it will be found that he did not cover so large a field of characterization as some of his contemporaries or immediate predecessors, this being due in a large degree to his inability to play the lover, and his lack of any humor except that of a dry or saturnine description, in which he excelled. But within his own sphere he maintained an extremely high standard of excellence, and perhaps no other actor of his day played so many characters surpassingly well as he did. In *Iago*, *Richard III.*, *Richelieu*, *Bertuccio*, *Hamlet*, *Sir Giles*, *Pescara*, and *Shylock* he was, as regards his contemporaries, literally beyond competition. The list might be extended, but these are fairly representative of the range of his noblest capacities. Of the technicalities of his profession he was a perfect master. There was not a trick in stagecraft in which he was not versed, and the effects which he wrought with the most unpromising material were wonderful. In his later period, when his natural resources had begun to fail him, this mastery of expedient and fertility of resource often enabled him to hide the defects caused by physical weakness.

All through his theatrical life he enjoyed in a most remarkable degree the hearty affection and esteem of his fellow-actors, and, being himself an actor to the very marrow of his bones, he asked for nothing better than to live and die in the atmosphere that was most congenial to him. His retiring disposition and contemplative habit were the logical outcome, doubtless, of the sorrows and trials that beset him. And the same causes, perhaps, coöperated to make him a great actor rather than a great manager or an ardent reformer. At all events, he helped to elevate the profession of which he was so bright an ornament, not only by the splendor of his stage career, but by the purity of his personal character, his devotion to his family, his patience under affliction, his unfailing courtesy and gentleness, his sweetness of temper, and his wholesome freedom from the conceit which is the besetting sin of the lesser theatrical performers. Death claimed him before his time, but not before he had had his fill of the honors which he most coveted, and some taste of the peace and happiness which for so many years were denied to him. He was spared the woes of infirm old age, and

knew nothing of the humiliation of the veteran doomed to lag superfluous upon the scene of his former exploits.

PARTY GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN.—II.

Tokio, April 17, 1893.

Less than thirty years ago Japan was still in the bonds of the feudal system, and the idea of popular rights and liberties was as unknown as religious toleration in Europe in the sixteenth century. Even to-day the people almost worship their Emperor as a divine being, and in words grant him homage of the most absolute character. And yet they are straining every nerve to introduce the most radical form of party government, though their Parliament is hardly three years old. The aggressiveness and precipitancy of this cry for party government have caused the astonishment of some foreigners and the ridicule of others. At first blush such a demand would seem wholly inconsistent with the prerogatives of the Emperor and the real loyalty of the people. How is it possible to reconcile these demands with the indisputable love of the Japanese for their sovereign? Even in Germany, where the "divinity that doth hedge a king" is much less felt than in Japan, there has been no such aggressive attempt to invade the Emperor's prerogatives. How do the Liberal leaders and the people reconcile themselves to this apparent inconsistency, which the official newspapers do not hesitate to press against the popular cause?

We touch here upon perhaps the most vital point of the whole issue, and yet it is a matter seldom discussed, probably because it *is* so fundamental. It need hardly surprise us to learn that the very loyalty of the Japanese makes them more eager to overthrow the present Government. The Satcho, indeed, claim to have overthrown the Tokugawa Government (runs the argument of the Liberals); yet every one knows that they were no more loyal than the rest of the people. They arrogate to themselves a sort of monopoly of loyalty, when in fact every Japanese is equally devoted to his sovereign. What right, say the Liberals, have the Satcho to take this exclusive stand? Every one knows that they had private ambitions when they started the movement to overthrow the Bakufu. In the old régime the Shoguns usurped the authority that rightfully belonged to the Emperor, but they never dared to deny that he was their superior. (As a matter of fact, history proves that whoever had possession of the Emperor was supposed to represent him in an executive capacity. For centuries the Emperors were literally *rois fainéants* and the Shoguns the efficient mayors of the palace.) The purpose of the Revolution, they continue, was to restore the Emperor to his proper authority, but—and this is the capital point of their argument—the Satcho have not in fact restored his authority, but merely taken the place, so far as they could, of the Tokugawa usurpers. The Emperor's power is certainly much greater than before, but to the extent of their ability they take the substance and give him the shadow. Hence, the Liberals conclude, let us make the Emperor the centre of a truly national Government—one that will be acceptable to all his loyal subjects. This can be accomplished only by the overthrow of the Satcho oligarchy and the introduction of party government. If the sovereign did actually make a choice in selecting certain advisers, no one, they claim, would be more willing to accept the situation than the Japanese; but the Emperor is too far removed from the rough-and-tumble of life to exercise such a choice. Party government is certain to relieve the present political tension, to restore the people to quiet, and to adopt healing measures. The Emperor wishes nothing so much as the happiness of his subjects, and we believe that he will secure this by the means we propose.

It may easily be surmised that these assertions against the Government are not often publicly made. However true they may be in essence, on the surface they sound treasonable and disloyal. The theory is, of course, that the Emperor exercises freedom in his choice of Ministers, and that they are responsible to him alone. Any direct denial or doubt of this, publicly expressed, would probably be severely construed. Press regulations are still pretty stringent in Japan, and any statement tending to disturb the public peace quickly results in the suspension of the newspaper and in the fining or imprisonment of the editor.

The most powerful man at present within the ranks of the Government, the most versatile and enlightened of her statesmen, is Count Ito, Prime Minister of Japan. Though a Choshu man, he is regarded on nearly all sides as free from the Satcho prejudices, and even his political enemies grant that he is desirous of healing the breach between the Government and the liberal parties. That this is not merely chimerical is proved by the fact that the extreme faction of the Satcho, known as the Military party, are beginning to distrust him and do not offer him their support. He has acknowledged the necessity of reforms, and has made pledges which will make his position in future a most critical one. The Emperor has given him the most unequivocal proofs of his confidence. If, in addition to his past public services, the Prime Minister should fulfil his pledges and succeed in restoring harmony between the Government and the people, he would easily take rank among his countrymen as one of the greatest heroes of Japanese history. And yet very few believe that he will succeed in his purpose, not from any inherent lack of desire, but from the obstacles in his path. What is true of Count Ito is also true of certain other members of his Cabinet, now known as the Cabinet of all the talents. They would be willing to introduce a new régime were it in their power to do so.

Here the American may ask why these leaders do not head a movement against the Satcho in favor of a more popular, though, perhaps, not a strictly party, government. It is barely possible that Count Ito may contemplate this move, and if so it would be a masterstroke of courage and ability. But, as we said, the Japanese are for the most part sceptical of his power to effect the reform. The Government service is believed to be so permeated with Satcho influence that even the Cabinet Ministers are balked. Among the great mass of officials opposition to any radical change amounts to a cult and a passion. Especially the army and navy officers, it is said, bitterly resent any interference from without. Any one who criticises the army or navy, or who is not Satcho in body and soul, has no chance of promotion. During one of the former sessions of the Diet, a certain general, a member of the House of Peers, ventured the assertion that from his personal knowledge the army was in need of reform, and within a few hours he received his dismissal from the army, on the pretext that he had disclosed state secrets. This occurred when the military faction was in power. During the same stormy session it was whispered about that the then Satcho Cabinet, if forced to dissolve by the implacable Liberals, would suspend Parliament altogether, and that this course would be upheld by an appeal to arms, if necessary. What proportion of truth there was in this report it were vain to determine, but it serves to indicate the temper of the people. They believe that the extreme Satcho wing is determined to keep possession of the Government at whatever cost. Even now, it is said, this extreme faction is waiting for the downfall of the Ito Cabinet because of its conciliatory attitude, and is eager to resume power in order to tighten its grip on the country.

Thus Japan at present is in a state of suspense between two extreme parties, each eager to carry out its own purpose and to overthrow its opponent. To the more sober onlooker the question arises whether Japan is ready for so radical a change as party government. Is it likely, if the Liberals succeed in overthrowing the Government, that they can, on the whole, give Japan something better and in the long run more satisfactory to the people than the present Government? If there were any great likelihood that the Liberal party could manage to establish a stable, honest, and efficient government, nothing is more certain than that the change ought to be made as soon as possible. The country would be pacified, and the bitter struggles and collisions would give way to a better order of things. But there are such grave difficulties in the way that only the most sanguine can be hopeful of success.

The most noticeable weakness of the Liberal cause is that the anti-Government parties are not united among themselves. Again and again they have tried to establish a union, but at most they have succeeded only in uniting temporarily for the wholly negative purpose of opposing the Government, and history proves that a common enemy is hardly a sufficient basis for a constructive political policy. The most active bodies in Japan in the Liberal cause are the Kaishin-to (Progressionists) and Jiyu-to (Radicals). The most microscopic analysis fails to discover any real difference of principle between them, and yet, in spite of repeated efforts and the most urgent necessity, they have failed to form a union. Even at present the Parliamentary leaders of each party spend a large share of time in picking holes in the political motives of the other, and a campaign is hardly complete in which there is not a certain amount of mutual recrimination. This hostility is explicable on more grounds than mere incompatibility of temper; but, whatever its cause, the two parties cannot, unless they change their note, expect to achieve any constructive legislation when they become leaders of the Government. A smaller Liberal organization, known as the Domei Club, is said to exist for the express purpose of harmonizing the two factions, but the work of this club has been largely wasted. Accordingly it hardly requires a prophet to predict what would happen if the Liberals were to achieve now what they so eagerly strive for. There would be danger of endless political cabals, frequent changes of cabinets, and a great waste of effort in securing Government supporters.

There is still another weakness in the Liberal cause not so obvious, but, perhaps, more easily comprehensible. Every party in Japan has a great number of political hangers-on, or henchmen, who expect to be rewarded when the party is successful. This state of things is a remnant of the old clan feeling that a leader must provide for his followers. In the old days, when the great Satcho leaders assumed

power, they practically filled the Government service with their dependents, and the great danger is that the Liberal parties will not be strong enough to resist the pressure, should they succeed in establishing party government. In spite of all that can be said against it, the present Government has a large number of carefully trained officials, thoroughly conversant with the working details of administration. The Liberals have no such body of officials in reserve, and cannot afford to dispense with the present staff of men. Yet what will prevent the Liberal leaders from making an approach to a clean sweep in order to provide places for their political followers? In principle they must be opposed to such a course, but they preserve an ominous silence in their speeches in regard to this point. Several Japanese who sympathize with the popular cause privately express the fear that the Liberals will not be able to stem the current in the enthusiasm of victory, however good their intentions may be at present. What makes this danger all the greater in Japan is the enormous number of half-educated self-satisfied youths who enter politics because they see no other opportunity for their ambition.

The most recent indications are that Count Ito will make a strong effort to unite a sufficient number of Liberals to carry out a middle policy without resorting to either of the extreme factions. Even if he should not be ultimately successful, if he can only stay for a few years the demands of the popular parties, the gain will be great. It is certain that in the course of time the popular cause will acquire strength, and ultimately it is likely that party government will be established. But the educational effect of a policy of conservative delay, rather than of active opposition, will be immense. Whether the more prudent part of the nation will be willing to give Count Ito its support, or whether it will throw its strength in with the popular cause, the next meeting of Parliament will bring to light. G. D.

PRESIDENT HÉNAULT.

PARIS, May 25, 1893.

THE name of President Hénault is one of the familiar names of the eighteenth century. Walpole's letters have made it as well known in England as it is in France. Hénault's long connection with Mme. du Deffand has done more for his reputation than his literary work, though this is not to be despised. M. Lucien Perey, who has made himself at home in the eighteenth century, gives us a detailed biography of President Hénault; he has been able to use his inedited memoirs (which Sainte-Beuve had already been allowed to consult in 1854), now in possession of Count Gérard de Contades, and some inedited letters, which are in the archives of various French families.

The life of President Hénault covered nearly a century: he was born in 1685 and died in 1770. His father was a fermier-général under Louis XIV.; his grandfather was a rich bookseller. He was educated for the Church, and entered the Oratory; he left it after two years, as he did not feel any vocation, and, after having studied the law, he was admitted as Councillor of the Parlement in 1706, at the early age of twenty-one. He had literary tastes, and obtained some prizes at the French Academy and the Academy of the Jeux Floraux. He became President of a chamber of Parlement in 1710. He was a singular type of a judge: he hunted constantly in the forests of the neighborhood of Paris; he wrote bad tragedies; he lived in the society of the celebrated financier Samuel Bernard, who received the nobility, financiers, and lawyers. After the death of his father, he married in 1714 the granddaughter of the famous architect Mansart. "She was sweet," he says, "loved me alone, and was blind to my conduct, which was a little irregular; but her credulity was aided by the extreme care which I took to foster it and by the true and tender friendship which I felt for her." Hénault was, in fact, what was called an "homme à bonnes fortunes," and when somebody complimented the Regent on his "bonnes fortunes," he answered with a laugh: "Why should I not have some as well as President H nault?" In 1719 Hénault was the recognized lover of the Maréchale d'Estrées, who was famous for her ill conduct. He was among the friends of the Marquise de Lambert, of the Duchess of Sully, of Mme. de Charolais.

The Maréchale de Noailles told him stories of the older time. We must cite two of them: "She said to me one day: 'I have never forgotten a dinner with Mme. de Montespan. Mme. de Montespan spoke of King Louis XIV. and his character. It was just after the death of the Queen. We must make haste and remarry him as soon as we can; for, if I know him, he will make a bad marriage rather than not marry at all.'" Duclos spoiled this story, which he gave in his memoirs, for he makes the Maréchale de Noailles say herself to Mme. de Montespan: "We must make haste and marry the King as soon as possible, otherwise he will marry the first washerwoman with whom he falls in love." Duclos's coarseness is seen in this "washerwoman." Louis XIV. did not marry a washerwoman, but he married the Widow Scarron. Hénault tells us, and he had the story from the Maréchale de Noailles, how Racine lost favor with Mme. de Maintenon: "At one of the suppers of Louis XIV. and Mme. de Maintenon, to which the poet was sometimes admitted, the conversation fell upon Molière, and it was observed that some of his first comedies were too coarse in many details. Racine was a courtier, but he was sometimes very absent-minded, and he observed with some vivacity: 'Oh, yes, it was that miserable Scarron who spoiled Molière.'" The word was never forgiven.

In the society of the Regent, Hénault met a lady who was to play a very important part in his life, Marie de Chamrond de Vichy, who was married to the Marquis du Deffand. She was young and charming; the Regent had noticed her, and had invited her to his famous supper at the Palais-Royal. Mme. du Deffand was fond of pleasure and not overburdened with scruples; she became intimate with the celebrated beauties of the time—Mme. de Parabère, mistress of the Regent, Mme. de Prie, favorite of the Duc de Bourbon, and Mme. d'Averne. Mme. du Deffand inspired the Regent with a sudden but temporary passion. Their *liaison* did not last long; they simply remained friends. They were both sceptical, intelligent, devoured with ennui, and without any illusions; they were made for each other, but could hardly love each other.

President Hénault tells us with many details in his memoirs the history of the quarrel of the Regent with the Parlement and the exile of the Parlement to Blois. It had resisted the projects of Law, whom the Regent protected. The quarrel was envenomed and complicated by theological disputes over a Papal Bull, the Bull *Unigenitus*. The Parlement reëntered Paris, thanks to Chancellor d'Aguesseau, and thanks also to the discomfiture of Law.

Why M. Lucien Perey should give us at this period of the biography a long chapter on a visit of the Turkish Ambassador to Chantilly, we are at a loss to understand. The chapter is not uninteresting in itself: the impressions of a Turk at the residence of the Condés have a certain sort of naïveté. The chapter has thirty-four pages, and swells the volume; but we must confess that we do not like this way of manufacturing books out of all sorts of incidents which have nothing to do with the principal subject. The author himself feels some diffidence in this matter, as he thinks it necessary to apologize thus at the end of this long chapter: "We have thought it well to consecrate a whole chapter to the curious details of the visit of Mehemet, as the principal personages who figure in it, the King, the Maréchal de Villeroi, and the Duc de Bourbon, play an important part in the following pages."

When Louis XV. attained his majority, he held, as was usual on this occasion, what was called a *lit de justice*. Four speeches were to be pronounced, one by the young King, one by the Regent, the Duc d'Orléans, the third by the Keeper of the Seal, the fourth by the First President, M. de Mesmes, an intimate friend of Hénault. They were all different in tone, but Hénault wrote them all, and they were all admired. Cardinal Dubois was in the secret, and from that moment took Hénault into his intimacy; but he did not live long afterwards. The Duc d'Orléans himself died in a fit of apoplexy, and the Duc de Bourbon found himself the head of the Government. The recognized mistress of the Duke, Mme. de Prie, was an intimate friend of Mme. du Deffand. The latter, foreseeing that the Regent could not live long the life he led, says Hénault, had detached herself gently from his society to attach herself to the Duc de Bourbon and to Mme. de Prie. This lady became for a time all-powerful. She determined the Regent to dismiss the young Infanta of Spain, who had been chosen by the Regent as the future Queen of France. She was not without influence on the choice which was made of Maria Leczinska, the daughter of Stanislas, ex-King of Poland, a poor and unknown princess.

The rule of the Duc de Bourbon did not last. The King's preceptor, the Bishop of Fréjus, who became the Cardinal de Fleury, had acquired a great authority over the young sovereign: the Duc de Bourbon was exiled to Chantilly. The Queen felt much gratitude to the Duc de Bourbon, who had given her the crown of France. "M. de Fréjus went to see the Queen in her apartment; Mme. de Gontaut and Mme de Prie were singing. He asked to speak privately to the Queen and handed her a letter from the King in which the disgrace of M. le Duc was announced in these terms: 'Madame, be not surprised at the orders I give. Hear all that M. de Fréjus will tell you on my behalf, I beg of you, and, if necessary, I order you.'" The Queen wept bitterly; she announced the news of the exile of the Duc de Bourbon to his sister, Mlle. de Clermont, and to Mme de Prie. They immediately resolved to start the same evening together for Chantilly. If Mlle. de Clermont was willing to take Mme. de Prie to Chantilly, the old Princess, the Duke's mother, was not willing to receive her; she would not see her, and Mme. de Prie had to retire to Normandy.

Mme. du Deffand accompanied her friend to the château of Courbépine in Normandy. They lived there together some time, exchanging their regrets, their mischievous *esprit*. Their friendship was a perpetual warfare. "What," said Mme. de Prie one day to Mme. du Deffand, "you believe, like the rest, that I

have been intimate with M. d'Alincourt?" "Certainly," said Mme. du Deffand, and Mme. de Prie began to recriminate and gave a thousand reasons for defending herself. Mme. du Deffand listened quietly to this apology. "You are not convinced?" "No." "And why do you think that M. d'Alincourt has been my lover?" "Because you told me so." "Really! I had forgotten it," said Mme. de Prie quietly. Mme. du Deffand returned to Paris. Mme. de Prie fell ill; the doctors would not at first believe in her malady. "She is a comedian," said one of them. The comedy was soon ended: Mme. de Prie died at Courbépine in June, 1727, just a year after she had been condemned to exile.

President Hénault had become one of the intimate visitors at the little court of Sceaux, which was presided over by the Duchesse du Maine. The Duke and Duchess had been compromised in 1718 in the conspiracy of Cellamare, the Spanish Ambassador to Paris. This conspiracy was fomented against the Regent. Cardinal Alberoni, the Prime Minister of the King of Spain, Philip V., intended to give the Regency of France to Philip V., who would have found himself the master of France and Spain. The Duchesse du Maine was one of the accomplices; she was arrested with her husband and sent first to the castle of Dijon, and, after a year's imprisonment, she returned to Sceaux. Hénault was presented to her, and gained her good graces; wrote verses for her; helped her in the theatrical representation of the "Nuits de Sceaux." Mme. du Deffand, who had followed the fortunes of Mme. de Prie, needed new protectors. She had made for herself a bad reputation at the Palais Royal; she adopted a new line of conduct: she dismissed the men who courted her, she affected to be tired of a life of intrigue, and expressed to Mlle. Aïssé, who had become her best friend, the desire to live again with her husband. We must say a word of Mlle. Aïssé. She was a Circassian, who had been bought of a slave-dealer, at the age of four, by the French Ambassador in Constantinople, who had sent her to Paris. Mlle. Aïssé had received the most brilliant education; she was handsome. She made at Mme. du Deffand's the acquaintance of the Chevalier d'Aydie, and became his mistress, but refused to marry him, not finding herself worthy of him. The Chevalier was her sole passion. She interested all the society of her time, a society which did not much understand the sentiment of fidelity; she was like the heroine of a novel.

Mme. du Deffand for a short time cohabited again with her husband, but they soon found out that a common life was impossible, and a judicial separation took place. At this very moment Mme. Hénault died. After a year of widowhood, Hénault asked for the hand of a cousin of his, Mlle. d'Athis, who was an heiress; she refused him. He was soon consoled. Mme. du Deffand was quite ready to be the chief consoler. After the judicial separation from her husband, she was left with a a very modest fortune. She took a modest apartment in the Rue de Beaune, but it soon became, thanks to her extraordinary intelligence and to the friendship of President Hénault, the best salon in Paris. We shall see her now leading an entirely new life. In 1730 began between her and Hénault this curious sort of alliance, which had a semi-conjugal character, and which seemed almost like a legitimate marriage after the great scandals of the Regency.

Correspondence.

RUINOUS JUXTAPOSITION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: That the people of another State should take any lively interest in the threatened disfigurement of a local park not within their own borders, would be too much to expect, but it is not impossible that the historical associations of the old State-house in Philadelphia may be regarded by some Americans as of sufficient importance to impart to it somewhat of the character of a national inheritance. It is now threatened with a serious injury.

Some New Yorkers may have seen the building—one, I know, caught sight of it when necessity brought him to the city, where it was almost provoking to find cabs cheap and no place that one wanted to go to; and a stray Bostonian or two may have looked upon it. But, for the information of others, I may be permitted to say that the "Cradle of Independence" is a modest but dignified and symmetrical structure, with the general characteristics of that modification of the classic Renascence made familiar to us by the brick architecture of Wren, and which had survived to the time of George the Second, the period to which the State-house belongs. The façade that is usually referred to as the back, or rear, assumes the character of a true front when considered in its relation to the open yard or square that it overlooks; emphatically so when viewed through the straight avenue of trees stretching from its central entrance door to Walnut Street. This is probably the most pleasing aspect of the building, the intervening space and distance afforded by the "square" supplying the needful foreground to the picture.

By untoward chance, the disposition of a fund that has been long accumulating for the erection of a monument to the memory of Washington, has fallen to the lot of certain respectable gentlemen not qualified by special training to judge of the merits of a work of art, and without the professional knowledge so essential in the selection of a site for a large and important public monument. Having to deal with a body of Councilmen as uninformed as themselves on these subjects, they have easily obtained the permission of the authorities to set up the huge, incongruous pile (that has been sent from Germany) right across the main avenue spoken of, where, by intercepting the view of the State-house, and thrusting upon the eye an obtrusive feature not only out of keeping but in violent conflict with the quiet tone of the rest of the picture, it must for ever destroy its harmony and all pleasure to be derived therefrom. Against this desecration every organized body of representative artists and architects in the city protested, but without effect. Pending certain legal contests over the technical right of the custodians of the fund to make this use of the State-house yard, which have finally been decided in favor of such a right, some effect has apparently been produced by the discussion of the question, as an ordinance to repeal the one giving permission to occupy the square has just been reported, with a favorable recommendation, by the Committee to which it had been referred.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of this repealing ordinance, the occasion is an opportune one to call attention to the crying need of some competent tribunal to which the decision of such matters shall be referred. Were our communities permeated with the artistic sentiment, as in Athens or Paris, no other decision than that of the people themselves would be wanted or desirable, for it is the people that are to be gratified or offended by the presentation of objects, good or bad, that, once in place, may be a delight or an eyesore for all time, and that one can't help seeing whether one wants to or not.

The particular statue in question is so obvious a plagiarism of the design of the well-known figure of the great Frederick, at Berlin, that our committee—instructed, doubtless, by their statuary—have, with a show of candor, informed the public that it is "after" the design of the Frederick monument. It is so indeed, even to the height, if I am rightly informed, which I understand to be 13 m. 50, or 44 feet, in both copy and original. This is higher than the cornice of the State-house. The subordinate figures of Prince Henry and others, at the corners of the pedestal, and other groups of the King's contemporaries beneath, do not, of course, reappear in the so-called Washington monument, but their place appears to be taken, as well as one may judge from the newspaper cuts, by the effigies of certain wild animals supposed to have been familiar to Washington. One regrets that the artist's spirit of imitation had not communicated itself to his employers sufficiently to induce them to select such a location as professional knowledge had chosen for their exemplar—an open space, unobstructed by trees or other objects, where, from one direction at least, a satisfactory point of view may be had whence the figure may be fairly judged. The level of the State-house yard, or, as it is now called, Independence Square, is several feet above that of the surrounding streets. Owing to this and to the want of sufficient distance from any point within the limits of the yard, the only place from which the equestrian figure could be properly seen would be the second-story window of a house on Walnut Street; or, supposing all the trees in the square to be felled—an artistic necessity, taking the statue alone into consideration—from the like windows on Fifth and Sixth Streets. To give an illustration that may be more generally appreciated, it would be impracticable to take, from any point within the square or on the street, a photograph of the man and horse that would not appear distorted.

The exhibition of enthusiasm that has greeted the old Liberty bell on its triumphal progress to Chicago is not without its encouragement. Perhaps if the State-house itself could have made the same journey on rollers, its claim to recognition as a national inheritance might also have been acknowledged; but as it is too much of a mountain to go to Mahomet, will not Mahomet kindly come to it, or to its

HELP.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1893.

THE UKASE OF 1821.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I do not wonder at the difficulty our counsel has in trying to defend the arbitrary ukase of 1821, against which both the United States and Great Britain have repeatedly protested, and the more effectually as it is not based on justice, consent of nations, discovery, or occupation. In condemning the Czar's attempt to control four thousand miles of the Pacific and forbid foreign vessels to approach within one hundred Italian miles of his North American settlements, an American writer, Theodore Lyman, who was a contemporary of the early Presidents, proves that up to 1828 no Russian colony had been founded in America.

Occasionally a few fishermen would venture to land on some Aleutian island, stay during the winter, catch seals, and return to Siberia as soon as summer came. In 1582, a *Spanish* navigator sailed along the coast of Alaska. Down to the middle of the last century, Capt. Cook could scarcely find in the North Pacific a trace of Russians, and even the explorers sent by the Government of Russia were constantly obliged to inquire from the officers of passing American and English ships about the direction of Bering Sea and Strait. F. M. Noa.

Boston, June 5, 1893.

THE COMÉDIE-FRANÇAISE AT CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the May *Scribner's Magazine* M. Francisque Sarcey tells why the Comédie-Française does not come to the World's Fair. While the deterrent influences which he gives doubtless had their share in producing this unfortunate result, there was an important one which he does not mention, but which must have been capital.

A year ago I twice called, in my capacity as Resident Commissioner in France of the Chicago Exhibition, on M. Jules Claretie, Director of the Comédie-Française, in order to learn if it were possible for the famous troupe to attend the Fair. On my second visit I was accompanied by M. Camille Krantz, Commissioner-General of France for the Chicago Exhibition, whom I presented to M. Claretie. On both occasions the pros and cons of the subject were discussed. M. Claretie was favorable to the project, and he expressed the belief that the Minister of Fine Arts would be pleased with it also. But the *sine qua non* of the going was to be an official invitation from the Exhibition addressed to the French Government through the Washington State Department. Thereupon I laid the matter before the Exhibition authorities, and received in due season a letter from President Higinbotham, stating that the Directory, after careful consideration, had regretfully concluded that they could not enter upon a new undertaking, as their enterprise had already assumed proportions much larger than were originally intended. This reply was made known to M. Claretie, and its negative nature must have had a large part in preventing the Théâtre-Français from crossing the ocean this summer. Theodore Stanton.

Jackson Park, Chicago, June 3, 1893.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT ARGOS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Although I believe Dr. Waldstein has written to the American press about the excavations carried on by the American School at Argos, which have just come to a most successful close, still it may be of interest to some of your readers to hear more about them; for, although we found no single object of such beauty as the head of Hera uncovered last year, yet in the carload of "finds" that we brought to Athens, a few days since, there is much that deserves attention on the score of historic and artistic value.

We began work on March 31 with about one hundred men, a number afterwards increased to two hundred and forty or fifty, and the first day's work was not over before we had found the first of the succession of objects the discovery of which made each day's work exciting. In a few days the platform of irregular-sided but very carefully jointed blocks of stone on which the more ancient of the two temples to Hera stood, was uncovered, and on this platform parts of the foundation walls are still *in situ*. This was the temple that was said to have been burnt owing to the falling asleep of the priestess whose duty it was to watch the sacred fire; and in confirmation of the fact of its destruction by fire, which had been known hitherto solely from literary evidence, we found a thin layer of charred wood and other burnt stuff extending over the whole area where the temple stood, while some of the foundation stones themselves showed the traces of fire. This burnt layer had to be removed with great care, for we found in it many vases, mostly broken, but some of them uninjured.

These vases form one of the most interesting parts of our discoveries, for besides being of great beauty in their shape and their decoration, they are in some important respects unlike any hitherto known. We were unlucky in not finding more than a few broken pieces of figured vases. All ours are of the earlier kinds in which the ornamentation is geometric or of animals in rows, such as the so-called Corinthian ware makes familiar. The site of the burnt temple was not the only place where we found vases, for on a terrace below this temple and separated from it by a huge cyclopean wall, where we unearthed an early Stoa, we found several more, and in the neighborhood of the temple which Dr. Waldstein excavated last year still others were turned up, some of them dating from before the knowledge of the potter's wheel, being cleverly fashioned by the thumb and fingers.

The Stoa that I have mentioned will be of interest to the unarchæological world chiefly because of what was found in the earth that covered it. Vases, as I have said, were here, and also a quantity of pieces of terracotta cyma with various forms of the common meander and honeysuckle patterns painted in deep red, blue, and buff. It was here, too, that several very early stone and ivory seals with engraved devices upon them were found—devices varying in character from simple lines to rudely formed men, horses, or double-headed eagles. Most interesting of all the objects unearthed here was a beautiful marble head of a woman, which was uncovered the day before we stopped work. It is, fortunately, almost perfect, coming evidently from one of the metopes of the second temple, which stood but a few yards from where it was found, and is a companion piece to the heads found last year. It was a very entertaining sight to watch the workmen when the head was lifted out of the earth. One of them ran off to call the rest of the men who were working out of sight below a high retaining wall to come and see "the statue," and his enthusiasm brought them rushing to see what had been found. As we held the head in our hands, the workmen, many of whom took a really intelligent interest in the work, and did not think, as most Greek peasants do, that the excavator's sole object is to find hidden gold, crowded around us, and many were the cries of "Long live the American School!" Shortly after finding the head, we found, close by, a stone which once bore a statue, on which, in very early letters, is the artist's name, as clear now as on the day he carved it.

Our good fortune did not desert us even at the end, for early in the morning of the last day on which we worked, while laying bare the foundations of a very interesting building, we discovered another piece of the metope sculptures of the second temple—this time a female body with the head gone, and the legs, below the knee, broken off. It is a very lovely figure, with the drapery sweeping down from the shoulders over the breast and hanging in heavy loops at the waist, and by itself would be reward enough for our five weeks' work. The edifice in which this figure was found is of great interest in regard to the use the Greeks made of paint in the adornment of their buildings. Near one of the foundation walls, lying where they had fallen, were several of the upper members of the building, most of them having color still fresh upon them. Red and blue are the only colors, with exception of a single instance of green. With the metopes red, the triglyphs probably blue, the regulæ red with blue guttæ, and the other parts painted in the same way, the effect must have been one that could have been pleasing only after long familiarity.

Uncovering this building was our last piece of work, and, after brushing and cleaning all of it and whatever else we left on the field, we spent the evening and the first hours of a warm May night packing our fifty and more baskets of fragments of pottery, bronze, and marble. As the carts which took them away slowly went down the hill into the dark, we felt that when the upholders of the School knew all they contained, they too would say, "Long live the American School!" R. N.

Athens, May 15, 1893.

Notes.

We read in Macmillan's *Book Reviews* that Prof. Goldwin Smith is engaged upon a work in two parts and volumes dealing with the 'Political History of the United States.' The first volume will probably be published in the fall. Also, that in October will appear 'On the Principles of Political Economy,' by Prof. J. S. Nicholson of the University of Edinburgh.

Prof. Briggs's defence before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Washington will shortly be issued by his publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, in pamphlet form.

Harper & Bros. will publish on June 16 'Heather and Snow,' a story of Scotch peasant life, by George MacDonald; 'Everybody's Book of Correct Conduct,' by Lady Colin and M. French Sheldon; and 'The Decision of the Court,' a one-act comedy, by Brander Matthews.

The neat illustrated pocket volumes, which form "Harper's Black-and-White Series," have been lately increased by Coppée's disagreeable tale, 'The Rivals'; Howells's farce, 'The Unexpected Guests'; the Rev. Arthur Brooks's 'Phillips Brooks'; and the Rev. J. W. Chadwick's Brooklyn Institute address on 'George William Curtis'—the last containing portraits of Mr. Curtis at three periods.

The late J. A. Symonds's insatiable activity as a book-producer is emphasized by the posthumous works and new editions which have followed hard upon his sudden death. The last to reach us is the third edition of his 'Studies of the Greek Poets,' which we reviewed in the second edition nearly fourteen years ago, with that qualified praise which was this too prolific author's just portion. The work is republished in two very handsome volumes by Macmillan & Co. Its permanent value lies more in its translations than in any other particular.

Philological study has its humorous side. Our sense of humor has been refreshed of late by the casual inspection of 'The Kelt or Gael,' by T. De Courcy Atkins (London: Unwin).

The writer, a London barrister, assures us, p. 82, that he speaks "every dialect of the Irish Keltic." Evidently he assumes this to be a sufficient qualification for erecting a portentous theory of language growth, according to which English is a derivative of Celtic. We cannot argue seriously with any one who holds that "the only form of German spoken in England, and of which any specimen has come down to us, is that of the Saxon Chronicle and of the legal compilations of the Jutes and West Saxons" (p. 84); or, that "the verb *to be* is Keltic" (p. 88); or, "that the structure of English is Keltic" (p. 90). In the case of a writer who has apparently heard of Zeuss, it is odd, to say the least, to note that πέδιλον and the Welsh *pedolan* are declared cognates. We have picked out only a few of the plums; many more can be found on every page. In brief, Mr. Atkins is the latest, but, we fear, not the last, Celto-maniac.

More seriously conceived and executed is 'Culture in Early Scotland,' by James Mackinnon (London: Williams & Norgate). The culture here treated is the prehistoric, the Roman, and the Celtic-Christian. The theme is a noble one, appealing to every reader interested in the early middle ages. Ninian, Columba and Iona, Cuthbert and Farne Island are ever-memorable names. We cannot admit that the author's treatment is adequate in every respect to the subject. To judge from the authorities cited in the footnotes, we must suspect that while he is acquainted with the Latin writings on early Scotland and with the modern treatises by Skene, Anderson, Rhys, and others, he is scarcely imbued with the Celtic spirit at first hand. That spirit can be appreciated only through a careful study of Celtic speech. The difference between one-sided scholarship and many-sided will be felt by any one who compares the present book with Zimmer's treatment of a closely related theme, viz., 'The Irish Element in Mediæval Culture.' But we are not seeking to disparage Mackinnon's work. It is indeed a useful and clearly formulated résumé. In places the style is somewhat strained, but not in a way to work serious injury. The general tone is that of thoughtful research and exposition.

'Outward and Homeward Bound: A Journal and Note-book for Ocean Voyagers' (A. D. F. Randolph & Co.) offers a number of expedients for avoiding the tedium of the passage. There is the log proper, with charts, the account of the principal cloud forms, the plate of smoke-stacks and flags, the blank pages for "notes and autographs" and sketches of one's fellow-passengers; and, as a last resource, one may commit the bits of sea verse plentifully supplied even up to a despairing twelfth day.

Speaking of tedium, the danger of characterizing any word as a novelty without reference to the dictionary of Dr. Murray is every day more manifest. Thus, a writer on *ennui* in the June *Atlantic* says: "The ill-natured term 'bore' has only forced itself of *late years* upon an urbane and long-suffering public. Johnson's Dictionary is innocent of the word. As late as 1822, a reviewer in *Colburn's Magazine* entreats his readers to use the word 'bore,'" etc. But in Dr. Murray's citations not only do we find eleven cases where the word occurs before the year 1822, but in eight of these it was used more than one hundred years ago. In 1766 the Earl of March, and in the year following Lord Carlisle, employed the word as if already well known. Thus: "I enclose you a packet of letters, which, if they are French, the Lord deliver you from the bore." Another writes in 1778: "Advice is well enough—reproof's a bore." In 1774 Lord Malmesbury writes: "I have bored you sadly," etc.

The spring returns from the examination lists of British Universities continue to record numerous academic successes by women students. At the recent graduation exercises of the University of London (which, it will be remembered, is an examining and not a teaching body), eighty women, or about one-third of the whole number (241), took the B.A. degree. A woman was first in the honors list of three faculties, Mental and Moral Science, English, and French. The "hero" of the occasion was Miss Mary Pulling, daughter of the late Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and a candidate from Cheltenham College for a B.A. degree. Miss Pulling was not only first in the honors list for the faculty of Mental and Moral Science, but had no comrades in this standing, which naturally accentuated her success. Women also contributed their quota to the medical list, three (all students from the London School of Medicine for Women) passing in the M.D. examinations, and seven securing the M.B. degree.

The Proportional Representation Congress is announced to meet in Chicago on August 7. Persons expecting to attend should address the Secretary, Stoughton Cooley, at 22 Fifth Avenue. The Congress of Anthropology will meet on August 28 and continue till September 2. The local Secretary is Prof. C. Staniland Wake, whose address is Department of Ethnology, World's Columbian Exposition.

Nothing, after all, in the Columbian show possesses quite the interest of the caravels modelled after Columbus's own craft, so well attested by contemporary prints. Under full sail, these strange structures possess an undeniable picturesqueness, and an artist, Mr. J. G. Tyler, has tried his hand at portraying the discoverer's trio in sight of land, with all their colored canvas and bunting spread, and all the insignia of Spain displayed. L. Prang & Co. have copied this successfully in a chromolithograph which will serve as a sufficiently authentic souvenir of the event we celebrate.

One specialty in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is the works of Wisconsin writers. Among the exhibits of the Society at the Columbian Fair is its collection of bound volumes by those writers. An inventory drawn up to accompany these books has naturally expanded into a Wisconsin Bibliography, called on its title-page 'A List of Books and Other Publications Written by Wisconsin Authors, in the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.' That this list fills two hundred and sixty-three octavo pages is somewhat surprising, as the State is only forty-five years old. The volume further shows that while the Library has been hospitable to all books from all quarters, it has left no stone unturned to gather into its alcoves the entire literary output of Wisconsin writers in every department. Our readers will be interested to know that the late Prof. William F. Allen is represented in this bibliography by ninety-five titles. The authors chronicled are 882, and their productions, in keeping with the polyglot character of the State, are printed not only in English, French, Spanish, and German, but in Norwegian, Swedish, and Bohemian—not without specimens of Gothic, Greek, Latin, Pennsylvania Dutch, and Chippewa.

The late Edwin Booth was not a personage to be overlooked by Mr. F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, in accumulating his national photographic portrait-gallery. The "imperial panel" issued some four or five years ago, and now reissued, shows the actor aged but as yet unstricken, and is a pleasing and faithful souvenir of a well-known face.

The amiable and intelligent features of the Princess Eulalia have been happily caught by Pach Bros., of this city, in the large photographic portrait which they send us, and which we should criticise only for its needless retouching, in which some lines of character have surely disappeared. But it remains the likeness of an exceptionally attractive woman.

—A curious tone of ethical seriousness pervades three recent utterances publicly made by three representative men whose names are not habitually associated, even by their most uncompromising adherents, with specifically ethical discussions. This description applies best perhaps to Zola, who "presumed to offer a faith" when he addressed the general association of Parisian students on May 19, but is practically true of Huxley, whose Romanes lecture, delivered on May 18 at Oxford, dealt with "Evolution and Ethics," and also of Herbert Spencer, who has just republished in pamphlet form his three articles in the *Contemporary* (March, April, and May) on the "Inadequacy of Natural Selection." Herbert Spencer attacks the new Darwinian School because "a right answer to the question whether acquired characters are or are not inherited, underlies right beliefs, not only in Biology and Psychology, but also in Education, Ethics, and Politics." Throughout his pamphlet can be detected a note of disappointment at the smallness of his audience. He is constantly referring for the enlightenment of his readers to neglected sayings in his own published works; he takes Dr. Romanes especially to task for not noticing the hypothesis of physiological units set forth in his 'Principles of Biology,' saying: "It cannot be that he is ignorant of this hypothesis, since the work . . . is one with which he is well acquainted." Zola's attitude is similarly that of one who begins to feel himself outstripped by a rising school of new aspirants. He spoke "as a witness only," and "to point out the trend of our generation—of the men who bear the weight of fifty years, and whom you will soon raise to the level of ancestors." He chronicled his impression of the last academical and romantic exhibitions of 1863, pervaded by the sombre light of the studio. After Manet had scored a victory, there was an invasion by the open air and the genial sunshine. "But," he added, "yesterday, after a further lapse of fifteen years, I noticed that in the midst of the fresh limpidity of these latter-day works, a mystic haze is slowly rising." The new movement was not to be denied, could not be reasoned away; but to him, a hardened Positivist, it was "but a short halt in the march forward." And then he proceeded in closing to show how far he himself had yielded to the contagion of the new movement, by beseeching his hearers to put their trust and their faith in work. This was his answer to the cry, "We have enough truth; give us illusions now." The speaker's eloquent description of the solace brought him by his work might have been uttered by St. Francis himself, and presented him at the close of his speech almost in an apostolic capacity.

—Similarly, when Mr. Huxley began his lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, his bearing was rather that of the "divine" than that of the "scientist." He accepted gracefully the rôle belonging to his generation, addressing himself to his "grave and reverend juniors" who had their knowledge of "Jack and the Beanstalk" only out of a primer of

comparative folk-lore. He spoke of the "cosmic process," the continuous up-and-down, flux and reflux of the material universe working through or against humanity, and causing pain and suffering. Civilized or rather ethical man would gladly let the primeval ape and tiger in him die, but cannot away with them. The results of their enforced companionship he calls sins or crimes, and visits with penalties. So the strife goes on, and this is the evolution of the ethical from the bonds of the animal. Ethical systems are only a decent pretext for the adoption of foregone conclusions such as are involved in the notion of justice. When man appeals to Nature, he finds that her law is injustice. Brahmins, Buddhists, and Stoics reached alike the conclusion that the highest duty of man lies in self-repression, self-discipline, self-negation. The Brahmin strove to exterminate the "desire to be." The Buddhist, with a finer ethical code, felt the impossibility of obeying its dictates so long as "this wall of flesh so grossly hems us in," and affirmed the non-existence of material substance. Similarly, the Stoics found consolation in denying the existence of evil, being herein as wide of facts as Pope, with his "Whatever is is right"—"words," said Mr. Huxley, "only fit to be fixed in letters of mud over some sty of Epicures." The Stoic demand that we should live according to nature has been wrested into a sort of "applied natural history," and modern moralists exhort us "to find the laws of nature and obey them." Nevertheless they meant simply that reason should guide man in interpreting the laws of nature. To the Stoic the cosmos had no importance for the conscience except in so far as he chose to think it a pedagogue to virtue. The mediæval monk arrived at self-suppression in another way, and the rags and filth of monasticism ought to suffice for the modern pessimist. Doubtless it would if in modern days there were not "an unphilosophical police" obstinately opposing itself to sturdy vagrancy. The expression "survival of the fittest" has misled men into hopefulness, for the fittest may not always be the best. Hence we cannot be optimists, for so far, if anything is certain, evil and suffering are certain. But though the present state is not the best conceivable, we could also conceive of a worse. Is there then any hope that there may be a better? We cannot tell, but this one thing is certain: in spite of warring creeds and philosophers, there has been a progress in man's conception of the good, and there is a general agreement as to what the good is. Whether it be possible or no to modify the cosmos, at least it is the duty of every brave man to fight against it; and in this great fight, if much has not yet been achieved, may we not hope that ere the end "some deed of noble note shall yet be done"? The point of Mr. Huxley's argument is best summed up in his own words: "Let us understand, once for all, that the ethical progress of society depends not on imitating the cosmic process, still less in running away from it, but in combating it." This was curiously echoed by Zola when he asked: "Is it true that science has ever promised us happiness?" and answered: "I do not believe it! It certainly guaranteed us truth; but is truth the stuff of which happiness can be woven?"

—Some months ago we noticed the death at Lyons of the Abbé Boulan, an adept in the White Magic, whose figure appears in M. J.-K. Huysman's 'Là-Bas' as the "docteur Johannès." Since that time, in several French newspapers —in the *Gil Blas* by a writer whose name escapes the memory, in the *Figaro* by M. Édouard Dubus—it has been maintained with apparent seriousness that the excellent Abbé was the victim of "invisible hatreds," of "criminal hands armed with hidden thunderbolts"; in a word, that his death was procured by the witchcraft of his enemies who practise the Black Art. A writer in the *Temps* of May 12 sums the matter up, giving some rather interesting information about Kabbalistic spells of the old and of the new sort. In the Middle Age, if one wished to be rid of an enemy, it was comparatively a simple and easy affair, since the means to be used were material and exterior. All that was necessary was to get a toad, or make a wax image of the enemy, and then subject it to such treatment as seemed proper; sticking pins into it if a slow death were desired, burning it up if the occasion required haste. To be sure, the toad or the image ought to be baptized—by an ecclesiastic, if possible, and with certain blasphemous forms and impious dispositions of mind. Sponsors, too, ought to be had. Nevertheless, in cases of emergency, simple lay-baptism was held to be valid. In modern witchcraft the business is much more complicated. It has been laicized, indeed, but in no other way made simpler. In the first place one must take a course of practical psychology, or hypnotism. Then a good hypnotic subject must be found. Then you order the astral body of your subject to leave its material frame, and you project it against your foe. Sometimes it kills by simple penetration, sometimes by stopping the action of the heart or the lungs. In cases of difficulty you may have to resort to the astral body of drugs—that is, to poisons which you have learned to volatilize. This method usually succeeds even with the most recalcitrant. When the operation is over, you reincarnate the astral body of your subject and wake him up. Yet, after all, the new fashion of sorcery is only relatively difficult. A good, active, determined hater might by its means see his desire upon most of his enemies. Mage Papus and Sar Péladan might, one would think, easily put to flight the hosts of Midian that scoff at them. The only difficulty lies in the existence of counter-charms and counter-sorcery. What these are the writer in the *Temps* promises soon to reveal. His article will be anxiously looked for by those who wish to escape a great *fin de siècle* peril.

—For the first time in the history of eclipse-observation, no expedition at any point along the line on April 16 was disappointed of its results through cloudy skies. The Harvard College party was stationed at Mina Aris, Chili, and Prof. Pickering reports the corona as resembling in general that of 1871 (portrayed in Supman's drawing), and having also some similarity to that drawn by Liais in 1857. Although four coronal streamers were observed, extending to a distance of about 435,000 miles, a certain uniform distribution prevailed; a condition apparently coincident with maximum solar activity. The sun was, indeed, in a state of great disturbance, many faculæ and bright streaks being seen, while the cusps of the rapidly narrowing crescent just before totality were observed in violent motion. Fine brilliant red prominences, one reaching a height of 80,000 miles, glowed vividly against the pure white of the corona. Many fine photographs were taken. The Lick Observatory party, stationed at another point in Chili, secured fifty photographs, among them a superb image of the sun, four inches in diameter, upon a plate 18x22. A further interest attaches to these observations, in that Prof. Schaeberle had made a prophetic drawing of this eclipse, deduced from his mechanical theory of the corona, which coincided quite perfectly with its actual appearance. The Brazilian-English expedition, under Mr. A. Taylor, who had conducted a party to West Africa in 1889, also accomplished good work at Para Cura. The expedition to North Africa, near Fundium on the Salum River, under Prof. Thorpe, and that led by M. Deslandres near by, carried out their programmes successfully. The morning of eclipse-day was slightly more hazy than usual, but skies cleared before the critical hour, and fine spectrum photographs of the prominences were made, some of them showing lines of hydrogen and calcium, while others are crowded with lines of other metals. The coronal spectrum seemed largely continuous, as would have been given by a mass of incandescent solid particles. The usual eclipse-effects of alarm and surprise upon animals and birds were noticed, but the native Africans were inclined to ascribe the darkness to the Almighty and not to the scientists, thus showing considerable superiority to many of their kind on previous similar occasions.

FORD'S MME. DE KRUEDENER.

Life and Letters of Mme. de Krüdener. By Clarence Ford. London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan & Co.

It is a somewhat curious fact, as the author remarks, that no life of Mme. de Krüdener has hitherto appeared in the English language. He quotes, among his authorities consulted, six English magazine articles, dating chiefly from the beginning of this century, and thirty-five books and articles (principally books) written about this interesting woman, in French and in German. Mr. Ford claims no originality for his work, which professes to be no more than the outcome of a careful sifting of all material accessible to the historical student in the libraries of London and Paris. This sifting has, however, enabled him to correct several gross errors in the best works on the subject by foreigners, through the verification of dates.

Barbe-Julie de Wietinghoff was born in Riga, in 1764, the daughter of a family of German extraction, which traced back its descent to the fourteenth century on the father's side; her mother was a daughter of the Field-Marshal Münnich celebrated in the state and military annals of Russia during a large portion of the eighteenth century. In 1783 she married Baron Krüdener, a diplomat by profession, who was shortly afterwards appointed Ambassador to Venice, as a mark of special favor. He was much older than she, and, though a kind, honorable, and forbearing man, he did not furnish precisely those elements of romance which the decidedly nervous, overwrought young girl demanded. She tried hard to be a good wife to him, and her efforts awakened the love of her husband's secretary, who adored his chief. Eventually the secretary resigned his post rather than prove disloyal, and wrote a very frank letter to Baron Krüdener, giving the exact reasons. The Baron, who had, by that time, been appointed Ambassador to Copenhagen, had the imprudence to show this letter to his wife, who had been entirely ignorant of the young man's passion, and who was particularly struck with the latter's assertion that he should cease to love her should she ever prove faithless to her husband, his idolized chief. This ill-judged

action of the Ambassador showed Mme. Krüdener that she was capable of inspiring the *grande passion* which she had long dreamed of producing. She became an accomplished coquette, eccentric in dress and conduct, impatient of court ceremonial and of all restraint, yet celebrated and irresistibly fascinating, though she was not beautiful.

She seems never to have been really well-balanced; she was restless, ever eager to move about, despite the expense and difficulty which attended travelling in those days. The cost of maintaining the state of an Ambassador served her as an inconsequent excuse for absenting herself, with her two children and her step-daughter, from Copenhagen, and thus forcing her husband to keep up two establishments instead of one. This point is worth noting, as it is a capital illustration of her remarkable power of persuading herself that the most contradictory things were right and reconcilable, either simultaneously or at close intervals, which forms so curious a feature of her later career. In the beginning, her health offered a reasonable excuse. She was always well when she was amused, but she invariably became ill the moment she was overtaken by ennui. After she was sufficiently recovered to return to her husband, she continued to linger in Paris and elsewhere in France, in company with a less Platonic adorer than the ex-secretary had been. This connection eventually led to a separation between herself and her husband. She had imbibed a thirst for literary renown on her first arrival in Paris, when she made the acquaintance of the author of 'Paul and Virginia,' whose sentimentality precisely accorded with her own romantic tastes, and she was celebrated in 'Delphine' by Mme. de Staël. She began to write, and produced her one really well-known book, 'Valérie,' which contains, substantially, a detailed picture of her early married life in Venice, her husband's secretary posing as the hero.

Mme. Krüdener was not wholly sentimental; the amount of intriguing and wire-pulling in which she indulged to assure the success of 'Valérie' would do credit to the most astute author-advertiser of the present day, whom she preceded by ninety years. We find her writing to a friend in Paris to get verses describing her graces and perfections written by a decent rhymester, and published. "You know," she writes, "how much one is obliged to do one's self among journalists in order to work up the success of a first book, so as to be able to trade at leisure on one's reputation later on." She is far from insensible to her social success, to compliments on her personal charms, wit, and accomplishments, which she retails in her letters. A short time previously, however, she had expended a vast amount of languid sentiment and patronage on nature and the delights of seclusion, the evils of society, and kindred topics. "Yet it is unfair to accuse her of insincerity," Mr. Ford remarks; "no one was more completely deceived by her own posing than the charming *poseuse* herself, and she believed implicitly in her own sentiments of the moment. It was her misfortune, at this period, that her sentiments changed so rapidly."

Before the publication of 'Valérie,' she had undergone a transient fit of religious experience, during which she returned for a fortnight to her husband, in repentance. During a visit to her mother in Riga, in the year 1804, she was deeply impressed by seeing a young man who had just saluted her as he passed the house, fall dead. Haunted by the idea that this meant a solemn warning to her, she brooded over it for weeks. Relief came at last, through a cobbler who was measuring her for a pair of shoes, and whom she questioned when his happy countenance attracted her attention. Their conversation ended in her becoming interested in the little community of the Moravian Brethren, and in her "conversion" as that term is understood by Methodists and other sects. From that time forth, her letters and speech were filled with what we may call, for want of a better word, "revivalist" phraseology; indeed, they consisted almost exclusively of that element in the most intense, not to say exaggerated, form.

Her restlessness was not cured. She left Russia once more, and began her remarkable career of preaching on the Continent with exhortations to the celebrated Queen Louisa of Prussia, who was then residing in Königsberg, in consequence of Napoleon I.'s dealings with her country. We soon find her in Germany, where she came under the influence of the mystical Jung-Stilling, and the pernicious power of the charlatan Fontaine and his accomplice in financial extortion, the peasant woman Maria Kummrin. She attacked every one with whom she came in contact—royalty, courtiers, peasants—with fervid exhortations to repentance and conversion. She seems to have possessed a magnetic power of persuasion, and easily aroused intense emotion; but it also appears to be universally admitted that her influence, though intense, was very short-lived, as is usually the case with similar exalted, overstrained preachers. It is interesting to note that both Protestant pastors and Roman Catholic priests encouraged their parishioners to attend her sermons, which sometimes numbered four or five a day. She never attempted to induce these people to abandon their particular sects, but seems herself to have combined Protestantism and Catholicism in the proportions now known as "ritualistic."

Her special renown was acquired through her influence over Alexander I. She foretold the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, at the time of the Vienna Congress, and indulged in other prophecies (most of which were not fulfilled), in her letters to one of the ladies-in-waiting of the Empress Elizabeth, who was with her husband, and who showed the letters to the Emperor Alexander. Very singular and interesting is the story of the manner in which Mme. Krüdener sought the Emperor, "by inspiration from on high," on his way from Vienna to France, when her prediction had been fulfilled and the Powers were preparing to crush Napoleon after his escape from Elba. As usual, she attacked him, though she saw him for the first time, with reproofs for his sins, and preached repentance. Naturally, Alexander I., who was inclined to deep piety already, and who had been, for a long time, impressed with her letters and predictions, attached great importance to her words at this crisis. For several months afterward, by his special request, she followed him about, and acted as his confessor and spiritual adviser. When her influence over the arbiter of the destinies of Europe became known, the ordinary swarms of her followers increased to mobs. Her religious triumphs were greater and more flattering than her social triumphs had ever been. She seems to have dressed and lived with the utmost plainness, but the old spirit crops up continually in her letters, in which she makes an humble but persistent boast of the kings and queens who had sat at her feet, and consistently calls every wearer of a crown with whom she happens to be acquainted "angelic." The reader finds it very hard to take her seriously, despite all the evidences of sincerity. One could more readily believe in her had her conduct in the Labédoyère incident been different; but her refusal to intercede for that gallant general, and the almost offensively pious letters which she penned to his unhappy wife while refusing help, irresistibly prejudice one against her.

The most remarkable feature in her career was her connection with the "Holy Alliance." As to her actual share in it, authorities differ. M. Stourdza, Alexander I.'s secretary, who copied it, and M. Empayatz, the Swiss theological student, who was Mme. Krüdener's constant companion in her preaching tours for years, and who also saw the original, both declare that Alexander I. wrote the entire paper with his own hand, and that Mme. Krüdener corrected it, during the close friendship of the Emperor and the prophetess at Paris in 1815. At Potsdam, in 1818, Alexander I. told Bishop Eylert, who wrote down the conversation at once, that to King Frederick III. of Prussia belonged the whole original credit of the scheme, the suggestion having been made in a moment of depression after the defeats of Lützen, Dresden, and Bautzen, and having inspired (miraculously) the victories of Kulm, Leipzig, etc. As a question of dates, this is quite possible. On the other hand, Grand Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, brother to Queen Louisa, and the friend and confidant of Frederick William, declares that Mme. Krüdener alone was responsible for the policy inaugurated by the Holy Alliance, while Nicholas Turgeneff, whom Mr. Ford has not noted in his list of authorities consulted, and who was in a position to know the intimate details of Alexander I.'s life, asserts positively that Mme. Krüdener was the first to conceive the idea. In view of all this conflicting evidence, Mr. Ford decides that Mme. Krüdener played only a secondary part in drawing up the document, and that the idea emanated from Alexander I. himself, whose impressionable mind was, at that time, filled with grateful amazement at the course of events which had put him in the place of Napoleon I. as arbiter of the destinies of Europe; overcome with remorse for the murder of Paul I., in which he had been unwittingly implicated, and for the sins of his private life; and who was strongly urged by Mme. Krüdener, in their daily interviews, to confess Christ before all men. From what we know of his character, it is not difficult to believe that his alone was the fundamental idea, his alone the responsibility for the Holy Alliance—the establishment of an international law, founded on Christianity, which should unite on a single broad basis all the churches of Europe, and bring about that era of universal peace which it had been his lifelong dream to inaugurate in Europe.

When Alexander I. left Paris, Mme. Krüdener's power declined, thanks, in part, to the intrigues of the diplomats, who estranged the Emperor from her. Enough power still clung to her speech, however, to render her an object of suspicion and dread to the governments of Baden and Switzerland, who hunted her from pillar to post, disregarding the passport which Alexander I. had given her with his own hand, to safeguard her all over Europe and home to Russia. Throngs of worshippers still dogged her footsteps, and her importance continued for a time, in St. Petersburg, where society had reached a state of considerable religious ferment through the tolerance of Alexander I., by whose permission the Russian Bible Society had been established and the works of Swedenborg, Saint-Martin, Boehme, and other mystics had been introduced into

the country. Mme. Krüdener's reappearance was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm on her behalf, and the salon of the Princess Anna Galitzin, at whose house she had taken up her abode, was daily besieged by a crowd of the most distinguished and most elegant people in Russian court circles. She could not here, as on the Continent, alarm the authorities by preaching to immense throngs of the lower classes, since, according to the testimony of Nicholas Turgeneff, she could speak no Russian; but her preaching in French to the aristocracy was more dangerous. At this time the Greeks were fighting against the Turks, and Mme. Krüdener appealed openly to the Czar to fulfil his obligations as a Christian monarch.

There had been no renewal of the previous confidential relations between herself and the Emperor, who at last wrote her a letter in which he told her that her presence in the capital could be permitted only on condition of her preserving silence on the subject of his policy, which he was not at liberty to alter at her bidding. This letter was read aloud to Mme. Krüdener by Count Alexander Turgeneff, by the Emperor's orders, and returned to him. Mme. Krüdener listened respectfully, and expressed her thanks to the Emperor for his delicate consideration of her feelings. Feeling oppressed by the restraint under which she was obliged to live, she brought her visit to St. Petersburg to a close in the course of the following winter, and retired to her estate of Kosse, in Courland. She remained there, in strict retirement, for the next two years, practising such austerities that her lungs were seriously affected, and it was discovered that she was threatened with cancer. By the persuasion of the Princess Anna Galitzin, who was desirous of founding a Christian colony of German and Swiss emigrants on her lands in the Crimea, Mme. Krüdener removed thither, and uncomplainingly shared the hardships of the colonists, springing from defective arrangements for food and accommodations; but her consumption and cancer made alarming progress, and she died on Christmas morning, 1824, a little less than a year before her former friend, Alexander I., who followed her to the grave on December 1, 1825.

Mr. Ford's compilation from the Continental authorities is a valuable piece of work, and a service to English-speaking students of modern Russian history who constantly encounter allusions to one of the most famous of Russian women.

Greek Poets in English Verse. By various translators. Edited, with introduction and notes, by William Hyde Appleton. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In compiling this anthology, Prof. Appleton has shown, in general, good taste and a sense of proportion, and has produced, with the aid of his publishers, a handy and attractive volume. Every scholar knows the great gulf that is fixed between the poetry of the original and the poetic version, and Mr. Appleton's task was rendered more difficult by the fact that recent translators have been more felicitous in prose than in verse. From this it results that his list of translators sounds old-fashioned, including as it does Chapman, Pope, Merivale, Milman, Fawkes, and Elton—names which appear in similar collections of fifty years ago. The great English poets are conspicuous by their absence. Shelley contributes more, perhaps, than any other of his rank since Pope, and the favor he bestowed in condescending to the translator's drudgery is manifest in this collection. Chapman, Pope, Bryant, and Worsley represent, not unworthily, the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey.' Dr. Hawtrey's hexameters make a strong contrast to Mr. Stedman's, who illustrates the besetting perils of the English hexameter by many impossible cæsuras and prosaic lines.

Euripides and the lyric poets are, perhaps, least satisfactorily presented; so far, indeed, Euripides has fared worse in English than either Sophocles or Æschylus. The field still remains open for a complete version of his plays to some skilful and enthusiastic workman who has the courage for a laborious task. If Mr. Swinburne should ever make up his mind to take his own rhythms out of the mouth of his imitators, and set himself to such an undertaking, he would be certain to confer a boon upon English letters as well as on the "traveller in the realms of gold." After such an excursus, his vigorous muse might return, refreshed as a giant, to the congenial task of annihilating the tyrant and of decorating the liberator with laurels.

The faded ghost of Ambrose Philips, with his "dewy damps" and "gentle horrors," is here raised to introduce us to that powerful ode of Sappho which Longinus so much admired and which served the physician in Plutarch's story to diagnose the symptoms of the lover. Almost any amateur hides in his writing-desk a less culpable misrepresentation of the passion and fire of the original. Prof. Appleton himself has tried his hand at a version of the Hymn to Aphrodite, which starts apparently with the good intention of imitating Sappho's rhythm, but soon takes liberties with the position of the dactyl, or doubles, or omits it, according to fancy. There is really no object in attempting an alien metre in English unless the metrical experiment reads itself—that is to say, unless the English reader, in giving due emphasis and expression, is compelled to follow the rhythm. Mr. Swinburne illustrates this rule in his "Sapphics," and in such hexameters as

> "Out in the golden remote wide West where the sea without shore is."

Tennyson exemplifies it in his Alcaics, which admit no two ways of reading. But metrical law and English pronunciation alike forbid such Adonics as Mr. Appleton's "Palace golden," or "Be thou my ally!" He has succeeded better in a version from the "Oedipus at Colonus."

Since all shades and standards of the translator's art are here represented, from the somewhat colorless fidelity of Bryant to the chromatic aberration of Mrs. Browning, it might have been well to give some warning of these divergences in an occasional footnote which might help the reader to guess how near he is steering to the original. For example, Bulwer's showy version of the "Beacon Fires" in the "Agamemnon" has been chosen, because, as the noble author declares, "blank verse is a rhythm too stiff and slow to reproduce the vigor of the original." The speed and vigor of blank verse, to our mind, depend entirely on who writes it; however, as a matter of curiosity, we crave space to show the sort of substitute we are offered by the novelist:

> "*Silent and soon,*
> Like a *broadened* moon,
> It passes in sheen Asopus *green,*
> And bursts on Cithæron *gray!*"

The italicized words in these verses have no equivalent whatever in the "Agamemnon"; while the verbs, "passes" and "bursts," sink entirely the figure of the swift courier which underlies almost every line of the description, and which in this "rapid" version is mostly obliterated or forgotten. Certainly the veil does not here "defecate to a pure transparency." A still further departure from any possible original is Sir William Jones's "What Constitutes a State," and Mrs. Browning's "Song of the Rose." There is no excuse for inserting these under Sappho and Alcæus, for they occupy room that might be more profitably filled, and they represent practically nothing but Sir William Jones and Mrs. Browning.

Prof. Appleton's characterizations of the three great tragedians we find a little vague and high-flown. There exist some perfectly clear and marked distinctions between the art and style of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, which may be conveyed to the layman in such a manner as to leave him with correct impressions and with enlarged knowledge of the history of tragic poetry. This is not, of course, the place to define these distinctions; but if any reader wants a sample of the criticism we mean, let him glance at certain pages in Prof. Humphreys's introduction to his admirable edition of the "Antigone." It surprises one to be told of Euripides, "He will endure no trammels—with him all is free and unrestricted—wild above rule or art." It shocks, too, one's feeling of the possibilities of English prose to light upon this sentence: "The scene [of the "Prometheus"] lies in a region of no common tread."

In his preface Prof. Appleton remarks that the study of the Greek language is becoming the study of the few, and suggests that our colleges and high schools might give, in the English language, courses in Greek and Latin literature to non-classical students. In these days of university extension, with its useful aims and its rapidly widening sphere, it is worth while to say one word of warning as to the limitations of this kind of work. Prof. Jebb's dictum, which has lately set the artisans to studying Greek, is, in spite of Emerson's precept and practice, profoundly true. Let no one imagine, when he is reading the interesting selections contained in this anthology, that he is studying Greek literature. On the contrary, so far as form and poetry go, he is studying Chapman and Pope and Milman and Oscar Wilde and "Namby-Pamby" Philips. By means of these, and a useful band of Mercuries, he is possessing himself of the epic story, or of some dramatic scene, or of some poetic commonplaces which have been the property of the race from time immemorial. He gets the block of marble, with some hint of the original outlines; but the divine form is not there—the music and the magic have vanished which we feel in our own masterpieces. For this reason it is not well for non-classical students to spend much time on courses of classical literature. You cannot study Raphael or Claude effectively from copies and photographs; and, in like manner, a translator's work is seldom to be studied for its form. What would become of the musical soul of Gray's "Elegy" or Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" in the most skilful French rendering? By pondering this question the reader of collections such as Mr. Appleton's may correct, in some measure, his judgment of the Greek originals.

Text-Book of Elementary Biology. By H. J. Campbell, M.D., Lond. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 1893. 8vo, pp. xii., 284. Illustrations 136.

Any one in search of a text-book containing a short account of some of the more important

facts of biology will find a very good compilation in this one. The facts are well selected and well treated. The matter is reliable, and its arrangement is such that the topics follow in natural sequence, leaving the impression that the work, as a whole, is complete. There is just about enough of it to make a satisfactory course for a high school or for the general student—one that would serve as a sound beginning for a specialist. The subjects cover protoplasm, cells, cell division and reproduction, the tissues, structure and differences of plants and animals, special dissections and discussions of typical forms, amœba, yeast plant, protococcus, gleocapsa, bacteria, vorticella, gregarinæ, hydra, liverflukes, tapeworms, roundworms, leeches, and dog-fish, together with general reviews of vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants. In the main, widely distributed types are taken for illustration and description. Words and phrases defined are put in bolder type, thus indicating the nucleus of the thought, the question to be asked or the answer to be called for, without impairing the continuity of narration. The book is to be used in connection with dissections. The illustrations are abundant and of fair quality; the lettering, however, might have been much improved. There is an occasional reproach for the proof-reader. Dr. Campbell deserves especial credit for his success in limiting his valuable little book to generally accepted facts. Modern guesswork substitutes for the special creations of ancient history are not intruded; gastræa and kindred theories are dropped as far out of sight as bathybius.

The Arctic Problem, and Narrative of the Peary Relief Expedition of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. By Angelo Heilprin. Philadelphia: Contemporary Publishing Co. 1893. 165 pp. 8vo. Illustrated.

WHILE Prof. Heilprin's book adds little if anything to the stock of information on Arctic matters already in print, and offers nothing new or strikingly original in the way of suggestion toward future exploration, it nevertheless contains a judicious discussion of much previous polar exploration, an interesting summary of the rather uneventful Peary Relief Expedition, and a deserved tribute to a well-known navigator, the late Captain Richard Pike.

Pages 5-27 are devoted to the discussion of the most promising methods for future advances poleward. In the light of Peary's successful journey, the author naturally looks favorably upon the use of small, lightly equipped parties proceeding by land or over winter-bound floes, and the utilization of especially favorable seasons by stout steam vessels pushed vigorously into the loose pack. Chapter ii. is devoted to a résumé of the more successful polar expeditions, especially those of Barentz, Hudson, and Parry; while chapter iii. discusses the Spitzbergen route with favorable emphasis, though Prof. Heilprin in conclusion follows Markham in regarding Franz Josef Land as offering the best chances of any region which might be selected as the starting-point for a polar sledging expedition, saying, "It is all but certain that a much higher latitude would be gained (and gained with comparatively little effort) than has ever before been possible" (p. 68).

Chapters iv. and v. are devoted to the narrative of the Peary relief expedition, including the search for the missing Verhoeff; and chapter vi. to the Greenland ice cap. Prof. Heilprin suggests that the accumulation of snow in the interior is largely due to the drift, by winter gales, of the coast snowfall inland rather than to local precipitation. He also questions the common estimates of the size and thickness of many of the glaciers, which appear to him exaggerated, and he suggests that the great height and depth of some observed bergs may be due to the tilting sidewise of a long section from the face of the parent glacier.

The book is attractively illustrated by small photo-engravings, printed in connection with a partially tinted background so as to emphasize the high lights, which in such "process-pictures" are usually defective. The result in the present case is so good as to suggest an opening for still further progress in this direction. There is also a small but clear map of the Atlantic Arctic region.

Cavalry Outpost Duties. By F. de Brack, General of Cavalry, etc. Translated from the third French edition by Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. A. John Wiley & Sons. Sq. 16mo, pp. xxvi, 336.

The Service of Security and Information. By Arthur L. Wagner, Captain Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., Assistant Instructor in the Art of War at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School. Washington: James J. Chapman. 16mo, pp. xiv, 265.

THESE books are evidence of the activity of the officers of the army in their profession. The first is a lively translation of a book which has long been the light cavalryman's *vade mecum*. It was written by one who had served in the wars of the great Napoleon, and had an amount of active experience which few have equalled. On almost every page will be found racy incidents of personal observation and adventure, and the author's sound views of the peculiarities of the cavalry and of its value are so plainly the outgrowth of his large practical knowledge that the book became an authority from the day of its publication. The English version of it cannot fail to meet a hearty welcome.

The second is a manual for advance and rear guards of all arms and of varying force, from a small escort of light cavalry to a full division of infantry and cavalry. It is based upon a careful study of the best authorities of both hemispheres and upon independent examination of noteworthy examples in the military history of our own country as well as of Europe. It gives attention also to the laws of war in regard to flags of truce, and to the regulations of commanding officers limiting and controlling the sending and receiving of such flags, with practical directions for the officers and men of the party.

Both books are illustrated by well-drawn maps and diagrams, and they will be found to be, in the best sense, handy volumes for young officers of the army and of the national guard.

The Vision of MacConglinne. Edited, with translation, notes, etc., by Kuno Meyer. London: Nutt. 1892.

THIS is an extravagant Middle-Irish tale—is there anything in Middle-Irish not extravagant? In form it seems to be a combination of two originally distinct themes: the *Vision* proper and the *Adventures* of MacConglinne with the Monks of Cork. The vision is apparently a parody, in part at least, of the celebrated earlier visions, such as the 'Visio Tnugdali,' that undertook to deal with things outside the earth. The adventures of MacConglinne are a presentment of the quick-witted, learned, and ever necessitous *scholasticus vagrans*, or Goliard, of say the tenth or eleventh century.

The Introduction, by Prof. Wollner, treats of the general features of both Vision and Adventures. We are unable to agree with Wollner in his view that the vision is not a reminiscence of the Land of Cockayne, but a legend of a vanished golden age (p. xxxiv). To our notion the golden-age legend has an ethical basis: it rests upon a perennial longing to escape the miseries of the present by feigning a past in which all was good and fair; whereas the huge eating exploits, the Butter-Mount, Milk-Lake of our Vision and of the like, if not absolutely twin brethren to the tales of Cockayne and Shlaraffenland, are at least first cousins. One and all they are, in our judgment, variants of the *Lügenmärchen*. They present to us fancy run riot. MacConglinne's Adventures with the Monks of Cork are a peculiarly Irish variant of a theme which was extremely popular in the Middle Ages, the encounter of wit sharpened by poverty with crass, besotted, well-to-do ignorance. Of course, wit is triumphant. The whole book is full of minor points of interest to the folklorist. Wollner's Introduction and Kuno Meyer's notes are replete with careful scholarship. The translation reads much smoother than most renderings from the Irish.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Angellier, Prof. Auguste. Robert Burns. Tome I. La Vie; Tome II., Les Œuvres. Paris: Hachette & Cie.
Balmforth, Ramsden. The New Reformation and its Relation to Moral and Social Problems. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Scribners. $1.
Balzac, H. de. The Brotherhood of Consolation. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.50.
Bourdillon, F. W. Sursum Corda. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Scribners. $1.
Braddon, M. E. All Along the River. Cassell. $1.
Brown, W. H. A Southern Heritage. Worthington Co.
Bryce, Lloyd. Friends in Exile. Cassell. $1.
Bushey, T. A. Biographical Directory of the Railway Officials of America. 1893. Chicago: *Railway Age* Publishing Co.
Caroli, Giuseppe. The Algerian Slave. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.
Chandler, Bessie. A Woman who Failed, and Others. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.
Dumas, A. The Queen's Necklace. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
Duncan, Sara J. The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib. Appletons.
Eschenbach, Marie E. von. The Two Countesses. Cassell. 50 cents.
Festschrift Ferdinand Freiherrn von Richthofen zum Sechzigsten Geburtstag, Dargebracht von seinen Schülern. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer.
Ginn, Edwin. The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.
Gordon, Julien. His Letters. Cassell. $1.
Gordon, Rev. A. J. The Holy Spirit in Missions. F. H. Revell Co. $1.25.
Holmes, Mrs. M. J. Ashes. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
How Should the English Language be Taught? Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Jastrow, Prof. M. A Dictionary of the Targumim, etc. Part VI. New York: Putnams; London: Luzac & Co. $2.
Johnson, Catherine F. Progressive Lessons in the Art and Practice of Needlework. For Use in Schools. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 95 cents.
Madan, Falconer. Books in Manuscript. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.; New York: Scribners. $2.50.
Miller, Prof. G. A. Determinants. D. Van Nostrand Co.
Monroe, Miss Harriet. The Columbian Ode. Souvenir ed. Chicago: W. Irving Way & Co.
Moore, George. Modern Painting. London: Walter Scott; New York: Scribners. $2.
Notley, Mrs. F. E. M. Olive Varcoe. Rand, McNally & Co.
Piepenbring, Rev. Ch. Theology of the Old Testament. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.
Prideaux, S. T. An Historical Sketch of Bookbinding. London: Lawrence & Bullen.
Selections from the Writings of William Blake. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.; New York: Scribners. $1.75.
Sidney, Margaret. Whittier with the Children. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.50.
Spencer, H. Negative Beneficence and Positive Beneficence. Parts V. and VI. of the Principles of Ethics. Appletons. $1.25.
Stratenus, Louisa. Suspected. Appletons.
The *Citizen* Guide to Brooklyn and Long Island. Brooklyn: Brooklyn *Citizen*.
The Letters of a Portuguese Nun. London: David Nutt.
Thompson, E. M. Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography. Appletons.
Tollemache, L. A. Stones of Stumbling. 2d ed. London: William Rice.
Tollemache, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Safe Studies. 2d ed. London: William Rice.
Tutin, J. R. Secular Poems by Henry Vaughan. Hull, Eng.: J. R. Tutin.
Ward, Wilfrid. William George Ward and the Catholic Revival. Macmillan. $3.
Whittaker, Capt. Frederick. Transgressing the Law. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.
Young, George. The Columbus Memorial. Philadelphia: Jordan Bros. 50 cents.

AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

BARKER'S PHYSICS.	Advanced course.
REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY.	3 courses.
PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY.	3 courses.
MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY.	3 courses.
WALKER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.	3 courses.
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN'S ASTRONOMY.	2 courses.
BESSEY'S BOTANY.	2 courses.
JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY.	2 courses.
SEDGWICK & WILSON'S BIOLOGY.	

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

THE WHITE RIBBON.

A Temperance Drink

For temperance people—a health-giving drink for the masses.

Hires' Root Beer

Not a harmful ingredient in its make-up. Nothing but the purest extracts of carefully selected herbs, roots, barks and berries.

A 25 cent package makes Five Gallons of a Delicious, Strengthening, Effervescent Beverage.

Be sure and get Hires'

THE LATEST HEIMBURG NOVEL,

JUST OUT:

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY NO. 33.

A FATAL MISUNDERSTANDING,

and Other Stories.

By W. HEIMBURG. Translated by Elise L. Lathrop. With 40 illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.25; paper, 75c. "*A Fatal Misunderstanding*" is the first story in the book, and this is followed by "*United in Death*," "*An Old Picture*," "*The Romance of an Old House*," "*My Cousin Ursula*," and "*Dangerous Ground*." The tales are told with a gracefulness and simplicity of style not only very attractive but wonderfully interesting. Its characters are well-drawn original types, and the events are deftly woven into one another.

WORTHINGTON CO.,

JOSEPH J. LITTLE, Receiver,

747 Broadway, New York.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,

BALTIMORE.

Announcements of the Graduate, Collegiate, and Medical Courses for the next academic year are now ready and will be sent on application.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.

YALE MIXTURE.

Made by MARBURG BROS.

A Delightful Blend of

St. James Parish, Louisiana Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand, "Pickings."

Paintings

By Old and Modern Masters

in the

LOUVRE AND LUXEMBOURG, PARIS

Original Photographs in all sizes. Unmounted, $1.50 and $3.00 per dozen.

See our Catalogue of FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHS of the

Views and Paintings of Europe.

Mailed for 10 cents.

Braun's Carbon Prints always in stock.

C. H. Dunton & Co., 136 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

RURAL ENGLAND.

LEISURELY CARRIAGE DRIVES FOR *PRIVATE PARTIES.*

THE cities, towns, and villages of England are connected by roads so good that driving over them is a luxury. They lead through scenes of rural life that have not been altered for centuries The country abounds in historic seats, Gothic churches, Feudal and Monastic ruins, Saxon, Roman, British, and Druid remains, sites of battles, sieges, and treaties, Cathedral cities, and historic market towns.

Well-Equipped Carriages,

Well appointed and suitable for parties of from three to ten persons each, at a stated charge, including all expense of providing and maintaining horses, carriage, and coachmen for drives of one, two, or three weeks or longer, offered by a firm with **first-class American references.** Correspondence invited by MR. HALFORD L. MILLS WITH HIS AMERICAN ANNEX,

Cambridge Place, Paddington, London.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FRENCH BOOKS. GENERAL FOREIGN LITERATURE.

LIBRARIES, COLLEGES, and the TRADE supplied on the most liberal terms. Importations received by every steamer. SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR ALL FOREIGN PERIODICALS. Catalogues sent free.

BRENTANO'S,

31 Union Square, New York.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the *F. Crosby Co.,*
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature. *56 West 25th St., New York.*

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.·H.·UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN·BRASS·AND·BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave:near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW·YORK·

FRENCH BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES. 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

Edwin Booth.

Lawrence Barrett.

Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17. Price, $3.00 each. Also Cabinet Photos. For sale by THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Preparatory School in a Western city of 200,000. Principal desires to retire from school work. Address WESTERN, care of *Nation.*

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

BOARD.—VISITORS TO CHICAGO will find first-class accommodations in a quiet and healthy location near the Exposition. References. Address Mrs. CUMMINGS, 4529 Ellis Ave.

PROOF-REVISING AND INDEXING.—G. E. BIVER, 835 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Educational.

[*Continued from page iii.*]

WEST CHOP
Summer Lectures.

During the first three weeks of July there will be given at West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, a series of Summer Lectures. The aim will be to make them neither technical nor special, but rather to acquaint the hearers with the larger interests and purposes of the best scholars in the subjects treated.

As a rule, three lectures will be given each day, and opportunity will be freely afforded for consultation with the lecturers.

Prof. A. R. Marsh of Harvard College will have general direction of the lectures, and the business management will be in charge of John C. Cobb, Esq., either of whom will furnish information as to details.

The following lecturers have promised their coöperation:

Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard College, "Philosophy and Ethics"; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, "History and Theory of Education"; Prof. Charles S. Minot, M.D., of the Harvard Medical School, "Biology and Marine Life"; Prof. George L. Kittredge of Harvard College, "English Literature"; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard College, "American History"; Mr. George W. Chadwick of the New England Conservatory of Music, "History and Theory of Music"; Prof. Arthur Richmond Marsh of Harvard College, "French and Italian Literature."

Terms for the course $25, payable in advance. Application may be made to

JOHN C. COBB, 66 State Street, Boston.

American Home School

BERLIN, GERMANY,

Offers to young ladies the best opportunities in German, French, and Music, with home care and chaperonage. Vacation trips to Russia, the North Cape, and different parts of Germany.

The Principal, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, refers by permission to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Washington, and the Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany. Address for circular,

Miss RUBY I. GILBERT, Woman's Temple, Chicago.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

College of Gymnastics.

Extension and Enlargement of former Normal Course of the

ALLEN GYMNASIUM.

Thorough Course in Gymnastics, theoretical and practical, including Dancing, Swimming, Bicycling, Voice Culture, Anatomy, and Physiology.

For Prospectus, address MARY E. ALLEN,
42 to 56 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

OGONTZ SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

Established in 1850. Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. Opens September 27. For circulars and reports apply to Principals,

OGONTZ SCHOOL P. O., PA.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N.Y.

Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. New Building with Modern Improvements. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

58TH YEAR. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies, and Business. Military organization. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

FREEHOLD, N. J. Admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar on certificate. Graduates from the Seminary Course. Preparatory Class, Art and Music. Home care. Miss EUNICE D. SEWALL, Prin.

BUFFALO SEMINARY.

THE FORTY-THIRD YEAR. For circulars, address
Mrs. C. F. HARTT,
284 Delaware Avenue, BUFFALO, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ft. Edward, N. Y.

For Young Women. 36th year Sept. 26. Six courses and Prep. Music, Art, Elocu., Phys. Cult. Jos. E. KING, D.D.

Educational.

The Summer Session of The Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago

extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.

CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Founded by Dr. Eben Tourjée. CARL FAELTEN, Director.

The Leading Conservatory of America.

In addition to its unequalled musical advantages, exceptional opportunities are also provided for the study of *Elocution, the Fine Arts, and Modern Languages.* The admirably equipped Home affords a safe and inviting residence for lady students. *Calendar Free.* FRANK W. HALE, General Manager,
Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

45th year begins Sept. 13, 1893. College course and excellent preparatory school. Specially organized department of Music and Art. Four well-equipped laboratories. Good, growing library. Fine gymnasium. Resident physician. Memorial Hall enables students to much reduce expenses. For Catalogue, address SARAH F. ANDERSON, Principal, Rockford, Ill., Lock Box 10.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY

OGONTZ (NEAR PHILADELPHIA), PA. Represented by its graduates in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Amherst, University of Pa., Lafayette, and West Point. (Trinity, Lehigh, and University of Chicago, '93-94).

JOHN CALVIN RICE, Principal.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

The West Point of the West. Seventeenth year. Beautiful location and healthful climate. No School in the country offers better advantages. Send for illustrated catalogue. COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Michigan.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

Bingham School (for Boys), Asheville, N. C.
1793 Established in 1793. **1893**
201st Session begins Sept. 1, 1893. Maj. R. BINGHAM, Supt.

Important and Valuable NEW BOOKS

Will be found listed in our new Annual Catalogue, which will be sent free on request.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Publishers,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A PRACTICAL COURSE IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

By ALPHONSO G. NEWCOMER, Assistant Professor of English in the Leland Stanford Junior University.
12mo, cloth, x+249 pages.

This, as its title indicates, is a thoroughly practical book, dealing with the art and not the theory of composition.

GINN & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Numbers, Vols., and sets of the *Nation.* Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price-state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Scholarie, N. Y.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,

812 Broadway, New York.

Book-buyers can save themselves much trouble and save money by sending all orders for both

Foreign and American Books

to our firm, prepared to furnish all Books, wherever published, promptly and at lowest rates.

SUMMER READING.

TAUCHNITZ Edition of British Authors, 2,700 volumes, sewed, at 50c.; good print and paper. Real books, not "printed matter for immediate consumption."

Clean and interesting *German* and *French* Novels in great variety.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligations to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South 9th Street,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

LIBRARIES BOUGHT.

We will buy for cash at any time entire Libraries or smaller lots of **valuable books** or **choice editions.** Address, or call at either store.

D. D. MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers

74 Fifth Avenue, New York,
St. Paul, Minn.

Catalogues of our publications for the asking.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York, Importers of Foreign Books, Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
and
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Send for Price-Lists.

WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,
United Charities Building,
4TH AVENUE AND 22D STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S ROMANES LECTURE ON "EVOLUTION AND ETHICS."

For a full Discussion from the Opposite Point of View of the Important Questions involved see Chaps. II., III., IV., and V. of Part VI. of

CIVILISATION and PROGRESS

By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER.

Third Edition, revised and enlarged, and with new Preface more fully explaining the nature of the New Organon used in the solution of its problems. 8vo, $4.50.

The Rev. H. R. HAWEIS, M.A., says:

"This is the most remarkable and important work of the last twenty years. It is not too much to say that Mr. Crozier can enter the lists with men like Carlyle, Comte, Herbert Spencer, and John Stuart Mill, all of whom he treats sympathetically and holds his own."

The SPECTATOR says:

"The book of a very able man. . . . The testimony which we are compelled to give to the high ability of this ambitious work is completely impartial. . . . Full of original criticism. . . . Great literary faculty. . . . A book far less superficial than Mr. Buckle's."

Mrs. LYNN LINTON says:

"The book seems to me to be one of the most original and remarkable of the present day. There is not a dry page from cover to cover."

"KNOWLEDGE" says:

"No one can rise from the perusal of this work without the conviction that its author has established a claim to stand high among the most profound and original thinkers of the day. . . . He has set himself an ambitious task, and he has very narrowly indeed escaped entire success. . . . Will repay perusal and reperusal."

New York: LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.

EMERSON PIANOS
60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE
EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.
CATALOGUES FREE.
EMERSON PIANO CO.,
174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St. Washington, 817 Market Space.

EUROPEAN SUMMER AND WINTER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

8% FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm Loans
Send for References. *HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST*
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain

is not a paint. It is transparent. and *colors* the wood. Paint only *covers* it, concealing the grain. Our stain wears just as long, looks much better, and *cannot* crack or peel off, as paint does.

50% cheaper than paint.

For full information, samples on wood, Book of Sketches, and Color Studies, send postage (6c.).

SAMUEL CABOT,
71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
Agents at all central points.

SARGENT'S

BALL BEARING ROTARY BOOKCASES.

The above are two of many styles. We cover every demand for home or office use. Special styles for the CENTURY DICTIONARY and Encyclopædias. Illustrated catalogues free. Address SARGENT MFG. CO., either 814 Broadway, New York, or factory, Muskegon, Mich. Quote the *Nation*.

WATER CLOSETS

Tell your plumber you want the "Nautilus." Do not accept a closet that is "just as good" as the "Nautilus." Our Catalogue is free.
WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE EMPIRE OF THE TSARS AND THE RUSSIANS.

By ANATOLE LEROY BEAULIEU. Translated, with annotations, from the third French edition by Z. A. Ragozin.

Part I. (complete in itself), "The Country and its Inhabitants." 8vo, with maps printed in colors, $3.00.

LORENZO DE' MEDICI.

An Historical Portrait. By EDITH CARPENTER. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

A CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE.

By R. OTTOLENGUI, author of "An Artist in Crime," etc. 16mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

TASKS BY TWILIGHT.

By ABBOT KINNEY, author of "The Conquest of Death." 12mo, $1.00.

PRINCETON SKETCHES.

The Story of Nassau Hall. By GEORGE R. WALLACE With introduction by Prof. Andrew F. West. Illustrated. Octavo, $2.00.

MARKED "PERSONAL."

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN, author of "The Leavenworth Case," "Cynthia Wakeham's Money," etc. 16mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00

The advance orders for Miss Green's new book have been so considerable as to necessitate the printing of five large editions before the date of publication.

A LITERARY COURTSHIP,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF PIKE'S PEAK.

By ANNA FULLER, author of "Pratt Portraits." 12mo, illustrated, $1.00.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PANICS,

AND THEIR PERIODICAL OCCURRENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

By CLEMENT JUGLAR, Member of the Institute. Englished and edited by DE COURCEY W. THOM. With Explanatory Tables. ("Questions of the Day" Series, No. 74.) 8vo, $1.00.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE TRUTH OF DOGMATIC CHRISTIANITY.

Comprising a Discussion with a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. By WILLIAM DEARING HARDEN. 12mo, $1.50.

THE GOSPEL AND ITS EARLIEST INTERPRETATIONS.

A Study of the Teaching of Jesus and Its Doctrinal Transformation in the New Testament. By ORELLO CONE, D.D., author of "Gospel Criticism," etc. 8vo, gilt top, $1.75.

FLEETING THOUGHTS.

Poems by CAROLINE E. PRENTISS. 12mo, full gilt, $1.00.

*** Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Knickerbocker Nuggets, Heroes, and Story of the Nations Series sent on application.*

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

If you are a **PIPE** *Smoker, we want you to try*

Surbrug's Golden Sceptre

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.30; ¼ lb., 40c., postage paid. Send for pamphlet, giving list of dealers who handle our tobaccos.

CAPITAL WANTED.

The advertiser, an experienced electrician, desires correspondence with a lady or gentleman with capital, with a view to establishing a health sanitarium in one of the healthiest sections of the United States, and where electricity will be employed as the primal healing agent. Security furnishing capital will be amply protected. Those in poor health will be furnished home and treatment for life. References exchanged and correspondence confidential. Address SANITARIUM, care of P. O. Box F, Ashland, Ky.

WANTED—NOS. 103 AND 115 OF THE NATION, volumes 4 and 5 respectively. DODD, MEAD & CO., 5 East 19th St., New York.

Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.

EDITED BY THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

RECENT ISSUES.

Vol. II., No. 3.

Special Assessments.

A Study in Municipal Finance. By VICTOR ROSEWATER, Ph.D. 153 pp., 75 cents.

Vol. III., No. 1.

History of Elections in the American Colonies.

By CORTLANDT F. BISHOP, Ph.D. 297 pp., $1.50; bound, $2.00.

Vol. IV., No. 1.

Financial History of Virginia.

By WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D. 167 pp., 75 cents.

Vol. IV., No. 2.

The Inheritance Tax.

By MAX WEST, Ph.D. 144 pp., 75 cents.

Vols. I. and II. complete, each $2.00; bound, $2.50.

For further information, apply to PROF. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Columbia College, New York.

Good Cooking

is essential to

Good Digestion—

in pastry you cannot have either without a good shortening. Lard has always had very objectionable features, causing indigestion and many other dietetic troubles. Science has come to the assistance of the cook, and of weak stomachs, with the new shortening,

Cottolene

It is composed of the choicest beef suet and highly refined vegetable oil, in many respects as good as the finest imported olive oil. Physicians endorse it, cooking experts recommend it, and thousands are now using it in preference to any other shortening. Refuse all substitutes.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking. Cottolene is sold by all grocers.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

Chicago, St. Louis, Montreal, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, etc.

Deer Park and Oakland

ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGHANIES,

3,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER.

Season Opens June 15, 1893.

JUNE 15, 1893.

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies, and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express-train service both east and west, and are therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Electric lights have been introduced throughout the houses and grounds; Turkish and Russian baths and large swimming-pools provided for ladies and gentlemen; suitable grounds for lawn-tennis; bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms are here; fine riding and driving-horses, carriages, mountain wagons, tally-ho coaches, etc., are kept for hire; in short, all the necessary adjuncts for the comfort, health, or pleasure of patrons.

Rates, $60, $75, and $90 a month, according to location.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to GEORGE De SHIELDS, Manager Baltimore and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10, after that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrrett County, Md.

HOW TO FILE LETTERS

If you are in business, whether wholesale, retail, or manufacturing, or if you are a professional man, you receive letters, bills, and other office papers which have to be filed. It goes without saying that you have suffered more or less inconvenience in finding a paper when wanted. The simple system used in the

AMBERG

Cabinet Letter File

Enables you to place your hand upon the letter wanted at once, whether it is a day, week, or many years old.

THE REFERENCE IS INSTANT.

To responsible parties, we send a Cabinet on sixty days' approval.

Send for an Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

Amberg File and Index Co,,

79 and 81 Duane St., New York.

CHICAGO. LONDON.

60c. *Lessing's 'Laocoon,' 'Nathan the Wise,'* Alford's 'Queen's English,' Moliere's, Plautus's 'Comedies,' Hauff's 'Caravan,' Schiller's 'Mary Stuart.' PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Public Library

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1460. THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY

Italian Gardens. By CHARLES A. PLATT. Part I. With 15 Illustrations from Photographs made especially for this article.

French Canadians in New England. By HENRY LOOMIS NELSON. With 2 Illustrations by C. S. REINHART.

The Handsome Humes. A Novel. By WILLIAM BLACK. Part II. With an Illustration by WILLIAM SMALL.

Side Lights on the German Soldier. By POULTNEY BIGELOW. With 19 Illustrations from Paintings and Drawings by FREDERIC REMINGTON.

Silence. A Story. By MARY E. WILKINS. With 2 Illustrations by H. SIDDONS MOWBRAY.

The Vestal Virgin. A Story. By WILL CARLETON.

Three English Race Meetings. (*Derby, Ascot, and Oxford-Cambridge.*) By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. With 9 Illustrations by WILLIAM SMALL.

Algerian Riders. By Col. T. A. DODGE, U. S. A. With 7 Illustrations.

Chicago's Gentle Side. By JULIAN RALPH.

The Function of Slang. By BRANDER MATTHEWS.

Horace Chase. A Novel. By CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON. Part VII.

Poems by ALICE BROWN and WALLACE BRUCE.

Editor's Study. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

Editor's Drawer. With Introductory Story by THOMAS NELSON PAGE. Illustrated.

Literary Notes. By LAURENCE HUTTON.

Subscription Price, $4 00 a Year.

HARPER & BROTHERS' LATEST BOOKS.

Green's England, Illustrated. A Short History of the English People. By J. R. GREEN. Edited by Mrs. J. R. GREEN and Miss KATE NORGATE. With Portrait, Colored Plates, Maps, and many Illustrations. Royal 8vo, Illuminated Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Tops. Vols. I. and II. now ready. Price, $5 00 per volume. Vol. III. in Press.

Practical Lawn Tennis. By JAMES DWIGHT, M.D. Illustrated from Instantaneous Photographs. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

The Love Affairs of an Old Maid. By LILIAN BELL. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $1 25.

The Philosophy of Singing. By CLARA KATHLEEN ROGERS. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 50.

The Dictator. A Novel of Politics and Society. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Picture and Text. By HENRY JAMES. With Portrait and Illustrations. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 00. (In the Series "Harper's American Essayists.")

Heather and Snow. A Novel. By GEORGE MACDONALD. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamenal, $1 25.

The Story of a Story, and Other Stories. By BRANDER MATTHEWS. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Everybody's Book of Correct Conduct: Being Hints on Every-day Life. By LADY COLIN and M. FRENCH SHELDON. Square 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 75 cents.

Harper's Black and White Series. Latest Issues: *The Decision of the Court.* A Comedy. By BRANDER MATTHEWS.—*George William Curtis.* An Address. By JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.—*Phillips Brooks.* By the Rev. ARTHUR BROOKS, D.D.—*The Rivals.* By FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.—*Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa.* By HENRY M. STANLEY.

Illustrated. 32mo, Cloth, Ornamental, 50 cents each.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

☞ *The above works are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by the publishers, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, on receipt of the price. Harper's New Catalogue will be sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents.*

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 445

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

Mr. Carlisle's Statement 448
Queer Doings of the Protective Tariff 448
The Other Side of Municipal Ownership 449
The Russian Treaty 450

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

Current Italian Fiction 450
The University Question in France 451
In the Balearic Isles.—III 452

CORRESPONDENCE:

Southern Presbyterianism 453
South and North During the Revolution 453
Brain-Surgery 454
Color-Sense in Woman 454
Classical Preparation for College 454
"All By Myself" 454

NOTES 454

REVIEWS:

Pepys's Diary 457
Recent Folk-Lore Publications 459
Where Three Empires Meet 460
Contribution to Our Knowledge of Seedlings 461
York.—The Martial Annals of the City of York 461

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 462

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each Paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.
A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.
Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.
Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—	
4 insertions	5 per cent.
8 "	10 "
13 "	12½ "
26 "	15 "
39 "	20 "
52 "	25 "
AMOUNT—	
$100 within a year	10 per cent.
250 " "	12½ "
500 " "	15 "
750 " "	20 "
1,000 " "	25 "
1,500 " "	30 "
2,000 " "	33⅓ "

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 9,350 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opéra, and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, American Newspaper Agency, 15 King William Street, Strand, W. C.

London agent for Advertisements, R. J. Bush, 92 Fleet Street, E. C.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Belmont.

BELMONT SCHOOL, DELIGHTFULLY and advantageously located, 25 miles south of San Francisco, prepares for Harvard, Yale, the Mass. Inst. of Technology, and other Colleges and Scientific Schools. W. T. REID, A.M. (Harvard), Headmaster.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.
Mrs. GEO. A. CASWELL, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

JOSEPH H. SPERRY, ASSISTANT Principal of Morgan School, receives for school year three boys into his home. High-class school. Pleasant home. Personal care.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

A FEW BOYS FOR THE SUMMER will be received at my home on L. I. Sound. Many attractions. JOSEPH H. SPERRY, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, 56 Hillhouse Avenue.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—WEST END INSTITUTE. Mrs. Cady and Miss Cady, Principals. Prescribed and Elective Courses of Study, or College Preparatory Course. Circulars. Early application necessary.

CONNECTICUT, Pomfret Centre.

THE MISSES VINTON'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Thursday, October 5. Number limited.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Wallingford.

ROSEMARY HALL.
A COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss RUUTZ-REES, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington,

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.—For copies of new Catalogue, containing a description of Lecture Courses in the College, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Law School, the Corcoran Scientific School, and the newly-erected School of Graduate Studies, address
JAMES C. WELLING, Pres't.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.
Founded by Miss S. N. Randolph of Virginia,
1214 EUTAW PLACE,
Near Druid Hill Park.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 706 Saint Paul St.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, English, French, and German School for Girls, Mrs. JULIA R. TUTWILER, Principal, will reopen September 27. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Students prepared for college.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 915 and 917 N. Charles St.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL for Girls.
Mrs. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.
Fifty-second year. Summer address, Bar Harbor, Me.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S English, French, and German School reopens Sept. 20, 1893.
Principals:
Miss M. C. CARTER, Miss S. R. CARTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 5 Otis Place.

MR. HALE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Fits for Harvard and for the Institute of Technology; preparation for Harvard both on the usual classical plan and on the plan which gives prominence to modern languages and physical science. The latter plan forms a fine preparation for the Institute. Tenth year will begin Sept. 27. Circulars. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 252 Marlboro' St.

MISS CLAGETT'S HOME AND DAY School for Girls reopens October 3. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. Donald, Trinity Church; President Walker, Institute Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 231 Marlborough St.

MISS WEEKS AND MISS LOUGEE'S Home and Day School for Girls opens Oct. 3, 1893. Junior, Senior, and College Preparatory courses. Address Miss S. C. LOUGEE, 138 Walnut Ave., Roxbury.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMNASTICS.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 23 Irvington Street.

POSSE GYMNASIUM
and Normal School of Gymnastics. Nine instructors, ten special lecturers. Fifth year opens Sept. 15. Address BARON NILS POSSE, B.Sc., M.G.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury Street.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Oct. 3, 1893. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY and Family School for Boys. Fits for College. Physical Laboratory. Circulars. Address until Sept. 15, Islesford, Hancock Co., Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PRE- pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Busi. ness. Individual teaching. Laboratories. The 50 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.
Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. New laboratories with electrical plant. All buildings heated by steam. Fall term opens September 7, 1893. Address Rev. WILLIAM GALLAGHER, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. —Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell.

THE ROGERS HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ELIZA P. UNDERHILL, M.A.,
Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—17 MILES from Boston. Boarding and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893.
Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women.
Reference: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATO- ry and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Vineyard Haven.

BAYSIDE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR Boys.
A healthful Summer Home by the Sea. Outdoor life; careful supervision; private tutoring.
References, by permission:
Rev. Dr. Coit, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Hamilton W. Mabie, Esq., Clinton Hall, Astor Pl., N. Y.
WM. CLEVELAND HICKS, Jr., B.A., Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC IN- STITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

THE HIGHLAND MILITARY ACA- DEMY begins 38th year Sept. 13. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium. Athletics encouraged. Careful Training. Home influences. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A.M., Headmaster.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

THE HOME SCHOOL.
Miss KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Wide awake, thorough, progressive. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Send for illustrated circular.

MICHIGAN, Houghton.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.—A State School of Mining Engineering and allied subjects. Has Summer Schools in Surveying, Shop Practice, Assaying and Ore Dressing, and Field Geology. Laboratories, Shops, and Stamp Mill well equipped. Tuition free. For catalogue write the Director.

MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

STANLEY HALL, A BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. 14 instructors—9 resident, 117 students. Full courses in Music, Art, Languages. Two years beyond College Preparatory Courses. Offers scholarship (value $400) to Bryn Mawr College. For catalogue, address Miss OLIVE ADELE EVERS, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Mont Vernon.

McCOLLOM INSTITUTE—A FAMI- ly Boarding School for ten boys—in a beautiful mountain village 50 miles from Boston. Preparation for College and Scientific School. *Individual teaching.* SUMMER TUITION. JOHN B. WELCH, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Montclair, 13 miles from New York.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY —Summit of Orange Mountains.—Graduates admitted to leading colleges without examinations. Large gymnasium, with special instructor.
Cadets live in cottages.
J. G. MACVICAR, A.M., Principal.

Educational.

NEW JERSEY, Pompton.

THE HENRY C. DE MILLE PREPARATORY School opens Oct. 3, 1893. Primary, Intermediate, Junior, and Senior Departments. Buildings heated by hot water. Beautiful, healthful location. Address Mrs. H. C. DE MILLE, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Clinton.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR GIRLS. Elementary and Higher English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art. Opens September 5. Rev. C. W. HAWLEY, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Geneva, Hamilton Heights.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.— Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Complete organization, including Primary and Academic Departments. Thorough preparation for leading Colleges for Women. Miss M. S. SMART, Principal.

NEW YORK, Irvington-on-Hudson.

MISS BENNETT'S SCHOOL. Twelve girls may have all the benefits of careful home training and best educational methods. Six resident teachers. Training aims at thoroughness. All grades. Preparation for college.

NEW YORK, Newburgh-on-the-Hudson.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, $600 a year, no extras. Limit, 30 boys. One of the worst mistakes you can make with your boys is to keep them at eight, nine, ten. My pamphlet argues the question. Free; and parents concerned had better read it. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.— Primary and Preparatory Classes. A Boarding and Day School. Individual Instruction. College Preparation. MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS. References: The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha; The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City; The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College; The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL. Mrs. SYLVANUS REED, Resident; Mr. J. RAMSAY MONTIZAMBERT, M.A., Headmaster. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Courses include all studies required at University entrance examinations. 30th year begins October 3, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 9 University Place.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, AFFILIATED with Columbia College, offers, to both men and women, university courses in pedagogy, leading to the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. WALTER L. HERVEY, Prest.

NEW YORK CITY, 557 Fifth Ave.

MME. ALBERTI'S DELSARTE School of Expression. To supplement general education, make acquired knowledge practical, and afford training in nervous control. Circulars. WM. M. ALBERTI.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 and 34 East 57th St.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Thursday, October 5, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 119th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON.— French and English School. Resident pupils.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 East 65th Street.

MISS CHISHOLM.— SCHOOL FOR Girls.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. —The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893. Applications should be made early.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.— PREPARATORY Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Girls, Liddesdale Place, Avondale. Family limited. Circulars sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

MISS BALDWIN'S DAY, BOARDING and College Preparatory School for Girls reopens September 28. For circular, address MISS FLORENCE BALDWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARDING and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies. Estab. in 1848. Opens Sept. 28.

Educational.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL. For Both Sexes. Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL.B.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. A fine winter resort for girls and young ladies, where protection from inclement winters and unsurpassed advantages in education are secured.

The grounds, four acres, the handsomest of any school in the South, make a winter garden attractive for outdoor exercise.

Same climate as Summerville, Aiken, or California.

Music and Art specialties. French and German spoken.

Buildings heated by hot-water heaters.

Appointments and sanitary arrangements first-class.

Rev. W. R. ATKINSON, D.D., President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

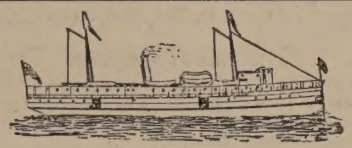
ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

American Home School

BERLIN, GERMANY,

Offers to young ladies the best opportunities in German, French, and Music, with home care and chaperonage. Vacation trips to Russia, the North Cape, and different parts of Germany.

The Principal, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, refers by permission to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Washington, and the Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany. Address for circular, Miss RUBY I. GILBERT, Woman's Temple, Chicago.



"BON VOYAGE."

Naval Expedition to the World's Fair via Great Lakes by **St. John's Military School,** Manlius, N. Y. A month's excursion for pleasure and instruction for young men and boys. **"Bon Voyage"** leaves Buffalo June 27th. Terms, $150, covering entire expenses. Apply for circulars.

The Summer Session of The Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago

extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893.

Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal Instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY

AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development. CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

Harcourt Place Seminary,

GAMBIER, OHIO. A school of the highest grade and growing rapidly. Number limited. New building last year; otherwise many applicants declined for want of room. Elegant buildings. Superior teachers. Beautiful and healthful location. 1,100 feet above sea level.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

Bingham School (for Boys), Asheville, N. C.
1793 Established in 1793. **1893**
201st Session begins Sept. 1, 1893. Maj. R. BINGHAM, Supt.

Educational.

WEST CHOP
Summer Lectures.

During the first three weeks of July there will be given at West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, a series of Summer Lectures. The aim will be to make them neither technical nor special, but rather to acquaint the hearers with the larger interests and purposes of the best scholars in the subjects treated.

As a rule, three lectures will be given each day, and opportunity will be freely afforded for consultation with the lecturers.

Prof. A. R. Marsh of Harvard College will have general direction of the lectures, and the business management will be in charge of John C. Cobb, Esq., either of whom will furnish information as to details.

The following lecturers have promised their coöperation

Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard College, "Philosophy and Ethics"; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, "History and Theory of Education"; Prof. Charles S. Minot, M.D., of the Harvard Medical School, "Biology and Marine Life"; Prof. George L. Kittredge of Harvard College, "English Literature"; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard College, "American History"; Mr. George W. Chadwick of the New England Conservatory of Music, "History and Theory of Music"; Prof. Arthur Richmond Marsh of Harvard College, "French and Italian Literature."

Terms for the course $25, payable in advance. Application may be made to

JOHN C. COBB, 66 State Street, Boston.

College of Gymnastics.

Extension and Enlargement of former Normal Course of the

ALLEN GYMNASIUM.

Thorough Course in Gymnastics, theoretical and practical, including Dancing, Swimming, Bicycling, Voice Culture, Anatomy, and Physiology.

For Prospectus, address MARY E. ALLEN,
42 to 56 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

OGONTZ SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

Established in 1850. Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. Opens September 27. For circulars and reports apply to Principals, OGONTZ SCHOOL P. O., PA.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

45th year begins Sept. 13, 1893. College course and excellent preparatory school. Specially organized department of Music and Art. Four well-equipped laboratories. Good, growing library. Fine gymnasium. Resident physician. Memorial Hall enables students to much reduce expenses. For Catalogue, address SARAH F. ANDERSON, Principal, Rockford, Ill., Lock Box 10.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N.Y.

Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. New Building with Modern Improvements. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.
E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

58TH YEAR. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government, Academies, and Business. Military organization. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

FREEHOLD, N. J. Admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar on certificate. Graduates from the Seminary Course. Preparatory Class, Art and Music. Home care. Miss EUNICE D. SEWALL, Prin.

BUFFALO SEMINARY.

THE FORTY-THIRD YEAR. For circulars, address Mrs. C. F. HARTT,
284 Delaware Avenue, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY

OGONTZ (NEAR PHILADELPHIA), PA. Represented by its graduates in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Amherst, University of Pa., Lafayette, and West Point. (Trinity, Lehigh, and University of Chicago, '93-94). JOHN CALVIN RICE, Principal.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

The West Point of the West. Seventeenth year. Beautiful location and healthful climate. No School in the country offers better advantages. Send for illustrated catalogue. COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Michigan.

Horner Military School,

OXFORD, N. C.

Modern buildings. Healthful and attractive location. Efficient instructors. Number limited. A beautiful SOUTHERN HOME FOR BOYS. Catalogue sent on application.

LAKE ERIE SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG WOMEN,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.
Early application necessary for September, 1893.

Teachers, etc.

*WANTED—A RESIDENT TEACH-*er (lady) in private family living in the country. Must be competent to teach Latin, French, German, the English branches, and Music. The pupils are four girls, ages thirteen to seventeen, and a boy of ten. Address, stating references, experience, and salary expected, E. D. H., 945 Broadway, New York City.

CHICAGO—TUTOR.—A HARVARD Graduate of experience will prepare boys who may be in Chicago during the summer for the fall examinations to college. Address Mr. H. B. LEARNED, 245 W. Polk St. (care Hull House), Chicago, Ill., or Mr. FRANK BOLLES, Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN, 19 years' residence abroad) would like to secure pupils in French during the summer months; or would tutor for entrance to a scientific school. No objection to travel. Highest possible references. Address R. N., *Nation* office.

ENGLISH.—I prepare men to pass the admission examinations in Rhetoric and English Literature required by Harvard, Yale, and all other New England colleges. Systematic training in English Composition. WALTER SMITH, 12 Weld Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

*WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI-*losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

AN INSTRUCTOR IN PHYSICS IN one of the foremost Western Universities (A.B. Harvard, Ph.D. Germany) desires a change. Also tutorship, beginning June 1. Willing to travel. Address Dr. X. B., care *Nation*.

TWO HARVARD GRADUATES, OF considerable experience as teachers, will take a limited number of boys to the Adirondacks for the summer, visiting the World's Fair in August. HARVARD, care *Nation*.

TUTORING during the summer vacation to clear conditions on examinations for admission to college, or in less advanced work. H. H. BAKER (A.B., Harvard, 1891), 16 Grays Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

*THE CHAIR OF PURE MATHEMA-*tics, State University of Nebraska, is vacant. Applicants should be qualified to take the full professorship. Address THE CHANCELLOR, Lincoln, Nebraska.

ADIRONDACKS.—COACHING FOR Fall Examinations by College Professor at Lake Placid after June 20. Address R. A., Columbia College.

*CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har-*vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

*AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH-*ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, 23 Union Square, New York.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES, 4 Ashburton Street, Boston, 371 Main Street, Hartford, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., 106 Wabash Ave., Chicago, and 120½ South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

Reading Case for the Nation,

To receive the current numbers in a convenient (temporary) form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with *The Nation* stamped on the side in gold. Holds about one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 75 cents.

New Fiction.

Stories of New York.

Five Stories by ANNIE ELIOT, BLISS PERRY, GEORGE A. HIBBARD, JOHN S. WOOD, and EDITH WHARTON.

Stories of the Railway.

Four Stories by GEORGE A. HIBBARD, CHARLES S. DAVIDSON, THOMAS NELSON PAGE, and A. C. GORDON.

Each volume illustrated, 16mo, uncut edges, paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents; half calf, $1.50.

"The daintiest and most charming creations of the bookmaker's fancy, the first of a series of six volumes to be issued under the general title, 'Stories from Scribner.' They are thoroughly entertaining."—*Boston Times.*

Island Nights' Entertainments.

The Beach of Falsea, The Bottle Imp, and Isle of Voices. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.25.

"Some of the most characteristic and best work of Stevenson. It is most delightful."—*Boston Traveller.*

Stories of a Western Town.

By OCTAVE THANET. Illustrated by A. B. FROST. 12mo, $1.25.

"Fresh in theme, clever in treatment, and admirable in local color, while their piquant originality imparts to them a peculiarly attractive interest."—*Boston Sat. Eve. Gazette.*

Day and Night Stories.

Second Series. By T. R. SULLIVAN. 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

"Exquisite in conception and finish. They will delight all lovers of the short story."—*Boston Courier.*

Social Strugglers.

By Prof. H. H. BOYESEN. 12mo, $1.25.

"Prof. Boyesen understands American life, and has delineated it in this novel with vigor and grace."—*Boston Beacon.*

In Blue Uniform.

By G. I. PUTNAM. 12mo, $1.00.

"A charming story of army life."—*Boston Traveller.*

Arthur Bonnicastle.

By J. G. HOLLAND. New edition in paper covers. 12mo. Illustrated. 50 cents.

"A well told, vigorous story."—*Chicago Interior.*

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

The BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,

740 and 742 Broadway, New York,
PUBLISHERS OF

General Literature

Make a specialty of supplying Public, Private, School, Club, and Society Libraries. A topically arranged General Library List of the Standard Books of all Publishers mailed upon application. Estimates upon submitted lists.

Heath's Modern Language Series.
OVER

One Hundred and Fifty Texts

LISTED
In the new Modern Language Catalogue just out.
D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

JUST PUBLISHED.
A PRACTICAL COURSE IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
By ALPHONSO G. NEWCOMER, Assistant Professor of English in the Leland Stanford Junior University.
12mo, cloth, x+249 pages.
This, as its title indicates, is a thoroughly practical book, dealing with the art and not the theory of composition.
GINN & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LONDON.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

The Life and Work of John Ruskin.

By W. G. COLLINGWOOD. With Portraits and other illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo, $5.00.

"To a large number of people these volumes will be more preëminently the book of the year than any other that has been or is likely to be published."—*London Chronicle.*

Abraham Lincoln.

An excellent work in the series of American Statesmen. By JOHN T. MORSE, jr. With a Portrait and Map. 2 vols. 16mo, $2.50. The same, in Library style, bound in smooth red cloth, $2.50.

"In these two highly readable volumes he has achieved eminent success, and has produced a work on an equality at least with his previous contributions to the same series on the two Adamses, Jefferson, and Franklin."—*The Literary World.*

The Dawn of Italian Independence.

Italy, from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the fall of Venice, 1849. By WILLIAM R. THAYER. With Maps. 2 vols., crown octavo, $4.00.

"Mr. Thayer has performed his task with great intelligence and zeal. . . . The general impression made by Mr. Thayer's work is a vigorous, well-constructed, and attractive view of a great epoch in the history of Italy."—*Literary World.*

The Story of Malta.

A graphic account of this famous island by MATURIN M. BALLOU, author of 'Equatorial America,' 'Due West,' etc. (*Second Edition.*) $1.50.

From Chattanooga to Petersburg.

Under Generals Grant and Butler. An Important Contribution to the History of the War, and a Personal Vindication. By WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., and late Major-General of Volunteers. With four Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo, $1.25.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

*EUROPEAN SUMMER AND WIN-*ter Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

FRENCH BOOKS. GENERAL FOREIGN LITERATURE.
LIBRARIES, COLLEGES, and the TRADE supplied on the most liberal terms. Importations received by every steamer. SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR ALL FOREIGN PERIODICALS. Catalogues sent free.
BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Square, New York.

Edwin Booth.
Lawrence Barrett.
Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17. Price, $3.00 each. Also Cabinet Photos. For sale by THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

BOARD.—VISITORS TO CHICAGO will find first-class accommodations in a quiet and healthy location near the Exposition. References. Address Mrs. CUMMINGS, 4529 Ellis Ave.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

The Week.

WHETHER or not the President shall call Congress together earlier than September 1, the canvasses which the *World* and *Times* have been making of the members show beyond reasonable doubt that a majority can be counted upon for unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act. The *World*, by combining its own and the *Times's* returns, shows a total of 175 members in favor of repeal, or only four less than a majority of the whole House of Representatives. Of this total, 140 have expressed themselves in favor of unconditional repeal, 11 in favor of repeal with slight qualifications, and 24 voted for repeal in the last Congress. The *Times* has a total of 151 squarely committed to unconditional repeal, which is identical with the *World's* poll, giving the same grand total when the twenty-four members who voted against repeal in the last Congress are added. The *Times* has also heard from thirty-nine of the eighty-eight Senators, with this result: Twenty-eight in favor of repeal, seven against, and four undecided. If this proportion is a fair representation of Senate sentiment, there will be no doubt about the action of that body. As a matter of fact, a previous canvass of the Senate by the *World* has shown a safe majority in that body in favor of repeal. Every day is adding new members to the majority for repeal by increasing the volume of popular sentiment against the Sherman Act. In fact, we doubt if at any previous period in their history the American people made more rapid progress in economic education than they are making at the present time.

There is encouragement in the report from Washington that the Administration means to listen to no compromise in the matter of repealing the Sherman Law. We believe that the friends of sound money cannot do better than to insist upon the naked issue of repeal, unencumbered with any of the propositions "to force silver into circulation" or to have the Government "issue money to the people directly," which the silverites are now bringing forward as the necessary concomitants of repeal. Let action first be had on the mischievous law which a great majority of Congressmen now agree has got us into the ditch, and let all the fine schemes for getting an "elastic currency" and meeting "the demands of trade" have a hearing later and be passed on their own merits, if they have any. The inherited and inveterate tendency of politicians to make a dicker, and not to retreat from a bad position without taking up one not quite so bad, ought to be withstood to the face in so vital a matter as a stable currency. Compromise in finance has landed us in our present plight, and that experience ought to be enough for this generation. If, as Lowell said, they enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin, it is just as certain that to compromise with the devil of fiat money and shifting standards of value is not only to sell your own soul to the Evil One, but to give him the whip-hand of your successors for a long time to come.

Apparently the sentiment in favor of repealing the Federal tax upon the issues of State banks is much weaker than was supposed. Even in the South, where such a policy was expected to prove very popular, there is strong opposition, among both Congressmen and editors. The Richmond *Dispatch* argues earnestly against "substituting a currency which will not circulate in the money centres for a currency which is as good in the cities as in the country and in business circles as anywhere else"; and it warns the Congressmen who expect to vote for repealing the State-bank tax, because they flatter themselves that they will thus pacify the silverites and secure forgiveness for voting to repeal the Sherman Law, that they "reckon without their host."

That candid Republican journal, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, makes short work of the partisan organs which allege that the present financial troubles are due to "Democratic rule." It points out that the existing conditions were forced upon the Cleveland Administration by its Republican predecessor, and that the responsibility for the origin and continuance of the Sherman Act, to which Republicans themselves now ascribe our troubles, "lies wholly and solely upon the shoulders of the Republican party," since its responsible author was Senator Sherman, a Republican, it was passed by a Republican Senate and a Republican House, and approved by a Republican President, and its repeal was prevented last spring by the large number of Republican Senators and Representatives who voted against its repeal, for the indefensible reason, given by a leading Senator in an authorized interview, that it would be "good politics" to let the act remain as "a Pandora's box" to embarrass and harass the incoming Democratic Administration. The American people may not be as wise as they ought to be, but they are not such fools as those Republican editors take them to be who try to make them believe that President Cleveland and the Democratic party are responsible for the present financial troubles.

It is not wise to leap prematurely to the conclusion that the United States is at once to resume the importation of gold. Sterling exchange, it is true, has turned decidedly in our favor, and rules now nominally below the figure at which gold may be imported at a profit. Nevertheless, the fact should not be overlooked that these are abnormal quotations, due to the present local money strain. According to precedent, there should be a considerable upward reaction in rates before the normal market yields permanently. The London newspapers have been quite generally predicting specie exports at an early date to New York; but the predictions have been largely based on expectation of a United States bond issue, which of course would upset all ordinary calculations. The London *Economist's* Vienna correspondent, who has all along been the best informed writer on current Austrian finance, observes, under date of June 7, that "the scare that the United States might want their gold back again is unnecessary, all the more as the United States foreign commerce is not such as to attract European gold." This remark on our present foreign trade is justified by the facts, but it is possible that future inferences may be too liberally drawn from it. In the years 1891 and 1892, it will be remembered, when the foreign-trade movement was turning rapidly in our favor, gold went out at a rapid rate; the subsequent explanation being that French financiers were selling wheat futures in our market and buying exchange against them, reckoning—rightly, as the event proved—on lower prices later on for grain. It cannot have escaped notice that precisely the reverse operation is now going on, and that the sales of bills under which the sterling market has broken are on anticipatory purchases of wheat, deliveries of which will not fall due till later in the year. In other words, the figures of current exports and imports are no longer a true guide to the course of the sterling market.

The unanimous decision of the United States Court of Appeals in favor of opening the World's Fair on Sunday finally settles that much-disputed question, and settles it in a way which is right, not only when regarded as an issue of law, but also as a matter of public morals. The contention that Congress could by any device enact a law which would decide how the people in a particular locality of a certain State should observe Sunday, and which would debar them from entrance to a certain park on that day, seemed hopeless from the outset. Everybody will at once concede that Congress cannot assume control over Central Park in New York city or Prospect Park in Brooklyn, and decree on

what days or between what hours the public shall visit these pleasure grounds. It has no more right to claim control over Jackson Park in Chicago, whether a World's Fair is in progress there or not. The pretence that such right could be conferred upon it by any sort of a bargain about a gift of money from the Federal Treasury is untenable, for no bargain can make an unconstitutional act constitutional. Chief Justice Fuller and his associates have vindicated the principle of home rule and State rights in a case where the contrary decision would have meant a long step toward centralization.

Ex-President Harrison, having been quoted in Monday's press despatches as approving the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday, telegraphed to an evening paper that this had been done "without authority." As to the ruling of Chief-Justice Fuller, he modestly thought he could not express a "safe opinion without an examination of the briefs and the pleadings." Still, he was "inclined to believe" that the Court was wrong in ruling out all "injuries not strictly pecuniary." Mr. Harrison ought to be given the benefit of this explanation of his position, and we merely remark upon it that his inclination to reverse decisions of the courts is by no means a new one. The findings of the Chilian court were flimsiness itself before his superior mind, and when Judge Brown let the gas out of his international law in the *Itata* case, he made it clear, in a message to Congress, that he had a very poor opinion of that member of the bench.

Clerical authorities among the Methodists do not agree as to the way in which the impiety of opening the Chicago Fair on Sunday is to be punished. The Rev. Dr. McAnney of Tarrytown, it will be remembered, recently declared that "the Lord knows how to close the doors of the Fair on Sundays, and he will do it," and as one of the "tough instruments" he might use for the purpose, suggested that he might "let the cholera spread its black wings over us this summer, and let 10,000,000 people die of this dread disease." But the Rev. Dr. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, ridicules this notion. He declares that "God does not thus confound the righteous with the wicked," and says that "the whole tenor of New Testament teaching is against the idea of destructive judgments upon cities and nations as the result of the sins of certain men." He even goes so far as to say that, "should countless thousands die of the disease, lightning strike the largest building of the Exposition, and the President of the Board of Directors die in the wreck, it would not raise a presumption that God had sent these things as judgments." As we called attention to the brutal conception of the Deity advanced by Dr. McAnney, it is only fair to give equal prominence to Dr. Buckley's condemnation of it.

The *Tribune* is so distressed about the partisan composition of the Commission which is investigating the Appraiser's Office, that it really cannot consent to print the evidence brought forth from the Republican employees. It came out at the session on June 14 that a representative of the domestic woollen manufacturers was allowed to visit the rooms of the division in which the examination and appraisement of woollens, raw wool, carpets, etc., were conducted, and to make suggestions about the invoices, which he was accustomed to find were lower than they should be. After much pumping, the Assistant Appraiser in charge of the division admitted that this visitor came daily, that he was in the employ of the Woollen Association, and that he had no other occupation. It was admitted by Mr. Cooper, the Appraiser, when he was under examination, that representatives of the American Silk-Manufacturing Association had free run of the Appraiser's Stores, and it appears to have been the general practice of those in charge of this branch of the service to allow it to be used by American manufacturers for their benefit and to the detriment of importers of foreign goods. Small wonder that the *Tribune* is full of wrath at Secretary Carlisle for revealing this method of conducting the Government's business in the interest of the Republican party and a high tariff.

The examination of Assistant Appraiser Goode at the Custom-house on Tuesday week was as good as a play. He had been a plasterer until he was appointed a Government appraiser to appraise cotton and linen goods, rubber garments and lace curtains, about a year ago. The way he found out the value of goods was by comparing importers' invoices. He never read any trade paper, though they took one from Dundee. All he knew about different kinds of bagging from Calcutta was that they were all "just bagging." About Dundee bagging he knew nothing, but he did know that Dundee was in Scotland. The duty on bagging he could tell by looking at the tariff law "up stairs." He could not give the market value abroad of any article. About laces he knew nothing, but as to cottons he had "been through some factories in Cohoes." No new examiner could learn anything from him, he said, in forty years, but if they let him (Goode) stay in for eight or ten years, he would know something about the business in that time himself, whereat there was a general roar of laughter, led by Goode himself. This is the way foreign trade is fostered, and American manufactures protected, and the tariff commended to a long-suffering but humorous people.

When the McKinley tariff went into effect, the Canadian authorities began to make unusual exertions to dispose elsewhere of the farm products which, by its provisions, were heavily taxed when they entered this country. Information obtained through special agents sent to Great Britain and from the High Commissioner—Sir Charles Tupper—concerning the needs of the British market, prices current therein, and the manner of packing goods, etc., etc., was given to the public by Mr. George E. Foster, the Canadian Minister of Finance, in the form of bulletins, and the result is astounding. From a Parliamentary report lately published, entitled "Commercial Relations, Canada," we learn that the export of eggs to Great Britain rose from $820 in 1890 to $592,218 in 1892, and the export of horses from $17,925 in 1890 to $214,785 in 1892. The Minister of Finance furnishes a table of exports supporting his assertion that, "generally speaking, the decrease in the export of these articles [farm products] to the United States in consequence of their tariff legislation has been far more than compensated by the increased exports to Great Britain." This table shows a decrease in exports of animals and produce and agricultural products to the United States in 1892 as compared with 1890 of $4,976,024, and an increase of exports to Great Britain of $16,947,313. Sir Charles Tupper remarks that the exports of Canada, notwithstanding the falling off in the trade to the United States, reached a total in 1892 never before attained—the increase in the exports to Great Britain being nearly twenty million dollars.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the Ford's Theatre disaster charges with "criminal negligence" Col. Ainsworth and the three persons, including the contractor, who were conducting the alterations in the building at the time, and also pronounces "most unbusinesslike and reprehensible" the failure of the United States Government to provide for skilled superintendence of the work of repair. All this may be just, but as it is to be made a matter of thorough inquiry by the Grand Jury, it is not a fit subject for comment at present. It is proper to say, however, that the real culprit in this sad business is Congressional niggardliness, which for years has refused to allow sufficient appropriations for the needs of the service of the War Department. The conduct of successive Congresses in this regard is of a piece with their conduct in regard to all other appropriations in which there is "nothing for politics." All branches of the service have suffered in this respect—none more so than the naval service, the life-saving service, and the postal service. When it is a question of pensions, or river and harbor improvements, or public buildings, money is thrown away by millions, but when something really deserving is under consideration, with no "politics" in it, every hundred dollars is scrutinized by the Holmans and other so called watch-dogs of the Treasury, and usually only a fraction of what is absolutely needed is granted.

A noteworthy sign of the small favor now lent the Hawaiian annexation project is furnished by the fact that the recent Republican State Convention in Ohio did not say a word on the subject in its platform. At the League of Republican Clubs in Louisville a few weeks ago much was said about the disgrace which Cleveland had brought upon the country by "hauling down the flag where gallant Ben Harrison and the Republicans ran it up in the name of liberty on the Sandwich Islands," and a resolution was adopted declaring that "when the American flag covers American interests and American honor, it must never be lowered." But the Ohio Republicans neither "pointed with pride" to Harrison's act, nor "viewed with alarm" Cleveland's course. Apparently the party managers have concluded that there are no votes to be gained by advocating annexation.

A Harvard student who had some negro blood in his veins was recently refused attention in a Cambridge barber-shop, and the Legislature promptly passed a law forbidding any barber in the State to make such a discrimination. The proprietors of the most prominent barber-shops in Boston protest against the measure as an injustice to them, saying that, if it should be enforced, it would cause such loss of white patronage that they would have to close their places. They are doubtless right, for the prejudice of the average white man against the black man is strong in Boston. But probably the new law will soon become a dead letter. It is not hard for any barber to shave a man in such a manner that he will vow never to enter his shop again, and the barber who does not desire the patronage of any class of the community can protect himself more easily by a few cuts than any other class of public servants. Before next winter the episode will doubtless have been forgotten, and black men will not be seen in white barber-shops any more frequently than heretofore.

Boston is the one city in the country which has an ordinance forbidding public employees to take part in conventions or to act as officers of caucuses. An attempt has just been made to secure its repeal, but the veto of Mayor Matthews prevents its success. Nearly half the members of the Democratic City Committee were office-holders of one sort or another before the ordinance was passed, whereas now there is not one. An attempt was made in the Legislature to extend the reform by passing a law which would prevent State and county employees from being officers in caucuses or from taking part in the proceedings of any political committee or convention; but the Republicans, who would be most affected by such a movement, refused to pass it. Naturally enough, many of the Boston Democrats thought that they ought not to be debarred from holding office and running conventions at the same time so long as the Republicans throughout the State were under no restraint in the matter, but Mayor Matthews was wiser, and interposed a veto which will prove effective.

There has been nothing in judicial or journalistic annals like the way the Borden case has been tried by the newspapers of New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Of course, the Court has no jurisdiction over those of other States, and therefore could not completely put a stop to the scandal, but some effort ought to have been made, in the interest of the decent and orderly administration of justice, to call public attention to the gravity of the offence. It used to be a cardinal rule of editorship to refrain from comment in criminal cases pending the trial, but this was in the days when newspapers were really edited—that is, when there was a sense of editorial responsibility for the contents of the whole paper. Since the gathering of what is called "news" has assumed its present importance, this responsibility has almost ceased to exist, and the reporters, however young, inexperienced, or unscrupulous, have taken complete possession of the journal, and "run" it to suit themselves. It is not surprising, in the presence of this state of things, that the public should take hold of a criminal case, as in the Harris case, even after the court of last resort has passed on it, and propose a review of the evidence at a mass-meeting, and that the newspapers should open their columns to epistolary denunciations of the Judge for his cruelty and inhumanity in refusing a new trial.

There is as yet very little use in predicting the probable effect of the German elections on the Army Bill, which is what gives them their chief interest. It was on the Army Bill that the Emperor dissolved the Reichstag and "went to the country," but what the country has said about the matter is still, and must for a week or two remain, very uncertain. The composition of the candidates chosen is pretty heterogeneous, as may be seen by the despatches—Lieber Clericals, Social Democrats, Conservatives and Agrarians, National Liberals, Radical Unionists, Poles, Free Conservatives, Clericals favorable to the bill, Alsatians, South German Democrats, Anti-Semites, Bavarian Agrarians, Guelphs, Danes, Bavarians, Separatists. The chances are that a large proportion of these candidates do not know how they will vote on the bill until they meet their colleagues and talk over the situation. It is asserted that Count Caprivi and the Ministers are counting on the alarm excited by the successes of the Socialists to enable them to get up a new "cartel," or combination, made up of Conservatives, Free Conservatives, and National Liberals, which would give them a majority and secure the passage of the bill. But this looks very like a fool's paradise, or like the toper's cure for a headache—"a little of the hair of the dog that bit you." It is plain to everybody in Germany, as plain as cause and effect ever are in politics, that the growth of the Socialists is due to the Army Bill and to the view of German home and foreign policy of which the Army Bill is the expression.

There is another agency at work which is likely to affect the minds of the deputies seriously when they get to work, and that is Count Kálnoky's speech on the prospects of peace. This speech annoyed Count Caprivi considerably when delivered, because it seemed to knock some of the supports from under the Kaiser's military policy. But the speech has, nevertheless, produced a deep impression all over Europe. The fierce denunciations of it by the German military press before the election showed that the military party thought it likely to affect the prospects of their bill unfavorably. It was, however, received with great satisfaction all over the Continent, and sent prices up on all the Continental bourses. Many are now disposed to think that Kálnoky took too favorable a view of the situation, in order to help the great financial operation in which Austria is engaged, and that Russia is not really as peaceably disposed, or the state of things in the Balkan States as reassuring, as he made out. This may be so, but the fact remains that the Minister of one of the two leading States of the Triple Alliance has published to the world an expression of his solemn belief that there is no reason to apprehend war in the near future, and that therefore impliedly the German preparations are unnecessary. This must have a great influence in stiffening the opposition of all who have hitherto had any doubts about the expediency of the Army Bill, as well as of those who have hitherto opposed it.

The report of the directors of the Suez Canal for the year 1892 contains the latest bit of evidence that the French policy of subsidizing shipping has not prevented French tonnage from continuing to decline. An appendix showing the nationality of the vessels using the canal during the year mentioned gives the following figures:

	Vessels.		Vessels.
British	2,581	Portuguese	23
German	292	Russian	22
Dutch	177	Greek	6
French	174	Belgian	4
Italian	74	Japanese	3
Norwegian	64	American	2
Austro-Hungarian	61	Chinese	2
Ottoman	43	Egyptian	2
Spanish	26	Siamese	1

For a long time after the opening of the canal, France was second in the number of vessels; then she was passed by Germany, and now she has had to yield third place to Holland.

MR. CARLISLE'S STATEMENT.

THE country exhibits all the symptoms of a patient suffering from a low fever of the financial type. There is no acute crisis, no series of great business and banking crashes, but a widespread feeling of uncertainty, lack of confidence, tightening of credit, and a continual report of failures of the weaker establishments in various parts of the land. In his authorized interview on June 13, Secretary Carlisle was like a skilled physician stepping to the bedside of the sick man, pushing away the quacks and herb-doctors who were thrusting their explanations and remedies upon him, and giving a lucid and unanswerable diagnosis of the disease which is making the mischief.

Mr. Carlisle has long been famous for his power of statement. His speeches in both House and Senate, on economic and financial subjects, have often extorted praise from his opponents for their judicial candor and weighty fairness. Whatever may have been felt and said about his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, and whatever regrets some of his administrative acts have caused, no one has ever questioned his possession of precisely those mental qualities which the situation calls for—the power to tear the heart out of a great mass of statistics, and to present his conclusions with an order and clearness which leave his adversaries hopelessly gnawing files. It will be his own fault if he does not make a great reputation as a financier within the next three years, as he has now as clear a field for such an achievement as ever fell to man. He is fortunate in his predecessor, after whom any man might seem brilliant; he is fortunate in the situation, which now is of itself more promising for financial reform than it has been for twenty years; he is fortunate in his antecedents, himself a Southerner, with Southerners as the chief obstacle to a sound financial policy, and he the fittest of men to persuade them to take themselves out of the way.

He made a most excellent beginning last week, and it is certain that his calm and reasoned statement will go with great force to the people upon whom the President has called to avert the financial dangers threatening the country. His words are all the more effective for mentioning no names and naming no parties, indulging in no recriminations and making no partisan appeals, and simply striking home with the cold steel of truth. He says nothing specific as to the frantic cries about demonetization of silver and the "dollar of the fathers," so shrill in 1878; but his plain abstract from the records of the United States Mint, showing that, from the foundation of the Government up to 1878, there had been coined only 8,045,838 silver dollars, while since that date there have been coined 419,294,835, is better than invective to unmask the folly and fraud which were behind the Bland Bill and the Sherman Law. All that the promoters of those measures professed to want to do was to go back to the condition of things before 1873, when silver coinage was stopped, and keep on in the good old safe way; what they have really done, as revealed by Secretary Carlisle's statement, is to coin in fifteen years more than fifty times as many silver dollars as "the fathers" did in eighty-one years, and to give us inflation and a depreciated currency.

Equally searching is his probing of the Sherman Law for the purchase of silver bullion without coining it. He shows that the Treasury—which means the people—is in for a loss of $10,888,530 on the silver for which it has paid $114,299,920. This is drawing it mild, for it supposes that the silver is now salable at the market price, whereas everybody knows that if it were to be offered in a lump, the price would break like Reading or Cordage in a panicky market.

But perhaps the most effective part of the Secretary's whole statement is his demonstration of the fact that the embarrassments of the Treasury, the cutting down of the gold reserve, and the prospect of having to incur debt, are all due to the continued purchase of silver bullion. As a compact and conclusive proof of the huge stupidity and peril of this continued purchase, no form of words could be better than his own:

> "The records of the Treasury Department show that during the eleven months beginning May 31, 1892, and ending May 1, 1893, the coin Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion under the Act of July 14, 1890, amounted to $49,961,184, and that during the same period the amount of such notes paid in gold was $47,745,173. It thus appears that all the silver bullion purchased during that time, except $2,216,011 worth, was paid for in gold, while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the Treasury and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligation. How long the Government shall thus be compelled to purchase silver bullion and increase the public debt by issuing coin obligations in payment for it, is a question which Congress alone can answer. It is evident that if this policy is continued, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be compelled to issue bonds or otherwise increase the interest-bearing public debt, it will be done for the purpose of procuring gold with which to pay for silver bullion purchased under the act referred to."

This will be especially valuable for shutting the mouths of those silver-men who indignantly deny that it is really the gold guarantee of the Government that keeps up the silver dollar, which would drop like so much lead but for this. They are all the while quoting triumphantly the letters which Treasurer Nebeker and Secretary Foster wrote in 1892, averring that silver dollars were not exchanged for gold at the Treasury. This is a mere quibble on the word "dollar," and ought never to lift its head again after Mr. Carlisle's demonstration from the books of the Treasury that, in fact, the silver purchases are paid for in gold, that the Treasury notes are redeemable in gold, and that we shall speedily be driven, unless the Sherman Law is repealed, to borrow gold with one hand and pay it out to the silver-miners with the other.

QUEER DOINGS OF THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

THE facts which were brought out in the Supreme Court of this city a few days ago about the assignment which Edward H. Ammidown made in December, 1890, ought to send "gloom" throughout all high-tariff circles. Since the collapse and exposure of the business methods of John F. Plummer, earlier in the year 1890, nothing at all comparable to the Ammidown revelations has appeared. It will be remembered that Mr. Ammidown was the foremost representative of the "Republican business man" in the campaign of 1888. He was a wholesale dealer in dry goods, and was also President of the American Protective Tariff League. In this latter capacity he was the nominal editor of the *American Economist*, or official organ of the League. His hatred of "British free trade" and all its advocates and minions in this country amounted almost to a frenzy, and in the early days of the campaign of 1888 he circulated the famous British-flag card, with its batch of forged British press extracts, by the million, keeping up that circulation long after the forgeries had been exposed.

After the election was over in 1888, and Gen. Harrison was chosen to the Presidency, it was expected by their admirers that Messrs. Ammidown and Plummer would have a great deal to do with "shaping the policy" of the new Administration, especially in regard to the tariff. They were in frequent consultation with the new President before and after his inauguration, and undoubtedly were powerful factors in the tremendous task of getting campaign debts paid in the McKinley Bill. Plummer, in fact, toiled so hard in helping the good work forward that he neglected his business more than ever, and the sad consequence was that he was obliged to fail on March 19, 1890. When his affairs came to be examined, the most surprising feature of them was the almost total lack of assets. Several explanations were advanced to account for the chaotic and irregular condition of the affairs of one of the leading business statesmen of his time, but the only one which at all covered the case was to the effect that Mr. Plummer, while absorbed in questions of state, had been deceived by a confidential partner in whom he placed absolute trust.

Mr. Ammidown kept his business in motion till after the McKinley Law began its beneficent course, but it was not powerful enough to save him. He made an assignment on December 6, 1890, and it was said at the time that he was only temporarily embarrassed. This assignment has now been subjected to judicial examination, and the verdict of Judge Andrews upon it is that it "was made to hinder, delay, and defraud creditors," and as such is set aside. It was shown during the examination that, when he assigned, Ammidown had liabilities of about $700,000, that he assigned his interest in the firm,

estimated at $150,000, to the junior partner personally, and not as assignee for the benefit of the creditors, and that he drew $24,000 of his private funds from his bankers a few days before his assignment, which amount was not accounted for in the schedules. It was shown also that he had departed for Europe in April, 1891, a few days before he was to be examined in supplementary proceedings on an order secured by one of his creditors, depriving himself in his haste to get away of the pleasure of being present at the great McKinley Bill banquet of the American Protective Tariff League, which was celebrated in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on April 29, 1891, the evening of the day following that for which his examination was set down before Judge O'Brien.

Since that hurried departure, Mr. Ammidown has not been visible in these parts, though his nephew testified on the examination that he had seen him in Hoboken six months ago, and that he was now somewhere in the West. It is said that he has joined Mr. Plummer and other embarrassed business men on the Pacific Coast, but his exact whereabouts is unknown. Whether the two are building up a new American Protective Tariff League at that distant point we are not able to say, for our facilities for collecting information from them have always been very poor. When the two were circulating their forged British press quotations in the campaign of 1888, we endeavored to get from them some explanation of their conduct, but had our labor for our pains.

There was an associate of Ammidown and Plummer whose performances were very similar to theirs, and who was a leading figure at the banquet from which Ammidown fled. We refer to Robert P. Porter, the compiler of the most worthless census this country has ever had the misfortune to be called upon to pay for. Porter made a "good thing" for himself by working a brand of American champagne—called "this great Republican wine"—upon the banqueters (we quote from his own account of the matter), arranging it so that there was no escape for the victims, since only American wines were furnished. Subsequently Porter travelled over the country calling for this brand of wine in every hotel at which he stopped, and raising a "row" because it was not to be had. He was subsequently sued by the proprietors of the brand because of his failure to keep certain financial obligations. Where is Porter now? Is he still in charge of the census? If he is, his retention is a public scandal which ought to have been put an end to the moment President Cleveland came into office.

Finally, there is Charles F. Peck, former Labor Commissioner of the State of New York. Peck was never a great statistician, but he did some useful work in collecting information about strikes and the composition and policies of labor unions. Unhappily the tariff or its managers got hold of him, and induced him to put forth a lot of statistics about wages and the tariff which he could not sustain, and in order to protect which from exposure he was compelled to commit what the Court of Appeals says was a "felony." Peck is now on the way to Europe, and his bondsmen are preparing to forfeit his bail. It is said that he is going abroad for a syndicate of American newspapers—Republican, of course—to collect information concerning the condition of foreign laborers as compared with that of American laborers. We suspect that the Court of Appeals decision will so far impair the value of Peck's information that the syndicate will throw up the contract. The true place for Peck is on the Pacific Coast with Ammidown and Plummer, where the motto of politics and business is: "All records east of Omaha are barred."

THE OTHER SIDE OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

No part of the programme of the Bellamyites has been urged with greater vigor, than the municipal ownership of gas-works and electric-lighting plants, and no part of it has won more assent or tolerance from those who are not yet willing to go the whole Collectivist figure. Especial prominence was given the matter in Massachusetts a year ago, when an effort was made to pass a bill empowering cities and towns to go into the business in a wholesale way, and it seemed at one time as if the bill might have become law had not the Supreme Court given an opinion that it would be unconstitutional. At that time a great mass of statistics was presented by the advocates of the movement, designed to show the advantage of municipal ownership of public-lighting plants, and this was afterwards incorporated, with much more of the sort, in an article in the *Review of Reviews*, likewise arguing in the same direction.

A pamphlet has just been published by Mr. M. J. Francisco of Rutland, Vt., in which these statistics are subjected to a thorough sifting, and in which returns are presented from all the towns and municipalities in the United States that have gone into the business of supplying gas or electric lighting. The result is to discredit seriously the facts and figures put forward by the Nationalists, and to reinforce, from actual experience, the conviction, which is fortunately widespread, that the conditions of town and city government in this country are not such as to invite this extension of public functions. Mr. Francisco holds no brief for any theory of society or of government, but simply submits the whole question, in a cold-blooded way, to the test of bookkeeping and dollars and cents. He makes it clear, to begin with, that the reports of cost and efficiency and profit made by municipal officers are so loose and conflicting that it is dangerous to put any trust in them. As he well says: "Officials see no necessity of inaugurating strict business methods, when a plausible statement that there is a reduction satisfies the public." Indeed, the frank superintendent of a city-lighting plant at Little Rock said to an inquirer: "You ought not to expect unhampered data from one who is now dependent on the job he holds." One table given by Mr. Francisco is conclusive on this point. Committees from Mobile, Scranton, Milwaukee, and Steubenville were investigating the question of electric lighting by municipal control, and made separate applications to the officials of Little Rock, Chicago, Ypsilanti, and Aurora, to find out what they were actually paying. The replies were so discrepant as to show that they were mostly guesswork. To one committee Little Rock reported that the annual cost per light was $47, to another $81. From Chicago one report set forth the cost as $54.75; another, $83. So with the other cities, and it is no wonder that the committees of inquiry recommended that contracts be made with private companies.

Another way in which the pamphlet shows that the figures have been garbled to prove the advantage of municipal control is by taking prices charged by private concerns when electric lighting was in its infancy, and setting them over against the lowered cost under city management. Thus, one favorite comparison has been between the rates of a company paying $60 a thousand for its carbons and the cost to a city plant when the price has fallen to $10 a thousand. Moreover, in municipal bookkeeping no account is taken of interest on the investment, or of repairs and renewals, or of damages paid out on account of accidents, or of taxes which would have been paid to the municipality by a private corporation doing the business. The report of the Mayor of Philadelphia on the profits of the municipal gas-works is a case in point. According to his figures, there was a profit of $807,205 on the gas sold to private consumers, and to this should be added, he thinks, $820,499 more on account of the gas used by the city, at the rate of $1.50 a thousand. This makes out the handsome profit of $1,627,704. But the same report shows that the cost of manufacturing the gas is only eighty-nine cents a thousand, though the Mayor charges the city $1.50, and this at once knocks off $486,650 from his alleged profits. Then the plant is valued at $20,000,000, and an allowance of 6 per cent. interest on this would strike off $1,200,000 more. Add in taxes lost, and the showing would be one of actual loss instead of the magnificent gain claimed.

In this business-like way Mr. Francisco takes up case after case, and his brochure as a whole is one which Mr. Bellamy cannot afford to lose any time in studying and refuting, if he is able to refute it. One of the most deadly tables is that in which the cost of public lighting under municipal ownership in twenty-nine towns

in different States is compared with the cost in twenty-nine other adjacent towns, where the private-contract system is in force, with the result of showing that in nearly every case the cost is lower under the latter conditions, and also that "the candle power for one cent furnished by the private company is more than that produced by the municipal plant." Not the least telling part of the whole pamphlet is the exposure of the way the public-lighting service becomes only a "new political machine," always tending to parallel the experience of Philadelphia, where, as the Committee of One Hundred ascertained, the "gas trustees" made off with $3,500,000 in the course of six years.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

THE extradition treaty with Russia has now been ratified and proclaimed, and is a part of the supreme law of the land. Its provisions are on their face framed in the interest of civilization. They are meant, like those of all other extradition treaties, to deprive the enemies of society of all shelter and refuge in civilized countries. But it is becoming more and more plain that a mistake has been made in concluding any such treaty with Russia. The objection to it will differ in degree only, and not in kind, from the objection to subjecting our own citizens to the criminal jurisdiction of the local authorities in Turkey, China, Morocco, and other barbarous countries. In all such countries we insist on judging criminal charges made against our own citizens, by our own judicial officers, and on inflicting the penalty through them under our own laws. We do not permit the intervention of the local courts under any circumstances, and to this anomaly all the countries above named are compelled to submit.

Now, Russia is undoubtedly a more civilized Power than any of them, and we cannot and do not ask of her submission to the somewhat humiliating arrangement known as "exterritoriality." We cannot deny her the right to judge all offences committed on her own soil according to her own criminal procedure. In truth she has a recognized undisputed diplomatic place among the great civilized Powers. But her criminal procedure falls far below that of any of the other Powers whom we treat as our equals in the field of jurisprudence. It is not, from the point of view of Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, or Austrians, in the great essential superior to that of Turkey, China, or Morocco. That is, the administration of justice in Russia is, as far as externals go, more orderly, swifter and surer than in Oriental countries, but it wants that feature of the supremacy of law over every other power in the State which is the great distinction between the justice of barbarians and the justice of civilized men. No judicial decision in Russia is final. No acquittal by judge and jury secures a man his liberty. No accusation is necessarily public. Not only may the verdict of a jury be disregarded by the Executive if the case is held to have a political aspect, but the Executive is the sole judge of the existence of the political aspect. And of what value would acquittal by any court be, in the presence of the fact that transportation to Siberia or to the mines, without indictment or trial, on mere "administrative order," as necessary for the safety of the State, is always possible, and that every man, woman, and child in the empire is exposed to it?

For these reasons it seems to us that although we cannot claim exterritoriality from Russia for our own citizens resident in Russia, we ought, for the very reasons which cause us to claim it in other countries, to refuse to surrender any one to Russian justice without exacting some guarantee that the defendant at the trial shall enjoy the privileges and facilities which he would have in countries governed by the Civil Law—say in Germany; and that if acquitted he shall have the right to leave the country without liability to arrest and detention on any other charge. The questions we have in mind are likely to arise only under Article III., which provides for the delivery of murderers, or accessories to murder, as it may be made to cover political conspirators who have attempted the assassination of the Czar or some of his officers—a not improbable contingency, as in despotic countries assassination is the usual and only effective mode of expressing discontent. Of course, such persons ought not to be protected against the proper punishment of their crimes by any use or abuse of the term "political." But there is no crime so heinous as to deprive the criminal of the right to a fair trial. This is probably the only fundamental natural right of every human being as a human being. We cannot conceive of the Almighty himself refusing it. It is because neither political nor any other offenders are sure of it in Russia, that we are bound to be careful about putting any human being, on any charge, into the hands of the Russian courts and police.

There is in the treaty no reciprocity in this matter. Russia does not propose to do for us what we undertake to do for her—give us back our criminals, with liberty to do what we please to them. We shall be bound to try every one she surrenders to us in broad daylight, to give him uproarious and obstreperous counsel, a jury that would probably take a month to select, and whose verdict would stand against the world in arms. The worst that could possibly happen to a surrendered fugitive with us would be a newspaper trial at the hands of the journalistic blatherskites who have been sitting during the past week on the Lizzie Borden case; but, compared to a Russian court, these jurists would seem Themis herself.

CURRENT ITALIAN FICTION.

ITALY, May, 1893.

ITALY still publishes translations of all the French novels that get talked about, from those of Zola to those of Ponson du Terrail; it is these that mainly serve as feuilletons to the newspapers, but, in book form, they are no longer the chief attractions of the bookseller's window, as they were in the evil days for Italian literature, still within the memory of living men. Leaving on one side the shops that address themselves especially to foreigners in the cities frequented by tourists, I think I am safe in saying that by far the greater number of novels exposed for sale are by Italian authors. What is more, there are many good works among them. Students of the Italian tongue may refuse to follow their instructors who would have them seek the conversational style in 'I Promessi Sposi' or 'Ettore Fieramosca.' Their bookseller may tell them that the 'Daniele Cortis' of Fogazzaro is almost a classic, or that 'La Marchesa d'Arcello' of Memini and 'Mater Dolorosa' of Rovetta are well worth reading. De Amicis, Verga, and Farini are translated into other languages, and a slight acquaintance with current literature induces respect for the names of other novelists—Matilde Serao, for instance, or the charming gentleman who calls himself in print Enrico Castelnuovo. I would not seem wanting in admiration for those whom I do not name, so hasten to add that there are other novelists the peers of those I have mentioned, and that every year adds to their number.

An article in the *Nuova Antologia* not long ago called attention to three novels by young men, one of them, at least, the first essay of the kind by its author. The reviewer was perhaps too much concerned in showing up the materiality or sensuality of the modern representations of life—though it may be admitted that he said very neatly much that was just as to the excesses of the naturalistic school—and his ideal, that could be satisfied with nothing short of such masterworks as 'Adolphe,' 'Obermann,' or 'Volupté,' was something of a Procrustes bed by which to measure current literature. Still, the result of his article was that I read the three books criticised, and found my account in so doing.

Gabriele d'Annunzio is not yet thirty years old, but he has published already more than a dozen volumes of poetry and of prose, and is well known as one of the most highly gifted of the younger writers. Indeed, I doubt if, as an artist in language, as a manipulator of words and sentences, he has any superior in Italy. The chastened elegance of his verse, the polish and flow of his prose, are truly extraordinary. Leaving the former out of consideration for the present, it may be said that his novels contain pages which for picturesqueness and for musical expression could scarcely be excelled. There is, it is true, a good deal of that *préciosité* which renders the prose of the brothers de Goncourt so exasperating at times, but the harmony and grace of the periods, far above anything of the sort to be found in the authors of 'Renée Mauperin,' tempts you to forget this fault. Nowhere have the qualities of the young writer been more conspicuous than in the novel now before me; on this occasion, however, they have been lavished upon a disagreeable subject.

Charm of manner—to this, no doubt, is owing much of the favor that 'L'Innocente' has found among Italian readers. This, united with a remarkable acuteness and truthfulness of observation of the phenomena of human na-

ture and an exquisite feeling for landscape, with power of reproducing it, are, indeed, very attractive. One does not like to think, however, that any sane-minded person can find the story and the principal actor therein other than revolting—simply revolting. I would not make too much of an occasional Zola-like indiscretion in the way of saying out what is ordinarily passed over in silence, nor yet would I complain of the author's pessimism or the materialism (animalism?) of his view—a novel may please in spite of these; but it is unpardonable that we should be asked to take interest in a creature so abject as the hero.

Tullio Hermil, husband of a beautiful woman, is a refined voluptuary who fully lives up to his maxim that "the dream of every intellectual man is to be continually unfaithful to an ever-faithful wife." He neglects and betrays his wife with cynical brutality, then returns to a mad passion for her, stimulated by jealousy and a suspicion that in her loneliness she has listened to the consolations and flattery of another. Indeed, she has forgotten herself for a moment, and the infant, consequence of her fault, becomes, not unnaturally, the object of Tullio's detestation. The renewed love and the new hatred grow together, until at last, in cold blood, he kills the child in a manner that renders detection impossible. This is the story that he tells of himself, adorned with every charm of language, grace of style, picturesqueness of description that he can invent for its setting. Were it not for this beauty of execution and the undeniable power of its author, few, I think, would fail to find the book loathsome. It is like many of the hideous martyrdoms in the galleries of Europe that hold you simply by force of drawing, color, and composition. Clever as they are, they rarely attract you to look at them more than once.

Neither of the other books before me is so well written as 'L'Innocente,' neither so finished and consistent as a work of art; but they furnish, both of them, more agreeable reading. The first is 'L'Illusione,' by Federico De Roberto. This author is also a young man who has written other novels, but who is not yet as famous as Gabriele d'Annunzio. Indeed, although a Sicilian, I found at Palermo people of cultivation, novel-readers, too, who had never heard the name of De Roberto. Nevertheless, in despite of less skill in construction and of too great length, it seems to me that 'L'Illusione' better repays reading than does 'L'Innocente.' If the style be less musical, it is also less *alambiqué*; if the book be long, it does not waste your time and patience in interminable analyses of diseased sensation. The narration is sober and straightforward. In this respect the critic of the *Nuova Antologia*—who, by the way, does scant justice to his author—compares De Roberto to Capuana. My experience does not enable me to say if Capuana has ever done anything so good as 'L'Illusione'—I know that he has done much worse; but I should rather say that in the qualities just named De Roberto recalls no less a master than Flaubert, and that at his best, in 'Madame Bovary.' There is no question of imitation; in one of his earliest books, 'La Sorte,' there is a strong appearance of imitation of Verga, pardonable in consideration of a youthful admiration for a brother Sicilian; but the writer has since learned to stand alone, and the present resemblance to Flaubert comes merely from the unadorned, passionless, but masterful way that both have of treating similar subjects. Of course this similarity of subjects helps to suggest resemblance.

Teresa Daffredi is a sort of Madame Bovary, immensely superior to the other in rank, knowledge, and intelligence, as well as in the number of her transgressions. Instead of a Norman village, she had Palermo, Rome, all Italy and the best society for her theatre. In such a world, and with a husband not only unfaithful, but brutally so, her fall is almost excusable. De Roberto has a sympathy, an affection, for his Teresa such as Flaubert never felt for his Emma Bovary. In spite of all that united to drag her down, you are rather surprised at her fall and quite pained. Indeed, the author helps you to feel a tender compassion for her in each successive failure. Teresa remains natural, human, and lovable, in the best sense, to the end. Till then she had preserved some rags of her innocence and had renewed her illusion of real love in each downward step; it was only after her eyes had been opened to the fact that she had become corrupted and a corrupter that she realized that the only true love she had ever awakened was that of a faithful old servant.

The book is a sad one, but it is not unwholesome, as is, I cannot help thinking, 'L'Innocente'; nor, despite the inevitable sympathy for the frail heroine, is it immoral. On the contrary, like all uncompromising truth-telling, it is moral, and none the less so for being, from beginning to end, interesting. Even the account of the childhood and youth of Teresa, which, from the point of view of composition, might have been considerably abridged, is so charming that few, I fancy, would willingly miss it. The descriptions of Milazzo might well tempt some tourist to discover this almost unvisited city of the Sicilian coast. The parts relative to Palermo have an air of reality that gives them something of the zest of Daudet's indiscretions. If you know Palermo a little, you feel as if you might easily put your finger on the originals of some of the portraits.

The third book is also the work of a young man, Carlo Placci—his first novel. It is refreshing to be able to say at the outset that we are no longer concerned with the seventh commandment. A change to the eighth seems among Italian fictions of to-day almost as much a novelty as it would among the French, and we are correspondingly grateful. Of course failures in honesty are not in the long run so interesting as subjects for light literature as is the passion of love, whether innocent or culpable. Not everybody is tempted to steal, while few go through the world without some affair of the heart; and few even of those who have never quitted the paths of virtue—if they be really fair-minded and kindly—have not a soft spot somewhere within them for those who may have loved less happily or less wisely than themselves. For all that, the romance of crimes against property attracts a numerous public—witness Gaboriau; and in this case, where the nature of the theft and the character of the thief were alike so exceptional, the story may well engage the attention of the better class of readers.

The subject of 'Un Furto' is so unusual that I prefer not to forestall the pleasure of following the story. I have said that it was the first novel of its author, and it bears evident marks of his inexperience in composition. The opening chapters are too long, if you like, or there is too much about the Morelli school of criticism in art, or there is too great a display of erudition—in short, there are faults which the author may easily avoid in future. But where will he hereafter find the freshness of feeling that makes an appreciative reader not only pardon the faults, but even love them? In fact, there are faults that are more interesting than the excellences of less clever writers—and this writer is undeniably clever. His erudition is real—that is, he understands and feels the things he talks about, he has not merely read of them; and his genuineness carries the reader with him into quattrocento art, or Morelli tests, or the restoration of pictures. Moreover, he writes of Florentine society, of the great Italian families, and of the cosmopolite world of English, Germans, Russians, Americans, whether in the salons of the palaces or in the drawing-rooms of the *pensions*, as a man of the world to whom no opportunity has been lacking. The figures that appear in the pages of Ouida or Mr. Howells are as lively in those of Carlo Placci, while those that foreign writers have not dared to portray are there also, painted by one of themselves. The author is fair-minded in a rare degree: he writes of Italians with the knowledge of an Italian and with the disinterestedness of an American; he is impartial to those of his own class in society who are furthest from sharing in his own personal habits and sympathies. He is so scrupulous in his desire for truth, so fearful lest his own personality may bias his view, that it is to himself, to his own character and gifts, that he does most scanty justice.

It would be strange if so fair a judge should escape the ordinary lot of the unpartisan truth-teller. The Florentines are no more likely to be pleased with an unflattered likeness, that is also sometimes unflattering, than are their brethren elsewhere. One is accordingly not surprised to hear that they do not much admire 'Un Furto,' nor that some of them, in fact, speak of it depreciatingly. The stranger, however, especially the American, may well be excused from sharing the Florentine opinion. The heroine, Daisy Roberts, is an American, and an exceedingly charming one; delineated, too, with a truthfulness, a precision, and a delicacy worthy of all praise. The book may indeed be recommended to foreigners visiting Florence as one of the best existing introductions to the various component parts of its society. The Anglo-Italian *pension*, the tourist curious of art, the German scientific connoisseur, with his family and his home, are drawn with a masterly hand; even where there is a touch of caricature, the scrupulousness of our artist saves the accuracy of the portrait. Some of the descriptions are exquisite—for instance, that of the Via Tornabuoni on a spring morning; and nothing could be more delightful than the picture of the Certosa as a background to a scene of love-making and social manœuvres.

First novels are apt to have a freshness of inspiration, a verisimilitude that comes from observations made *con amore*, a genuine autobiographical flavor, even when the story, as here, is purely an invention, that make one easily pardon defects of artifice, and prefer the earlier work to later, more sophisticated and less felt. It is no uncommon thing for a first novel to contain all that its author has to give us of knowledge of the world and of human nature. It is permitted, however, to hope that the pen that has written 'Un Furto' has yet other tales in store for us, and that so rare a talent for truth-telling will find other and as good material for our amusement. S. K.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 31, 1893.

I HAVE already had occasion to speak of the reforms introduced into primary and secondary education in France. Higher education is

at the present time undergoing a change in the like direction; and in particular an extensive reform is being meditated, not, indeed, in the curriculums of studies, but in the administrative organization presiding over its life. The motives actuating this change are sufficiently curious and merit some little attention. For a better understanding of the question let me first say a few words on the system of public education in France considered as a whole.

This system in its origin dates back, as is well known, to the First Empire. The Revolution did away with the various universities previously existing in France, completely upset the system of education in what was called the "three degrees," and tried to introduce in its place one characterized by complete unity and regularity. It was reserved for Napoleon to complete this work; and it was not till the 17th of March, 1808, that an imperial decree definitively made into a homogeneous whole what has since been called the "University of France." Into this creation the Emperor imported his essentially military spirit. Its constitution is a hierarchy no less than that of the army, and this hierarchy extends throughout the whole of France, imposing its authority and a unique organization upon all that touches education.

A "Grand Master" of the University—the Minister of Public Instruction—has the direction of the education of the country; inspects all educational establishments by means of a body of General School Examiners; confers degrees on the recommendation of the divers faculties, and makes most of the educational appointments. From a university point of view, France is divided into a certain number of academies, each having at its head a rector, assisted by inspectors, whose duty it is to inspect the educational establishments of the country, and by an academic council, which decides on matters of discipline. In each academic district exist a faculty of letters and a faculty of science which provide for higher education in philosophy, history, literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and natural history. Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Theology, established in the chief centres, and some other special schools, most of them situated in Paris, complete the course of higher education, which corresponds very nearly to that given by the universities in other countries.

Disregarding all that more particularly belongs to primary and secondary education as not needing to be treated of here, we have one point in the organization of the higher education interesting to be noticed. It is this: the various faculties have no separate existence apart from the whole body of which they are members. Intercalated in the general educational hierarchy, they are each governed, under the oversight of an academy rector, by a dean who is responsible for the proper holding of lectures and the general carrying on of the faculty. In fine, the faculties have no sort of cohesion one with another, and may even be situated in different towns, the Academy remaining as an administrative centre, which often corresponds to no reality in fact.

Some few years after the foundation of this system, a plan was mooted for modifying it. A decree of 1815 ordered the creation of seventeen local universities, intended to revive in a manner the ancient universities of the country. This decree, however, was never carried out; and though, at different epochs, ministers, like M. Guizot or M. Cousin, had meditated taking up the idea again, the organization of the University was maintained *in statu quo* in all its main features. Yet in closely following the history of the subject, one sees accentuated little by little a tendency to modify the existing state of things; and this tendency has been especially visible since the rise of the Third Republic.

While from political motives the Government has increasingly subjected primary education to its own authority by placing the academy inspectors under the control of the prefects, it has shown itself, on the other hand, more and more disposed to free in a certain measure the higher education of the country from the administrative tutelage to which it was reduced by the decree of 1808. There are still persons, it is true, who continue to cry up the Napoleonic system, which preaches the necessity of reducing the faculties to the rank of special schools charged with the training of adepts in each particular branch of learning; but in opposition to this class there is gradually forming a philosophic and liberal current of opinion, having as its representatives men like Jules Simon, Wallon, Jules Ferry, Fallières, Lavisse, Taine. This current of opinion desires the abolition of the University of France, as the latter is at present constituted, and its replacement by local universities, and justifies its attack on the ground that the higher education of to-day, by reason of its hierarchic organization, has no adequate autonomy. It further asserts that the divers faculties, by the very fact of their separation, are not sufficiently comprehensive to enable them to satisfy the needs of our own times. To prove the justness of what they put forward, the partisans of this theory argue that the Academy of Paris, which is in a privileged position because of its faculties being all on the same spot, draws to itself the majority of students in France, because these latter find themselves there in contact with all branches of study. At the same time, and in a less degree, other minor circumstances prove that the same university feeling is awakening among us as already exists abroad. As an example may be quoted the foundation of the Students' Association, which, under the patronage of M. Lavisse, is rapidly assuming the importance already enjoyed by similar institutions in other countries.

The tendency thus manifested in various ways appears to have at length produced its legitimate effect in the introduction of a bill into the Senate by M. Bourgeois towards the end of 1890. The bill was discussed in March, 1892. By its provisions it demolished the entire administrative edifice of the present system of higher education, and created new local universities. In other words, it grouped the various branches of higher education together everywhere that such grouping was possible—*i. e.*, everywhere that faculties of letters, science, law, or medicine were already organized. Its aim was to establish a connecting link between them, and to bring them out of their isolation, at the same time leaving them a certain amount of liberty in the drawing up of programmes and the organization of lectures.

It is difficult to know what will be the ultimate fate of this project, the discussion of which had been scarcely begun before it was interrupted by parliamentary formalities. So far the bill has not been taken up again. Its importance, however, as regards the future of education throughout France is such that the scheme it proposes ought to be made known. Nor is this all. There is yet another point of view worthy of notice. We have often had to remark that the Republican party wished, at whatever cost, to remain faithful to the spirit of the Revolution. Now it would seem that, at any rate in the matter of education, Republicans are desirous of breaking with tradition. True, there are advanced Republicans who, in order to justify their attitude, declare they wish to abolish the University because it is Napoleon's work and bears the stamp of its origin; but it is none the less certain that if the system of local universities be adopted, it will introduce a large scheme of decentralization, and bring back the predominance of provincial life and particularist spirit, whereas the Revolution made a point of destroying this state of things in order to weld France into one homogeneous whole. S.

IN THE BALEARIC ISLES.—III.

PALMA, May, 1893.

ONE of the most naïve petitions ever offered to the Almighty was that made by Don Jaime I. of Aragon on his way to conquer the capital of Mallorca in 1229. He had been insulted by the haughty Moorish chief who then ruled over the island, and, in an enthusiastic gathering of Spanish nobles, it was decided to avenge the insult, possess themselves of the fruitful soil and overflowing wealth of the infidels, and at the same time add to the glory of God by making their conquest a Christian country. So the "Holy Crusaders" set forth, but, a violent storm being encountered, the King was urged to return. Thereupon he appealed to God in the following touching prayer: "Do, my Lord and Creator, so that a pious enterprise like this such as I have undertaken may not miscarry, for it is not I alone who would lose, but thou wouldst lose also, since I go on this voyage to win a triumph for the Faith and to abase those who do not believe in thee."

The fierce but brief Mediterranean outburst over, the Spanish landed, and the Moors, though making a long and determined resistance, were finally defeated and nearly exterminated. To perpetuate this Christian triumph, the King, soon after the conquest, began the pious work of building a cathedral; and a massive Gothic structure, of a rich amber tone, now occupies the commanding situation once held by a Moorish mosque. The impressiveness of the interior of the cathedral, which is divided by remarkably slender columns into three immense naves, broken only by the choir in the central nave, is deepened by the prevailing obscurity, which is scarcely lessened by a beautiful rose window at the end of the chancel. In this dim light the black-robed figures kneeling on the bare pavement, telling their beads, suggest penitential woe rather than the joy of worship; and as the first feeling of awe caused by this gloomy vastness wears away, we find little occasion to linger. At certain hours of the morning, however, slender shafts of light stream in through the narrow openings near the roof, revealing warm tones of color and delicate carvings undreamed of at other hours.

Of the once powerful Moors who occupied this island for five centuries, and who accomplished the difficult art of satisfying its ever-thirsty soil, and of developing and bringing to a great state of perfection its agricultural resources, whose skilful engineers surrounded Palma with a triple wall, and whose love of beauty expressed itself in graceful forms of architecture within the city, wars and revolutions have left few traces. But the royal palace opposite the cathedral is said to be of Moorish origin, and wears, in spite of its renovation, a look foreign to its surroundings; and in the architecture that followed the conquest

the Saracenic spirit seems to have been almost unconsciously preserved in various elegant details; but nothing original remains in its entirety--only a beautiful fragment here and there; the most noticeable and best authenticated being some remains of Arab baths, while an arch of their old wall spans a city street.

Going down the long flight of steps leading from the royal palace, we skirt the wall behind which stood the beautiful monastery of San Domingo. One of the stories connected with this convent tells that, at a time when Mallorca was perishing with drought, a celebrated preaching-friar, Vincent Ferrier, was sent for from Spain. Such was his eloquence that the vast church and convent garden overflowed with an eager multitude, so that walls were beaten down and scaffolding erected to accommodate the people. Moreover, the rain-clouds came flocking together, and, after his third sermon, fell in plentiful showers. This convent was the headquarters of the Inquisition in Mallorca, and, in the outburst of popular indignation against monastic institutions, was destroyed, and remained for many years a heap of picturesque ruins. In her 'Winter in Mallorca,' George Sand makes these ruins the scene of an imaginary conversation between an artist who is deploring the brutality that overthrew these beautiful altars, and a monk prematurely aged from ten years' confinement in the convent dungeons. To the latter the rough men who wrought such destruction appeared like angels from heaven. And when the artist regrets the loss of the sources of inspiration once found within those walls, the monk replies that the living faith that inspired the people to freedom is a prophecy of yet deeper sources from which the art of the future may draw.

In the royal days of Palma, gay tournaments were wont to be held along the shaded avenue that leads to the quay where stands the "Lonja," or Exchange, before which Charles V., on his entry into the city, stopped his horse in admiration, exclaiming that it rejoiced his heart, and that he was delighted to know that he had so bright a jewel in his crown. Built in the early part of the fifteenth century, the Lonja is a brilliant memorial of Mallorca's former commercial importance. Now it stands silent and deserted, looking out over the sea that once bore ships from Africa, Iberia, and the Indies to its doors. The beauty of the Lonja, which is rectangular in form, flanked by four octagonal towers, with an openwork balustrade running from tower to tower, consists in its noble simplicity and the refinement of its ornamentation. The interior is a vast hall, divided into three naves by six spirally fluted columns of exquisite beauty, which terminate without capitals in the vaulted roof, like a fronded palm. These columns rise without base from a pavement of black tiles, which helps to carry out the ample and harmonious impression of the whole interior. The material used in the construction of the Lonja is a native stone to which age gives a beautiful mellow tone. The great fortress, Castelnuovo, at Naples, was built from the same quarry, and Mallorca had the honor of supplying not only the material for that building, but the architect, Guillermo Sagrera, as well.

Such is the seductiveness of out-of-door life in this climate that we received the statement that of the thirty or more churches in Palma few were worthy of a visit, with secret pleasure. Santa Eulalia and San Magín are interesting as having been held inviolable places of refuge for criminals. The slender minarets of a Moorish mosque once rose where the Church of San Miguel now stands. It was near this spot that the first breach in the city walls was made by the conquerors, and the blood on their swords was scarcely dry before the mosque was entered and consecrated (December 31, 1229) to the Christian faith. The Gothic cloisters of the Convent of San Francisco, now used as a prison, are original and picturesque, but the chief interest of the church itself lies in the fact of its being the last resting-place of the venerated Ramón Lull, "the glory of his country, the light of his century." His romantic history needed no legend to give it warmth and color, but legend loves to mete out poetic justice as well as to surround its saints with a supernatural halo, and it is told that his wild and reckless course, which went to the length of taking him into a church on horseback in mad pursuit of a woman of whom he was enamoured, received a violent check when, on urging a suit that had been repeatedly rejected, a final answer was given by dramatically disclosing a cancer-eaten breast. It is true that he retired to mountain solitudes for the study of chemistry, in the hope of finding a remedy for cancer, and that his ardent spirit bent its energies to science, philosophy, and religion, the last years of his life being spent in the constant effort of converting the infidels to Christianity through persuasion. He fell a martyr while preaching on the coast of Africa; and when some Genoese fishermen attempted to convey his body to Italy, they could get no farther than his native island, although a fair wind filled their sails.

As the spring months troop by, they bring a succession of fruits to the gay market-place, a scene of unfailing interest. The golden abundance of oranges and lemons is now on the wane, but the cherries, making their advent tied to a short stick crowned with a posy, now lie in rich heaps close beside the yellow apricots and deep-hued strawberries. We have experienced a new and agreeable sensation in eating the latter with orange juice as a substitute for cream, which last is an almost unheard-of luxury in Mallorca. The noisy and lively fish-market sparkles with the gold and rainbow-hued fish that only a few hours before were swimming in the cool depths of the Mediterranean. These brilliant colors and peculiar varieties of fish-life are novel to us, and we linger so long that the shrill-voiced Mallorquinas become importunate. Fine mackerel, crabs and lobsters of unusual size, and dainty mussels, with beautiful shells of shaded brown, are abundant. The leathery inhabitants of conch houses come creeping out and stand on their thresholds undismayed by the proximity of the horrid, yawning, octopus-like cuttle-fish, which is here considered a great delicacy served in its own inky juice.

In wandering to and fro we now and then come upon a pretty custom, like that of strewing the street in front of a house with fragrant myrtle on the occasion of some special festivity, which seems in harmony with the air of quaint ness that pervades the city—an inheritance that does not seem to belong to the present inhabitants, shrewd, kindly, sober, industrious, but lacking, it would seem, in the poetic element. S. G.

Correspondence.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANISM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your last issue it is suggested:

(1.) That the conservative element of the Northern Presbyterian Church may now be joined by the Southern branch of the Church.

(2.) That the liberal element of the Northern branch may make some sort of shift for itself.

(3.) That the differences which split the Church into sectional fragments grew out of a refusal of the Northern Church to accept the Southern view of the Scriptural sanction of slavery.

In the Dr. Woodrow case, from the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., the Southern General Assembly, in 1885-6, proceeded, so far as concerned the issue, to the same illiberal conclusion reached by their Northern brethren in the Briggs case. The issue in the Southern case grew out of Dr. Woodrow's views and teaching of evolution. A similar liberal minority earnestly fought for freedom of conscience and of speech in the Woodrow case. Unless memory is at fault, it will be found that the proportion of liberals to conservatives in the Woodrow case considerably exceeded that in the Briggs case, so that it will not be a case of a Northern conservative majority joining a Southern conservative church. In proportion to numbers, it is probable that the Southern liberals exceed those of the Northern Church.

That the Scriptural sanction view was held by some Southern ministers I know; for my old preceptor once took me to task for an essay touching slavery, as if I had denied the Atonement. I was a secessionist, served through the war as a Confederate, believed and still believe that slavery was a wise and beneficent institution in its day—the cradle, nursery, and school of all infant societies and aspiring raw races—but I believed its day over. But I never heard this earnest, pious, Christian gentleman preach such doctrine. It touched a political, or a politico-social, issue; and Presbyterians generally earnestly avoided such subjects. The Southern churches kept scrupulously clear of political utterances. The actual division into Northern and Southern Assemblies came in 1861, with the war, and grew out of the feeling of the Southern churches aroused by the declaration of the General Assembly upon the public issues of the day. It will be found that the Southern Church kept clear, even during the war, of political utterances, although preachers sometimes breathed fire and sword from the pulpit. The breach between the two has never been healed, because of a refusal by the Northern Church to rescind certain war utterances regarded by the Southern branch as ex-cathedra and a reflection upon their Christian character as to matters lying beyond the pale of theology or church government.

Inquirer.

Nashville, Tenn., June 12, 1893.

SOUTH AND NORTH DURING THE REVOLUTION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: To students of American history the feeling that existed in Revolutionary times between the people of New England on the one hand and the people of the South on the other has always been an interesting subject of study. Among the archives of Harvard College I recently happened upon some papers which throw some light on the matter. In May, 1780, John Dawson, "a young gentleman of Virginia," who had been studying at William and Mary, wished to be admitted to Harvard. Thomas Russell and James Swan of Boston wrote a letter in his behalf to the Corporation, asking that his ignorance of Greek be not considered a bar to his admission, inasmuch as Greek was not

taught at Williamsburg. "His inducements for coming," they write, "were partly on account of climate, but mostly from the great reputation which Harvard maintains in that part of the continent." The Corporation at once instructed the President and professors to examine Dawson, and at the same time appointed a special committee, of which President Langdon was a member, to prepare a draft of a vote respecting the petition. At the next meeting of the Corporation, the vote was accepted as follows:

"Whereas we are strongly inclined to give every Mark of our Respect & Affection to the very antient State of Virginia, which has been so conspicuous for its noble Exertions in the glorious cause of American Liberty and Independence—And whereas John Dawson, late Student at Williamsburgh in that State, who comes well recommended to us, is desirous of finishing his Academical Studies in this University—

"Voted—That the Prayer of the Petition presented in his behalf be granted; and that on his complying with the Requisitions of the Laws respecting Admission, he be admitted a Member of the Sophomore Class: And inasmuch as he hath not prosecuted the Study of Greek at Williamsburgh, he be exempted from attending on the Instructions in the Greek Department. . . ."

Dawson was in the Virginia Convention of 1789, and a member of Congress 1797–1814.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM GARROTT BROWNE.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 10, 1893.

BRAIN-SURGERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you permit me to observe that a careful reading of Dr. Keen's article on Brain-Surgery hardly seems to justify the extreme optimism of your review? Nearly one-half of his essay in *Harper's* is given up to the subject of epilepsy and mental disorders. If Dr. Keen describes a single case of either which has been absolutely cured by surgical interference, I fail to discover it. Considering the fact that in England alone, during the past five years, 14,898 persons died from epilepsy; that from this one cause 3,000 victims die there every year; that in only four countries—France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States—the death-roll from epilepsy cannot be less than 20,000 per annum, it would seem that Dr. Keen might have mentioned some cases of this terrible disorder absolutely cured by that brain-surgery he so graphically describes, if they existed. Instances of apparent amelioration where, after operation, "three fits occur daily," can hardly count as evidence of brilliant success.

The truth is, that, while we have learned many curious and interesting facts by the experiments of Ferrier and others upon the monkey's brain, and probably are learning even more by our experiments in brain-surgery upon idiots and epileptics, yet so far Dr. Keen cannot apparently refer to a single case of chronic epilepsy absolutely cured by surgical interference. The scientific justification of physiological vivisection is identical with the excellent reason given by the little girl for cutting open her doll—that she "wanted to find out what was inside it." "I do not believe," says Dr. Charles Richet, Professor of Physiology in Paris, "that a single experimenter says to himself when he gives curare to a rabbit or cuts the spinal cord of a dog: 'Here is an experiment which will relieve or cure disease.' No; he does not think of that. He says to himself: 'I shall clear up an obscure point; *I will seek out a new fact.*' And this scientific curiosity which alone animates him is explained by the idea he has of science." Here is the only defence of physiological vivisection. In attempting to prove utility in cure of disease, Science steps to lower levels, and makes often but a sorry defence. M. D.

JUNE 14, 1893.

COLOR-SENSE IN WOMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It occurs to me that there is one respect in which the contemners of women have not lived up to their advantages. It is a well-known fact that color-blindness is a defect which is found in men to the extent of 3 per cent. of the male population, but which is exceedingly rare among women. Now it is evident that this failure on the part of women to exhibit the normal masculine deficiency in color-sense must indicate some deep-seated inferiority on their part, if only one could find out just what it is. Cannot the psychologists come to our assistance here? X.

BALTIMORE, June 3, 1893.

CLASSICAL PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just read the note in this week's *Nation* upon Mr. E. N. P. Moore's translation of the first book of Cicero's 'De Oratore.' All that is there said about the evil results of reading over and over again in our preparatory schools the same limited portions of the same four or five Greek and Latin writers accords so fully with my own feeling and experience that I cannot refrain from writing to express the heartiest approval of it. I must take exception, however, to the statement that "the pedagogues have only themselves to blame" for the evil, if it is meant to include the teachers of the preparatory schools under the semi-comic appellation. None appreciates the evil results of the practice referred to more fully than these same teachers of the preparatory schools. No others have such personal experience of the machine work, the weariness, and the deterioration of intellectual power to which the practice almost inevitably leads. Surely, were the remedy within the power of these, the greatest sufferers, it would have been applied long ago.

No doubt it is easier to find fault and try to shift responsibility than to change things for the better. It may be assumed, however, that adequate preparation for college in the subjects of Greek and Latin includes: (1) the mastery of grammatical facts and principles; (2) the acquisition of a vocabulary, larger or smaller; (3) skill in the use and application of this knowledge. Now it would seem not impossible for the colleges to define more exactly the minimum amount of grammar and the minimum vocabulary which they will accept, and to make the test of this knowledge a more important part of their entrance examinations than they do at present. The test for the third head would be the ability to read *at sight any* passage, not rendered obscure by its subject matter, the use of uncommon constructions or unusual or technical words, or by textual difficulties, taken from Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil, Xenophon, and other writers of whom these may be considered representative. Could the colleges be led to drop from the lists of their entrance requirements the traditional "first four books of Cæsar's Gallic War, first six books of Virgil's 'Æneid,'" and all the rest of it, with a corresponding change in their entrance examinations, they would confer a priceless boon upon many a suffering teacher and many a misused schoolboy. And the mercy thus shown to others would not fail of being twice blessed inasmuch as the givers could confidently expect to receive students better fitted for their college work than they do at present, and able to look upon the writings of the classical authors as among the masterpieces of the world's thought and literature rather than mere task-books to be studied only for the sake of passing an examination.—Yours very truly,

CHAS. C. SHERMAN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 10, 1893.

"ALL BY MYSELF."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will the editor or some reader of the *Nation* set me right as to the use of the phrase "all by myself"?

Coming to North Carolina lately, I found it in common use among the mountaineers; and it sounded novel and improper. Very soon, to my chagrin, a friend quoted the phrase from a letter of my own. Then I saw it in the editorial columns of *Forest and Stream* and the Boston *Herald*, and now I find the *Nation* quoting Dr. William Everett as follows: "I am not conceited enough to think that I can change things *all by myself*," etc.

Is the phrase good English, or a permissible colloquialism, or is it entirely bad?

A. B. C.

HIGHLANDS, N. C., June 10, 1893.

Notes.

WE gather from the London *Bookman* that Simpkin, Marshall & Co. will issue in the fall 'Thirteen Years' Pioneering and Sport in Mashonaland,' by F. C. Selous; and that the 'Familiar Letters of Walter Scott,' in preparation by David Douglas, Edinburgh, will be ready either in the autumn or in the spring of next year.

Harper & Bros. are about to publish 'A House-Hunter in Europe,' by William Henry Bishop.

Ginn & Co., Boston, have nearly ready No. IV. in the series of Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, 'The Development of the Earlier Athenian Constitution,' by George W. Botsford. No. V., in preparation, is to be entitled 'On the Ritual of the Asklepios Cult,' by Dr. Alice Walton. The same publishers announce a new series of Latin Classics for Schools, under the editorial supervision of W. C. Collar of the Roxbury Latin School and John Tetlow of the Girls' High and Latin Schools, Boston.

Lee & Shepard will issue 'The Builders of American Literature,' by F. H. Underwood, and 'Not Quite Angels,' a novel, by Nathan Haskell Dole.

Mr. Samuel H. Scudder's 'Brief Guide to the Commoner Butterflies' is soon to be published by Henry Holt & Co., who will also bring out 'The Life of a Butterfly,' by the same author.

F. Anstey's peculiar humor shines in 'Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen' (Macmillan), and must prove irresistible even to the most ardent admirers of the great dramatist. After the fashion of the "condensed novel," he absurdly epitomizes and "slightly rearranges" "Rosmershölm," "A Doll House," "Hedda Gabler," and "The Wild Duck." The Ibsen *théâtre* is

summed up in an original "Pill-Doctor Herdal," less amusing than the travesties. Mr. Partridge's illustrations are adequate, though none surpasses the frontispiece, in which "the master's" portrait is cleverly forced into a likeness of Mr. Punch.

In Mr. Joel Benton's place we should have turned the contents of his 'Greeley on Lincoln' (Baker & Taylor Co.) end for end. That is, we should have begun with personal reminiscences, followed these with the letters to Charles A. Dana and to a lady friend, and ended with the "Estimate of Abraham Lincoln." This remarkable address, which we commended at the time of its appearance in the *Century Magazine*, needs, for appreciation of its full weight, a just comprehension of Mr. Greeley's idiosyncrasies. Mr. Benton's reminiscences and the two series of private letters contribute not a little to such a comprehension. Mr. Dana was managing editor of the *Tribune* when Mr. Greeley went to Washington to further and report the election of Banks to the Speakership of the House in the winter of 1855-56. The friction that arose between two independent judgments so far apart, between a positive and a compromising temperament, or that grew out of faulty mail and telegraphic service, or bad handwriting, or simple misunderstanding, gave frequent opportunities for the display of Mr. Greeley's testiness as well as of his political genius. There are many epigrammatic sayings, with much grim humor, and occasional recording of facts that do not get into histories. "Contrary to what you would suppose," he writes on April 7, 1856, "Clayton was perfectly sober and Bell atrociously drunk at the time of their row in the Senate last week. Bell was a little worse when he undertook to apologize, if possible, than when he gave the insult." At Lawrence, May 20, 1859: "Rain—mud most profound—flooded rivers and streams—glorious soil—worthless politicians—lazy people—such is Kansas in a nutshell." The letters to a young lady of the Universalist denomination cover the years 1870-72, and are not of much account even when the Presidential campaign and election are involved. The gem of the volume is the estimate of Lincoln; but Mr. Benton has strangely omitted the particulars concerning its composition and delivery which he gave in the *Century*.

Jordan Brothers of Philadelphia have issued 'The Columbus Memorial,' which contains the Spanish text of Columbus's first letter (with a second-hand reduced facsimile); an English translation of the same; a facsimile of the Latin edition of the same letter (the thirty-three-lines-to-a-page issue, dimmed likewise by a second-hand reproduction); and a facsimile, with a translation, of Vespucci's four voyages in the Italian text (equally blurred and for the same reason), the whole professing to be "edited by George Young," and rededicated "to the President and People of the United States." The publication is an impudent theft in text, comment, and facsimile from publications of Mr. Quaritch, without acknowledgment. It is another of the literary sins of this Columbian era.

Miss Harriet Monroe's Columbian Ode has been printed in a "souvenir edition," with much elegance of type and ornament, at the De Vinne Press (Chicago: W. Irving Way & Co.).

The student of Dante should avoid encumbering his library with Dr. Prompt's 'Les Œuvres Latines Apocryphes du Dante' (Venice, 1893), a work which pretends to expose the unauthenticity of the *De Monarchia*, the letter to Can Grande, the Eclogues and the *Quæstio de acqua et terra*. The author's whole argument in each case, however, is an illogical conglomerate of misapprehensions and fancies.

Dr. Artur Farinelli's 'Spanien und die spanische Litteratur im Lichte der deutschen Kritik und Poesie' (Parts i., ii.; Berlin: A. Haack) is the ambitious attempt of a young Italian to trace from the earliest centuries the varied influence of Spain and Spanish literature on that of Germany. It is in no sense a work of genius. The author is still heavy-laden with curious bibliographical learning, and flounders in a quagmire of needless citations. His style, too, is lame, and he lacks the firm and bold hand with which one less deeply read might have sketched the broad contrasts in race, in religion, and in artistic and literary ideals that rendered difficult all interchange of ideas between the two countries. But, in spite of these defects, the reader who is interested in the comparative history of literature will welcome this little precursory essay in a field where everything still remains to be achieved. Spain's influence on Germany was not unlike her influence on England, and to describe with adequate fulness and clearness the diverse heritage of realism and romance in either case would be to fill a brilliant page in literary history.

That fantastic and legendary figure of the Middle Ages, Prester John, the Christian king in the far East, is the subject of a critical article by Gustavo Uzielli in the *Bollettino della sezione fiorentina della Società Africana d'Italia* for April. The author considers the origin of the legend and the reasons for its growth, and discusses the gradual shifting of the regions in which the fabulous Christian kingdom was in different centuries located.

The first volume of Salmonsen's 'Konversations-Lexikon for Norden' has recently been completed. It reaches almost to the end of the letter A, and includes very full accounts of Africa, America, and *Arbeide* (Labor), besides shorter articles relating to Scandinavia. The first part of the second volume is already out, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness.

The third part of the "Allgemeine Länderkunde," published at Leipzig by the Bibliographisches Institut (New York: Westermann), deals with America. The first instalment out of thirteen is before us. It is freely illustrated with woodcuts, colored plates, facsimiles, and maps; and, beginning with a survey of the discoveries and of the scientific exploration after 1800, the editors pass to a consideration of the continent from the physical point of view. The same New York house sends us Part x. of Vogel's minutely detailed Map of the German Empire, consisting of sheets 15 (Frankfurt am Oder) and 24 (Regensburg); together with Part ii. of Langhans's German Colonial Atlas. Sheet No. 4 is a curious exhibition in colors of the spread of Germans over "das deutsche Land" and across the borders, making headway against Poles, Bohemians, Hungarians, Italians, French, and Danes. The largest of the side-maps shows the activity of the Colonizing Committee (*Ansiedlungs-Kommission*) for the provinces of West Prussia and Posen. Sheet No. 24 represents a portion of the sphere of influence (*Schutzgebiet*) of the New Guinea Company.

Our Washington Office of Naval Intelligence has developed, out of an original report on the Comparative Merits of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, a very useful work on 'Coaling, Docking and Repairing Facilities of the Ports of the World,' with analysis of different kinds of coal. The arrangement is not alphabetical but geographical, coastwise, beginning with the ports on the Great Lakes. In a fourth edition a port index might seem worth the while.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey puts out an elaborate descriptive catalogue of publications relating to itself from 1807 to 1890, and to United States standard weights and measures from 1790 to 1890, compiled by Edward Goodfellow, C. H. Sinclair, and J. B. Baylor, Assistants, being Appendix No. 11 to the Report for 1891.

The second annual report of the Trustees of Public Reservations in Massachusetts is a document deserving of very wide distribution. It reveals the mechanism for procuring the setting apart for public use and enjoyment of "beautiful and historical places," in small areas or in large, by private gift (the property and care being vested in these Trustees), and for stimulating civic interest in establishing or multiplying parks and pleasure grounds. For example, the Trustees last year received from a lady, in memory of her daughter, "twenty acres of fine woodland in the township of Stoneham," and then collected in small sums about $2,000 as a fund for the maintenance of this "Virginia Wood." It also collected statistics of the public open spaces of Massachusetts, and now sets them forth in detail, town by town, and sums them up in a table of proportion of population to open space; *e. g.*, for the cities alone, Lynn, 27.1 inhabitants per acre; Boston (seventh on the list), 307.4 inhabitants. The report closes with an investigation of the state of the province lands on Cape Cod, and illustrates pictorially the ruinous effect on vegetation of man's neglect and devastation.

"Should United States Senators be Elected by the People?" is the subject of a paper and discussion to be found in No. 1 of the Publications of the Michigan Political Science Association. The affirmative was held by T. C. Barkworth, M. C., but the not too profound discussion, in which Profs. Hinman and H. C. Adams among others took part, was generally opposed to the "reform." The futility of supposing that the people would really elect (*i. e.*, nominate) was urged by more than one speaker; and of course the difficulty of procuring a constitutional amendment was not overlooked.

M. Ary Renan, whose names indicate an illustrious descent both in art and in letters, has lately come into full view as an art critic. He has within the last month or so published in the *Temps* some very intelligent appreciations of the paintings in the two French Salons of the present year, and of the sculpture at the Champs-Élysées. He is, just now, in London, at the invitation of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which are to appear some critical articles from his pen upon the Royal Academy's exhibition.

The width of the circle of friends in England of the late Bishop Brooks was strikingly attested in the meeting held in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey on June 16, "to consider the advisability of an English contribution to the American memorial to the late Right Reverend Phillips Brooks." The London Committee of those who wished to be announced as in sympathy with the movement consisted, among others, of the Lords Bishops of Durham, Winchester, Peterborough, Rochester, and Ripon; the Deans of Winchester and Westminster; the Masters of Balliol College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; Professors Sanday and Cheyne of Oxford, and Ryle and Kirkpatrick of Cambridge. The Dean of Westminster presided, and besides the

addresses by the prelates and the dons, remarks were made by Lord Playfair and by James Bryce, M.P.

Two incidents of the sixteenth commencement of Johns Hopkins University on June 13 mark an era in the history not alone of that institution, but of American educational development. Dr. William H. Welch, the distinguished pathologist, Dean of the Hopkins Medical School to open in October, after briefly rehearsing the anomalous conditions of medical education in the United States, stated definitely that only those men and women who have received, in addition to special training in chemistry and biology, the liberal education represented by the bachelor's degree from a first-rate college will be admitted to this young medical school; he also announced that only the first year's course of the required four-years' curriculum had been as yet mapped out. The appointed standard, much in advance of any now in force at an American school of medicine, corresponds mainly to that required for admission to leading European schools, and represents a wise and courageous stand for professional education of the very highest grade. Although Johns Hopkins thus puts its M.D. degree beyond the reach of all except a comparatively limited number of picked men and women, its advanced medical instruction still remains within the reach of many others: post graduate courses and lectures, distinct from the prescribed curriculum of the Medical School, and open as hitherto to any graduated physician, are still offered for 1893–94. The second incident was the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on Miss Florence Bascom of Massachusetts (A.B. University of Wisconsin). Miss Bascom has accepted a post in a coeducational college in Columbus, Ohio.

—"Women and Physical Force" is the cheerful theme of an article, signed "C. E. M.," in a recent issue of the *Modern Review*. All along in the world's history, we learn, quasi-demons have been indulged with mates unspeakably more tractable and every way better than they deserved. But the day of such misalliances should end; and the destinies have, with poetic justice, provided for their melioration. Men, it is liberally conceded, are capable of being improved; and for attempts at their improvement they will do well to prepare themselves. But "C. E. M." shall tell us, in her own words, of the wrongs of her sex, of its preëminence, and of the scorn, hardly pitying, with which she regards the wretches whom she proposes to Mantalinize into becoming submissiveness. "Woman," she says, "has ever been degraded and oppressed by the tyrant Man. Immeasurably superior to him, she has" suffered this, that, and the other. "By her power of self-control, Woman is so vastly the superior of man," with his "too emotional nature," and so on and so on. Moreover, "Woman is ruled by the heart, while Man is guided by his senses; and thus we find ourselves in the illogical and ridiculous position of the best and largest half of humanity being ruled by the worst half." Of reason, in either men or women, not a word is said; the consideration of it being, by what looks like tacit confession, beyond the fair essayist's sphere. In proof that women "*can* fight, and *will* fight, if need be," she appeals to "the King of Dahomey's female body-guard." The five pages from which our extracts have been taken open with the question: "Are women justified in an appeal to physical force, in order to obtain freedom for their sex?" Their conclusion is sufficiently spirited: "Should women be driven to revenge themselves, as Charlotte Corday and other women have done, on a man-constituted society, which treats them with a disregard that it dare not show to any body of citizens capable of bearing arms, then on the heads of their oppressors—the Gladstones, the Harcourts, and the Labouchères—will be the consequences." Let us hope, however, that latter-day heroines, be they many or few, will leave socio-political phlebotomy to regular practitioners.

—Prof. F. A. Aulard's latest appearance in print is in an article on the Childhood and Youth of Danton, in the *Revue Encyclopédique* of May 15. This is a sort of summing up of the facts of Danton's early life, gathered out of the vast quantity of documents which research has amassed in the course of many years. Its effect is to destroy both of the Danton myths—the hostile one and the heroic. The great Revolutionist is shown to be no angel, either of the dark or of the bright sort, but a man, like others. The article is so compact as to read in parts almost like a *précis*, and any further compression of it is quite impossible. The only way to give a notion of it is to detach a little fragment which happens to be of literary interest. M. Aulard is correcting the two opposing myths, one of which represents Danton as a profound scholar, the other as an ignoramus.

"He was not," he says, "a lettered pedant, like Robespierre, a lover of form, like Vergniaud. But he was not, on the other hand, an ignorant man. He had gained for himself, after a somewhat haphazard fashion, an education which was varied, personal, above all modern and French. We have seen that he came out of the College of Troyes as free from scholasticism as the fabled pupil of Rabelais. He is the only man of the Revolution whose mind was not dominated by Greco-Latin antiquity."

Evidence in support of this last clever and pregnant remark M. Aulard finds in the list of Danton's books which has been preserved. He had two Virgils—one in Italian by Caro; the other, Dryden's English version. Both the English and Italian tongues he knew and spoke, and possessed, in the original text, Shakspere, Pope, Richardson, Robertson, Johnson, Adam Smith, Tasso, Ariosto, and Dante. "Like all his contemporaries, he loved and quoted Corneille, but I remark that he read also Rabelais, and that taste was rare in the eighteenth century." He spoke Latin fluently, as appears from the circumstances attending his admission as *avocat aux conseils du roi*. The recipient of this charge was bound by custom to deliver an address in Latin to the company. Older members who were present heard some strange phrases in Danton's speech, such as "motus populorum," "ira gentium," "salus populorum suprema lex," and, being very distrustful of such novelties, they asked for his manuscript. Danton replied that he had no manuscript, but professed entire willingness to repeat the harangue, if they would listen. M. Aulard's article is furnished with abundant and minute footnotes, containing many valuable references to the historical sources from which he draws.

—The excellent necrology of Andover Theological Seminary, prepared by the Rev. C. C. Carpenter, shows twenty-nine deaths during the last year among those connected with the institution as alumni or otherwise. Probably the Rev. Daniel Butler, known from his long connection with the Massachusetts Bible Society as "Bible Butler," and everywhere beloved for his genial disposition and quick but kindly wit, will be the most widely mourned; but the scholarship of Dr. Bliss, the life-long missionary in Turkey, has established an enduring monument for him in his translations into the Armenian tongue. The Rev. Joseph T. Noyes, after a life of missionary toil in India, could point to forty-seven Christian congregations as the result of his labors, and the records of these lives in general give evidence of effective work for righteousness. The ages attained are sufficient to bring to naught those who scoff at the report in Genesis of the years attained by the patriarchs. The average age of these twenty-nine men at the time of their death was about seventy-three years and three months. One of them had passed ninety-nine, three were over ninety; six between eighty and ninety, twelve between seventy and eighty, and only three under fifty years of age. The centenarian, although "terribly affected in 1859 by a lesion of the heart, so as to be often unable to speak or do anything," succumbed eventually to old age, maintaining, however, that he would have lived fifteen or twenty-five years longer had he never violated the laws of life. He regarded his longevity—such as it was—as due, negatively, to abstention for many years from ardent spirits, tobacco, tea, and coffee; and, positively, to exercises upon the drum and fife, which he began in the time of the war of 1812 and continued while he lived. As he passed his later years in a home for Presbyterian clergymen, it would appear that life in such retreats is not altogether devoid of enlivening incident.

—Mr. Thomas Raleigh, reader in English law at Oxford, addressed a meeting of schoolteachers on May 12, his subject being the teaching of civic duty in schools. This teaching he did not connect with the purveying of any special information. A man might be lamentably ignorant as to the constitution of his country and yet possess the judgment necessary to make him substantially a good citizen. He instanced a workingman who revealed in conversation a belief that Ireland was governed by a board of which Mr. Balfour and Mr. John Morley were members. The man did not press this constitutional theory, and in spite of it was able to arrive at substantially patriotic views which made him a good citizen. Mr. S. R. Gardiner had lifted up the teaching of English history to the plane of impartiality which made its study at last, what it should be, a means of preparation for the duties of citizenship. One other change of the same kind was a pressing need: the study of the Bible should be made similarly unpartisan, so that the book of books might no longer serve as an arsenal from which to extract partisan catchwords. Texts from it should no longer be used to confirm the factious temper of angry disputants. A third means of civic education was unattainable under the present unwritten Constitution of England. Other countries, having written summaries of those principles in their political organization which were accepted as unchangeable, could make use of them in schools. The speaker dwelt upon the salutary effect of teaching the Constitution of the United States in American schools. The Constitution was the people's work, and they were proud of it. It represented what no party could wish to change, and accustomed the people to a wholesome conservatism. It also inculcated the wise doctrine that no one arm of government could safely be intrusted with unlimited powers. So far it tended to prevent false hopes from carrying the people away, and led them never to stake the future of their country upon any one scheme of universal re-

form. The speaker analyzed the position of parties, showing that party lines were constantly shifting and being drawn in new places. The Tories were not always conservative, and Radicals were often reactionary. It did not matter which party your pupil might join, but he should be made capable of sympathizing only with the better tendencies in his party. It did not matter so much what you taught him as in what temper your instruction was given. A teacher's opinions were not so important as the character which he displayed in inculcating them.

—The collotype of the very important MS. of the Yasna, undertaken by the Clarendon Press of Oxford and at the expense of the University, is finished and in the binder's hands. It is a most impressive piece of work. There are 200 copies of 764 photographs in the actual dimensions of the original (which are ten inches by eight), with handsome margin and executed upon specially prepared paper. Even the tint of the original paper on which the codex is written has been preserved. A preface by Dr. Mills adds the necessary introductory details. This MS. was the hereditary property of Dastur Jamaspji Minocheherji Jamasp Asana, High Priest of the Parsees in Bombay, Ph.D. of Tübingen, and Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. It is a sister MS. to the Zend MS. numbered five in the University Library of Copenhagen, which has been until now regarded as the oldest Yasna MS. that bears a date. It was brought to Europe by Rask previously to 1832, afforded Weitergaard his chief help in determining his Yasna text, and gave Spiegel the further opportunity to add his Pahlavi translation, which has been our only material for thorough work for more than thirty years. It is, as need hardly be said, treasured by the University Library of Copenhagen as one of its most valued possessions. The MS. which has now been photographed is from the same hand that wrote the Copenhagen codex, and this is manifest not only from the colophon, but from the handwriting. The Yasna, as should be known, constitutes about one-third of the Zend Avesta, and consists of several sacred compositions grouped around the Gâthas, the original hymns of Zoroaster (Zarathushtra) or his immediate followers. As these hymns are not only the oldest but also the most important parts of the Zend Avesta, the Yasna must be regarded as its most valuable section, and its MSS. as the leading documents of the subject. The present codex is therefore of the first importance, and large sums have been offered for it in purchase.

—It was presented to the University unconditionally, at the suggestion of Dr. Mills, whose work on the Yasna (vol. xxxi. of the 'Sacred Books of the East') was well received in Bombay, where the leading Parsee citizens have also heavily subventioned his larger work on the Gâthas. It turns out to be older than its sister document at Copenhagen. But those competent to judge fully agree that the hasty colophon, which (as so often happened) was scribbled by the weary scribe as the last effort of his severe task, needs to be further corrected. It was so carelessly scrawled that the page in question contained six errors corrected by the penman himself, and two which he did not stop to alter. Suffice it to say that all agree that the MS. was finished not twenty days after November 17, A. D. 1323, when the Copenhagen MS. was completed, but nine months and twenty-five days before the transcriber penned the last stroke on that justly celebrated codex. The MS. now offered to the learned world in photograph is therefore the oldest Yasna MS. with Pahlavi translation which bears a date, and it is more than two hundred years older than the oldest MS. of the 'Rig Veda.' The service rendered to Zoroastrian science by this publication is very great. The Pahlavi translation is of special importance, as it has now become an absolute necessity that persons professing to be specialists in Zend should be able to read the Pahlavi language, not only deciphered, but in its character, and that not alone as printed, but in MS.—an accomplishment which, unfortunately, very few professed Zendists possess or have possessed until very recently.

PEPYS'S DIARY.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S., Clerk of the Acts and Secretary of the Admiralty. Completely transcribed by the late Rev. Mynors Bright, M.A., from the shorthand manuscript in the Pepysian Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge. With Lord Braybrooke's notes. Edited with additions by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Vol. I. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. 1893. 8vo, pp. lix., 342, with portrait and illustrations.

It has gone rather hard with the purchasers of Pepys's Diary. Lord Braybrooke brought it out in six hundred pages royal quarto, but, for reasons best known to himself, with large omissions. It was supposed that the whole (or all that was worth transcription) had been published by Mr. Mynors Bright. But the possessors of Mr. Mynors Bright's sumptuous edition in six octavo volumes with plates now learn that this also wants about a fifth of the Diary. The present edition gives the whole. At least nothing is left out except a few passages which the editor assures us are totally unfitted for publication. In one case we can easily discern the import of the passage omitted and can see that the decision is right. The present edition promises to be all that could be desired.

Such a resurrection of a man of a bygone century as the publication of Pepys's Diary could not fail to make an immense impression. To question the merits and importance of the book would be literary blasphemy; but we cannot help thinking that they have been rated as high as they deserve. For any one but a social antiquary, a large part of the Diary possesses little more interest than would be possessed by an equally ancient washing-bill or ledger. One entry of Pepys's attendance at the navy office, of the business which he does there, of his taking his morning draught, of his dinner, of his playing on his theorbo, of his game at cards, of his engaging and dismissing his servants, of his orders to his tailor, or even of his more amusing quarrels and reconciliations with his wife, is as good as a hundred; and an ordinary reader, we should think, would soon grow weary of the repetition. The bulk of the Diary is taken up with merely personal or domestic details; public affairs or events, and even social events of a general kind, occupying a comparatively small space. The entries are miscellaneous, the events great and small of each day being punctually set down without literary arrangement or coherence The work has, in fact, no literary character or attraction except the style, which charms us by its old-fashioned simplicity. Pepys is not to blame. He evidently was not writing, originally or mainly at least, for the amusement of the public, but keeping a record for his own future information and satisfaction. It would be unfair to look in him, therefore, for delineations like those of Saint-Simon, even if the Englishman had possessed the Frenchman's touch or enjoyed such opportunities as those which the Frenchman enjoyed at Versailles. Nor will the Diary bear comparison with Horace Walpole's letters, which form a social journal of the writer's times.

Pepys was not without the power of description when accident led him to exercise it. His entries about the plague of London might almost have been written by a registrar except when he now and then chances to come across something ghastly; but his account of the fire of London is more graphic, and we feel that we are looking on through his eyes:

"When we could endure no more upon the water, we to a little ale-house on the Bankside, over against the Three Cranes, and there staid till it was dark almost, and saw the fire grow; and, as it grew darker, appeared more and more, and in corners and upon steeples, and between churches and houses, as far as we could see up the hill of the City, in a most horrid malicious bloody flame, not like the fine flame of an ordinary fire. Barbary and her husband away before us. We staid till, it being darkish, we saw the fire as only one entire arch of fire from this to the other side of the bridge, and in a bow up the hill for an arch of above a mile long: it made me weep to see it. The churches, houses, and all on fire and flaming at once; and a horrid noise the flames made, and the cracking of houses at their ruine. So home with a sad heart, and there find everybody discoursing and lamenting the fire; and poor Tom Hater came with some few of his goods saved out of his house, which is burned upon Fish-street Hill. I invited him to lie at my house, and did receive his goods, but was deceived in his lying there, the newes coming every moment of the growth of the fire; so as we were forced to begin to pack up our owne goods, and prepare for their removal; and did by moonshine (it being brave dry, and moonshine, and warm weather) carry much of my goods into the garden, and Mr. Hater and I did remove my money and iron chests into my cellar, as thinking that the safest place."

There is, however, no passage in Pepys so striking as the description in Evelyn's Diary of the scene of revelry in the gallery of Whitehall just before the death of Charles II.

Pepys's Diary may be regarded in three aspects: the personal, the social, and the political. There can be no doubt that the personal parts of it give us a true picture of the man. It seems pretty certain that these parts, at all events, were not written for publication. Of this the occurrence of the passages which the present editor finds it necessary to suppress is a proof. It is true that there are strange passages in Rousseau's 'Confessions,' but they are not of the same kind. Besides, Pepys was totally unlike Rousseau. The Diary ends with a pathetic passage lamenting that, owing to the failure of his eyes, Pepys can himself write it no longer, so that he "must have it kept thenceforth by his people in long-hand, and must be contented to set down no more but is fit for them and all the world to know." This seems to suggest the possibility of publication with the omission of the more personal passages.

In bequeathing his books and manuscripts to his college, Pepys does not seem to have left specific directions regarding his Diary; perhaps he had not made up his own mind what to do with it when he died. Robert Lowe, in the autobiographic fragment published with his Life, asks what can be the use of keeping accounts or keeping a diary. If you are intrusted with other people's money, he says, you keep accounts, but why keep them against yourself? Accounts are kept against your own extravagance; a diary—a moral diary at least—

is kept against your own infirmities for the purpose of self-recollection and self-improvement. Pepys certainly set out with something of this kind in view; hence the frankness of his self-revelations. The character thus self-portrayed has been commonly taken to be very eccentric, and not only eccentric but comical and even absurd. A painter has represented Pepys strutting into church like a peacock, and looking about to see who was admiring his fine clothes. The truth is that he was a man of sense, a man of the world, a first-rate man of business, and generally esteemed and respected. He seems to have been constitutionally timid, and when he thinks he hears burglars in the house, he rings up his maidservant instead of getting up himself; but, on the other hand, he remained at his post in London during the plague. Two constituencies at once elected him to Parliament. He was a shrewd and somewhat cynical observer of mankind, royalty not excepted; and though as sincerely religious as a man of rather loose morals could be, he was critical on religious questions and above superstition. He liked to be richly dressed, and liked his fine dresses to be seen. He liked to receive titles and marks of honor. He liked to be able to keep a carriage. He liked a good dinner, and was apt to be put out when his dinner was ill-cooked. He liked preferment; he liked to count up his money. He had his partialities, his rivalries, and his grudges, some of them rather petty. He was moderate in his grief at the death of a man who stood between him and two hundred pounds a year. He sometimes paltered with his own conscience in his efforts to carry out good resolutions, drinking strong waters when he had vowed that he would not drink wine, and evading the oath which he had registered against going to the play by going to a playhouse which, at the time when the oath was registered, had not been built. But who, if he dived into himself, would not find weaknesses of this kind? Perhaps one charm of the Diary is that the writer is holding up the mirror to others as well as to himself. Who shall say that at some of the comical passages the diarist himself did not smile?

Pepys's graver faults—his intemperance and his loose relations with women—are not his peculiarities but those of his generation. The eccentricity consists principally, we suspect, in keeping a record of things which men in general would not think of recording, and many of which they would be too glad to forget. In this respect, no doubt, Pepys presents a curious subject for the psychologist. The impression of comical eccentricity is produced in part, at least, by the language, which, though it appears to us quaint, was only the ordinary language of the writer's time. It does not seem from Pepys's case that journal-keeping is of very much value as an instrument of self-reformation. If he conquers his intemperance, the victory is due more to headaches than to written confessions or even to vows. If he gets over his addiction to frivolous pleasures, it is because for a man of great business capacity his office work has growing attractions. His incontinence, which was his worst failing, he does not get over. If his religion is to be measured by church-going, it certainly declines, for during the earlier period of his Diary he is a regular attendant at church, though he once shifts his place to see a pretty woman; but later on there are long intervals during which he does not attend.

In the social line the Diary affords plenty of material for any literary Hogarth who wishes to paint the Restoration. It was certainly a curious time. His Sacred Majesty keeps a seraglio and introduces his concubines to his wife. The Queen cannot go into her own dressing-room for fear of finding him with one of the concubines there. The language and demeanor of the ladies of the seraglio are such as might be expected from one of the humblest members of their own profession. The Duke of York, afterwards (as James II.) the great champion of true religion, also keeps his mistresses, though not on the same scale as his brother. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sheldon, the great persecutor of Nonconformists, if the positive statement of Pepys's cousin Roger may be believed, keeps "a wench," and is "as very a wencher as can be"; and Pepys himself is witness that the same prelate was amused with a burlesque imitation of a Presbyterian service and sermon "shown him as a rarity." Everybody, from the King downwards, gets drunk; and Prince Rupert, when something is said about drunkenness in the navy, answers that if you are to exclude the drunkards, you would have no officers at all. When a bishop preaches at court against immorality, the court laughs in his face—and no wonder, since the bishop has no scruple to administer the sacrament to a king living in adultery.

Manners are on about a par with morals. The Queen tells people that they lie, and the Earl of Buckingham strikes the Earl of Rochester and pulls off his periwig at a conference between the Lords and Commons. Duelling is common, and, as it shows courage, is almost a redeeming feature of such a society. Two friends, sitting together at a tavern, talk loud. A bystander fancies they are quarrelling. Their fancied quarrel becomes a real one. They draw upon each other in the street; both are wounded, and one dies. Shrewsbury, the injured husband, and Buckingham, the adulterer, fight with two seconds on each side. The injured husband and one of the seconds are killed. Pepys does not mention it, but it was the current belief that Lady Shrewsbury, in the disguise of a page, held her seducer's horse during the fight. The same lady sits in her coach while her footmen set upon and wound in nine places Mr. Harry Killigrew, who had impeached her immaculate chastity by giving it out that he had intrigued with her. Traitors are dragged through the streets on their way to be hanged, drawn, and quartered: fine gentlemen go to enjoy the sport and see the heads stuck upon poles. Cock-fighting and brutal prize-fighting of course are in vogue, though, on the subject of prize-fighting, society at the present day can hardly throw stones at the Restoration. The Spanish and French Ambassadors having quarrelled about precedence, the Government leaves them and their trains to decide the question by an appeal to arms, which they do with not a little bloodshed. If two guilds or trades quarrel, they fight it out in the streets, the police not interfering.

Great deference is paid to rank. When persons of quality are present at church, a clergyman commences with "Right worshipful and dearly beloved brethren." Two noblemen amuse themselves by running about the streets naked, and the constable who takes them up is committed by the Lord Chief Justice. A knight, one of the King's physicians, having been arrested for a fuel bill of thirty pounds, the bailiffs are severely whipped and the magistrate has a narrow escape. Meantime, Pepys sees with a half-pitying eye people led away to prison for worshipping in conventicles. He sees with stronger emotion (for he has a good heart) poor laborers and housekeepers carried off by the press-gangs to serve on board the fleet and their wives weeping for their loss.

"To the Tower several times, about the business of the pressed men, and late at it till twelve at night, shipping of them. But, Lord! how some poor women did cry; and in my life I never did see such natural expression of passion as I did here in some women's bewailing themselves, and running to every parcel of men that were brought, one after another, to look for their husbands, and wept over every vessel that went off, thinking they might be there, and looking after the ship as far as ever they could by moone-light, that it grieved me to the heart to hear them. Besides, to see poor patient labouring men and housekeepers, leaving poor wives and families, taken up on a sudden by strangers, was very hard, and that without press-money, but forced against all law to be gone. It is a great tyranny."

The feeding is pretty gross. For a party of a dozen the dinner is a dish of marrow-bones, a leg of mutton, a loin of veal, a dish of fowls—three pullets and two dozen of larks all in a dish—a great tart, a neat's tongue, a dish of anchovies, a dish of prawns, and cheese. There was much playing at cards; but we must add that there was also a good deal of music. Be it said, also, that these people really enjoyed themselves after their fashion. Their dinner parties were small and social—not so large that the company, excepting those sitting together, might as well have been dining at the same restaurant. Nor did they, under the abused name of hospitality, crush all the people of their acquaintance at once into a hot room, and make them stand there for hours talking against the buzz to people to whom they did not want to talk, on subjects which they did not want to talk about.

The literary tastes of the age were on a par with its general tastes. Pepys is a man of culture and of sufficient literary judgment to refuse to see any extraordinary wit in "Hudibras." Yet he thinks the "Midsummer Night's Dream" insipid and ridiculous, and "Othello" a mean thing, while he extols dramatic trash. On the other hand, there are several indications in the Diary of the growing interest felt in physical science, which presently was to produce Newton, and which led Buckle to regard the reign of Charles II. with enthusiasm as an epoch of progress. The Royal Society, as we know, dates from this time. It had its origin at Oxford in the time of the Commonwealth.

It must not be thought that English society was rotten to the core; if it had been, it could not have recovered itself as it presently did. Pepys testifies decidedly to the worth and good conduct of the old Cromwellian soldiers in a passage which Macaulay has followed with some exaggeration. He also testifies to the worth of the old Commonwealth sailors, compared with the Cavaliers in the navy. There is a passage in which he produces a literary effect, without meaning it, by telling us, after all the distractions of public life, of an old shepherd keeping his sheep on the hill, with his boy reading the Bible to him at his side. He is touched by the aspect of what he calls patriarchal life. Of the sounder and nobler element, some had been seen by Pepys on its way to the gallows and the quartering-block "looking as cheerful as any men could do in that condition"; much was in the jails to which Episcopal tyranny consigned Nonconformists; but there was still a good deal at large.

Pepys's Diary extends over the years from 1659 to 1669, from the beginning of the second Protectorate to the ninth year of Charles II. He was not, during the period that it covers, in the Court, though he was on

the verge of it. Nor was he in Parliament. He had, therefore, no very special opportunities for political information, nor does his Diary reveal any secrets of state. So far as his information goes, he is a very fair-minded observer. He had been a strong Roundhead, and he felt rather nervous in the company of people who had heard what he had said about the execution of Charles I. He welcomed the Restoration, and became attached to the Government, as well as an office-holder, but by no means a violent partisan, and no one has more scathingly exposed, or more patriotically deplored, the administrative abuses of the time. He tells us, no doubt quite truly, that the restoration of the monarchy was hailed with general joy; only we must recollect that the reaction was not against the Commonwealth or the Protectorate, but against the military anarchy which followed the death of Cromwell. Of Cromwell's memory Pepys always speaks with respect. He is disgusted at the indignities offered to the great man's corpse, and he evidently listens with sympathy to the popular voice which contrasts the national glory under Cromwell with the humiliation which the nation suffered under Charles II. If he afterwards became rather dangerously identified with James II., this was because James II. paid special attention to the navy, at the head of which he had been as Duke of York, when Pepys was its chief administrator; not from any sympathy with the King's designs against Protestantism or civil liberty. He evidently carried general respect with him to his grave.

RECENT FOLK-LORE PUBLICATIONS.

Voodoo Tales as Told among the Negroes of the Southwest. Collected from original sources by Mary Alicia Owen. Introduction by Charles Godfrey Leland. Illustrated by Juliette A. Owen and Louis Wain. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1893. 12mo, pp., xv, 310.

Blackfoot Lodge Tales: The Story of a Prairie People. By George Bird Grinnell. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892. Crown 8vo, pp. xv, 310.

Cinderella. Three hundred and forty-five variants of Cinderella, Catskin, and Cap o' Rushes, abstracted and tabulated, with a discussion of mediæval analogues, and notes, by Marian Roalfe Cox. With an introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. London : Published for the Folk-Lore Society by David Nutt. 1893. 8vo, pp. lxxx, 535.

It is now twelve years since Mr. Harris revealed to a delighted public the treasures of humor and wisdom in the unwritten literature of the negroes. The field thus happily discovered has yielded valuable fruit in the subsequent works of the same accomplished collector, and in Mr. Jones's 'Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast.' The interest in these collections, aside from their entertaining character, consisted in the questions of comparative folk-lore to which they gave rise. The fact that many of the stories were found among the negroes in Brazil pointed to a common origin in Africa, and this has been confirmed by subsequent investigations. Mr. Harris's collections were valuable chiefly for the animal fables which they contained, while Mr. Jones's work afforded a number of stories for which parallels could be found in European mediæval fiction. In both cases, however, the narrators were pure Africans and the modifying influences European. Very little general folk-lore was to be found in these collections. Valuable contributions to this side of the subject have since appeared in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* and elsewhere; but by far the most extensive and important is to be found in Miss Owen's recent volume.

As we have just said, the negroes in the collections of Mr. Harris and Mr. Jones were Africans, and if the stories which they brought with them from their native country have been modified or added to, it has been by the Europeans with whom they have since come in contact. In Miss Owen's stories the negroes have been subjected to the influences of the American aborigines, and in many cases it is difficult to decide whether we have to do with an African or with an Indian story. In addition to the popular tales, there is a mass of superstitions, etc., probably of African origin, but found everywhere in a certain state of civilization. It is to be regretted that the author herself has not told us more in regard to the field of collection. It is vaguely stated on the titlepage as the "Southwest"; but in Mr. Leland's introduction it is limited to Missouri, where, it is said, "there is all along the border a mixed race of negro and Indian descent, who have inherited a vast stock of the traditions of both races, and combined or blended them strangely into new life."

One of the narrators, Aunt Jinny, or "Granny," as her intimates called her, says of herself: "An' I ain't no common old nigger. I mos'ly ain't no nigger 'tall. Ise come down fum dem Lenny-Lennaype Injins dat hilt de kyentry (country) 'fo' de w'ite folks come dar." Another of the story-tellers is Mme. Angélique Bougareau, generally spoken of as "Mrs. Boogarry," and sometimes as "Big Angy." She says: "Me daddy was gret French hunter, me mammy was chile ter de big chief de Iowas." Her husband was a French Creole, and her dialect is so intricate that Miss Owen despairs of reproducing it, and generally gives an English translation. Still another was a half-breed, her mother having been a negress and her father a Fox Indian. The only pure-blooded African among the story-tellers was "Aunt Mymee," the child of a Guinea sorceress who had fled on board a slaver to escape death at the hands of her countrymen. This sable band held its meetings in Aunt Jinny's cabin and there told stories chiefly for the entertainment of a little white girl, Tow Head, from "The House" in the neighborhood. A rich treat it is they give the child—stories of the fowls of the air and beasts of the field, rabbit stories and snake stories, intermingled with every sort of superstitious belief and observance. The séances generally wind up with a negro song, two of which, "De peaches am ripe by de ole souf wall" and the hymn "Sundown," are especially remarkable.

There are very few points of resemblance between these stories and those in Harris and Jones, or in the various collections of European popular tales. A reminiscence of the "Tar Baby" is found on p. 183. Mr. Leland, in a note, thinks it the original, but is, we believe, mistaken. The original is probably the East Indian jataka of "The Demon with the Matted Hair" (a translation of which may be found in Jacobs's 'Indian Fairy Tales'). More primitive than the Uncle Remus "Tar Baby" are the versions found in Africa (*South African Folk-Lore Journal*, i., p. 70) and in Louisiana (A. Fortier, 'Bits of Louisiana Folk-Lore,' Transactions of the Modern Language Association, vol. iii., p. 102). The fable of the Cat and the Fox (the cat knows but one trick, the fox, a hundred), found in some of the Aesopic collections (see Jacobs's 'The Fables of Aesop,' vol. i., p. 253), is told on p. 165, where the "Pe-rarer-Chicken" takes the place of the Cat. This fable was probably introduced by the Canadian French priests or missionaries. Almost the only other reminiscence of European folk-tales is on p. 225, where may be found a parallel (so far as the episode of "snake-leaves" is concerned) to Grimm No. 16, "The Three Snake-Leaves" (see De Gubernatis, Zoölogical Mythology,' ii., 314; Cox, 'Aryan Mythology,' i., 160, Benfey, 'Pant.,' i., 454, *Germania*, xxi., 68).

The great interest and value of Miss Owen's book consist, after all, in the mass of superstitious beliefs and observances which are specifically African, although they ultimately belong to the common stock of all partly civilized peoples. The author has shown considerable skill in the arrangement of her material and the delineation of her characters. If the reader will have a little patience with the somewhat difficult dialect, he will find plenty to reward him even if he is not a student of folk-lore.

In Mr. Grinnell's book we pass to the tales and beliefs of a people entirely uninfluenced by the races with which they have come in contact, for the few points of resemblance with the tales of the whites must be purely fortuitous. The stories are divided into stories of adventure, stories of ancient time, and stories of Old Man. Nothing can give such a vivid picture of Indian life as the stories of the first class, although with the most realistic incidents are mingled ghosts, werewolves, and helpful animals. There is no great difference between the stories of the first and second class except that the latter are told to explain the origin of some custom or institution. The same incidents of the helpful animals and ghosts are found in both. The third class contains stories told of the chief god of the Blackfoot, Nàpi (Old Man). In some of these stories the god plays a serious part, but in others he is represented as malicious, foolish, and impotent, the sport of the animals and elements. Although the various animals play an important part in the book, there are no stories bearing even a remote resemblance to those in Uncle Remus, or even in Miss Owen's book just mentioned.

Of still greater interest than the stories are the important chapters on the history, customs, and religion of the Blackfoot, an admirable exposition which cannot be too highly praised. Indeed, Mr. Grinnell's present work and his 'Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk-Tales' (reviewed some time ago in this journal) have done more to give a clear conception of Indian life and character than any works in recent years. After reading them it is impossible to believe that the Indian cannot be civilized, or to refrain from shame and indignation at the story of his treatment at the hands of our Government.

The volume by Miss Cox (being the thirty-first publication of the English Folk-Lore Society) is a striking example of the modern method of study. The whole of the portly volume, of over 600 pages, is devoted to the examination of one class of popular tales, those relating to Cinderella (in the three forms of "Cinderella," "Catskin," and "Cap O' Rushes," with some similar tales that cannot be included in either of these forms). Three hundred and forty-five variants are given in abstracts and then tabulated more fully. The scope of the work being purely scientific, the original literary form of the tale is not preserved, the incidents only being carefully retained. The preface contains an elaborate discussion of the literary history of the story, with its

geographical distribution, and there are besides copious notes upon the various incidents and their parallels in other tales. The amount of labor involved in the volume is prodigious, and we have nothing but praise for the accuracy and extensive learning of the author.

The general reader will doubtless ask as to the value of this great expenditure of labor, and his question has been partly anticipated by the introduction which Mr. Lang contributes to the work. The early interest in popular tales centred in their possible mythological character; the present interest is in the question of their diffusion. The latter question requires the very careful collection of tales from all parts of the world and their comparison. It is difficult to do this for the whole mass of tales, and therefore one extensive class has been chosen and subjected to the most careful examination. The pos tive results are not large, perhaps from the very nature of things, and these results cannot with safety be applied to other tales. The fact is that there is truth in all the theories proposed. Some tales have undoubtedly been diffused from India; many others, whatever be their source, have also been diffused throughout Europe, probably from one centre; while others may have had an independent origin in various lands. The difficulty consists in framing a theory which shall account for the diffusion of popular tales in general. Mr. Lang endeavors in his introduction to correct some misapprehensions concerning his theory of the origin and diffusion of popular tales. As to the former, he believes popular tales to be of savage origin, while as to the latter he holds no definite views; some tales may come from India, some may be diffused, some may be independently developed. It may be impossible ever to solve the problem, but some progress will be made when the plots of popular tales are more carefully studied, and for such a purpose works like Miss Cox's are invaluable.

Where Three Empires Meet. By E. F. Knight. Longmans, Green & Co. 1893.

One of the few things we find to criticise in the volume before us is the title, which is misleading. It suggests the Pamir plateau rather than the region further south visited by the author. He has given us a good book of travel—not of exploration, for he went over no new ground; a well-written and entertaining description of lands but little known to the general public. Some of them repay the adventurous sightseer for the no small amount of trouble and discomfort, not to say danger, incurred in getting to them. The writer also offers us much more fighting than we usually find in works of this kind, for he took part, as an amateur officer, in the Hunza-Nagar war of winter before last.

In the peaceful first half of his trip he was in a well-known country. Kashmir does not lie far out of the path of the ordinary globe-trotter, and it is becoming an increasingly fashionable summer resort for Anglo-Indians, especially as the Government at Calcutta is taking all control more and more into its own hands. There is a fine road to the capital, Srinagur, and a railway will probably be built before long. Mr. Knight waxes as enthusiastic as other travellers about "the vale of cool Cashmere" (he himself refrains from quoting from "Lalla Rookh," and professes to be the only person that has ever written about the country without doing so). The natives he admires much less. Handsome and intelligent as they are, he calls them "among the most despicable creatures on the face of the earth, . . . a cowardly, cringing, cackling race." They are not, and for centuries have not been, the masters of their own State.

"Tartars, Tibetans, Moguls, Afghans, and Sikhs have all in turn overrun the Happy Valley, whose inhabitants have always quietly submitted to each new tyranny. Their very abjectness has been their salvation; for their conquerors, not having to fear them, did not attempt to exterminate them or to dispossess them of their lands, but left them to cultivate the rich soil and carry on their industries—like the bees, to work for the advantage of others, their enslavers appropriating the results of their labor."

The author gives us instances of their almost inconceivable cowardice. On one occasion, as he was with a friend, the owner of two young spaniels—

"The puppies had the luck to 'stick up' the Maharajah's mail. Encountering the dak wallah, they of course badgered him with their playful barkings. The poor wretch threw down his mail-bag, rolled himself in his blanket, and cast himself, screaming for protection, at Bower's feet. We called the dogs off, and left the postman lying on the snow weeping bitterly, his nerves completely upset by this unprovoked attack."

Perhaps some of the reforms which the English are introducing, and which are well described, may do something in time to improve the character of this people.

Western Kashmir, or Ladak, is seldom visited, for not every traveller cares to face the difficulties and hardships of such a journey. This district, without roads, whose capital is 11,500 feet above the sea-level and surrounded by some of the highest mountains in the world, is not easy of access even in summer. It is really a part of mysterious Tibet, which has been repeatedly explored and described of late, though no living Christian has yet been able to penetrate to the sacred city of Lassa. Ladak and the Ladakis reminded Mr. Knight of the flying island of Laputa, "a living satire on the civilization of the world." He gives us an interesting account of the great fair and the miracle play at the lamasery of Himis, but thinks that "it is better to read of Buddhism in the glowing pages of 'The Light of Asia' than to contemplate it from too near." He notes how successful the Tibetan custom of polyandry is in keeping down the population and favoring women's rights.

The Hunza-Nagar expedition was a good specimen of the little wars of which England has had so many. From the almost inaccessible valley in which they lived, one on each side of a river, these two small tribes from time immemorial had raided in all directions wherever there was a caravan to plunder or a village to burn. In their leisure moments they made war on one another, but always united against outsiders. The Kashmir Government had never been able to subdue them; they broke their promises; they would listen to no advice about having a road made into their country; and, worst of all, they had treated in a friendly manner the Russian explorer Gromshevtsky. The force sent against them consisted of about a dozen British officers and a few hundred Indian and Kashmir troops, besides allies from the neighborhood. The obstacles to be overcome were great. It would be hard to find a more impassable region; the weather was bitterly severe, the enemy were brave, alert, and well armed and fortified. As so often happens, there was a critical period when failure seemed probable; but the English officers were picked men and their soldiers were excellent, so all turned out well in the end. Mr. Knight, in order to watch the campaign, volunteered as an officer for the time being; and though he was not assigned the duty of leading any attacks, he had perhaps all the better opportunities for observation. His narrative has something particularly fresh because it is not the work of a professional fighter. We feel that he saw things as we should see them, and we can readily enter into his impressions.

The Prince, or "Thum," of Hunza fled to Turkestan after his defeat, abandoning his castle and treasures to the invaders. It is rather curious to note what are the treasures of a Himalayan robber-chief. In the deserted harem—

"there were a number of little work-boxes of Chinese manufacture, containing cotton and needles from Manchester and Birmingham, artificial flowers, scissors, and bits of unfinished needlework. We also came across tooth-powder, boxes of rouge, pots of pomade and cosmetics; all these from St. Petersburg shops. There were parasols, too, scraps of silk, old robes and scarves, and other things of little value that women who had to pack up and fly in haste would be likely to leave."

The Thum's own possessions included Martini-Henry, Winchester, Spencer, Snider, Enfield, Berdan, and other rifles and firearms of many sorts; also—

"a European armchair, apparently of English manufacture, and two large mirrors with gaudy frames of flashing glass prisms, the sort of ornaments one would expect to see in some shady French *brasserie;* . . . several good telescopes and field-glasses; brazen lamps of elegant design; a large musical box from Paris; papier-maché writing-desks and workboxes; a colored portrait of his Imperial Majesty the Czar and another of the Czarevitch; some packing-cases full of cheap looking-glasses," etc., etc.

'Where Three Empires Meet' treats less of political questions than the title might lead us to suppose. The author refers occasionally to the Russians, and we can see that he fully sympathizes with the English policy of gobbling up all the small States which are exposed to Russian "aggressions," or through which runs some sort of a mountain pass. The world hardly appreciates how steadily and quietly the frontiers of India have been pushed ahead since the war scare of 1885. It is the British Empire, not the Muscovite, which has grown in Central Asia, as well as elsewhere, in the last half dozen years. The rivalry between the two is commercial as well as political. English and Russian goods compete with varying success for the markets of Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkestan. We were once told by a large native merchant in northern Persia that Russian wares were as good as English, but not so cheap. On one occasion Mr. Knight's party met a travelling Afghan merchant who

"was wearing over his clothes a *choga*, or robe of Russian chintz. Bower asked him why he did not purchase English chintz. 'It is not of nearly such good material,' he replied, 'as the Russian; besides, the English do not make striped chintz such as we like, but of strange and unpleasing design.' It seems that some of our manufacturers do not study the tastes of their Asiatic customers so much as they might. Some of the chintzes sent out here are indeed remarkable. A short time since all the notables in Chitral were arrayed in gay robes covered with representations of a pirouetting ballet-girl, a large consignment of cotton stuff with this elegant design having arrived from England."

The above quotations will, we think, serve to show that the book under review may be read with pleasure as well as profit. The style is easy, pleasant, and well suited to a work of

this class. The illustrations, from the author's photographs, are good and have a proper connection with the text.

Contribution to Our Knowledge of Seedlings. By the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart. D. Appleton & Co. 1893. 2 vols. 8vo.

READERS of Darwin's 'Power of Movement in Plants' remember with pleasure the prominence which is there given to the varied adaptations of seedlings to their surroundings. The extrication of the embryo from its protecting coats, and the utilization of the sufficient store of food provided by the parent plant, are among the most interesting chapters in the life-history of plants. The movements in response to contact, to moisture, to warmth, and in some cases to light, which are made by the tip of the root of the young plant, are declared rightly by Darwin to be suggestive of co-ordinated action. "It is hardly an exaggeration," he remarks, "to say that the tip of the radicle, thus endowed, and having the power of directing the movements of the adjoining parts, acts like the brain of one of the lower animals; the brain being seated within the anterior end of the body, receiving impressions from the sense organs, and directing the several movements." The movements of the seed leaves, and their relations to the temperature of the air which early strikes them after their unfolding, are likewise attractive in a high degree. In fact, there is hardly any aspect presented by the seed or its escaping embryo which can fail to secure the earnest attention of biologists. The interest which the subject possesses has led to innumerable investigations in regard to minor questions, and to the main question in which they are all comprised—namely, to what extent does the seedling carry ancestral characters, plainly visible in its earliest stages; to what extent are its very earliest habits and shapes to be regarded as survivals of habits and shapes possessed by a remote ancestry? The difficulties which surround the attempts to answer this question are far more numerous and serious than would appear at first, and more than one assiduous investigator regards the question as a veritable enigma.

Seed-leaves differ widely in most instances from any of the subsequent foliage, both in structure and in shape. In many groups, the seed-leaves, or cotyledons, in closely allied species, are of nearly the same general character. If this prevailed in the majority of cases, or if we had only these to judge from, we should conclude that these early shapes are as truly indicative of relationship as is the occurrence of fixed sexual characters in the adult plant. But the fact is, there is not the slightest uniformity apparent in a very large number of genera and species. Species which we regard as closely related may have the most diverse seed-leaves, and these may unfold in totally different ways, so that one is forced to regard these characters of texture and shape of seed-leaves as largely adaptive. In order that we may see whether under these adaptive characters there may not be masked inherited features which we may get at somehow, we must have a large amount of material.

Sir John Lubbock's treatise is a very valuable contribution of material to be utilized in this way. He has brought together an immense amount of information in regard to the seedlings of the chief natural families, and has illustrated the subject by more than six hundred excellent woodcuts. That the treatise is interesting reading, except to a specialist, no one would be likely to affirm, but that it will prove very attractive to any thoughtful person who cares to take a hand in reading puzzles, is clear. For the latter purpose, however, it must be read in the light of what is known in regard to the native countries of the plants under consideration. That is to say, supposing we have in mind a given species which is specially adapted to a very dry climate, while its immediate relatives belong in a moist climate, we should not look for identical features. Now, take away the specific adaptations, and see if, in what is left behind, there are any features common to the two groups.

Sir John has not given this information, since it did not enter into the purpose of his work, but the correlation of such facts with the vast mass of facts brought together by him in regard to the shapes of seedlings will be rendered now a much easier task than at any previous time. That the problem will soon engage anew the attention of many workers is evident from the interest which is manifested in certain out-of-the-way places, for instance, among intelligent gardeners and florists, whose chief concern may be thought to lie in the plants raised from seedlings rather than in the seedlings themselves. A good example of the interest in this matter was accidentally discovered the other day. There fell into our hands a few transfer-impressions of curious seedlings, all of which were well executed. Additional search revealed the fact that they were made by a gardener who had prepared many hundreds of different ones for his own study. An examination of these actual nature-prints indicates at once the charm that the study of seedlings possesses for an observant person fond of plants.

York. By James Raine. [Historic Towns. Edited by E. A. Freeman and W. Hunt.] Longmans. 1893. Pp xi., 223.

The Martial Annals of the City of York. By the Rev. Cæsar Caine. Sixty illustrations. London: C. J. Clark. 1893. Pp. xi, 287. 8vo.

'YORK' is one of the best in the series of "Historic Towns," and yet it strikingly illustrates the defective scope of the whole series. Dr. Raine is admirably fitted to write a history of York and to add much to our knowledge of the subject. But he has not utilized his equipment to any considerable extent, because the book before us has been "made to order." He has been cramped by the baneful limitations of the series. Hence the body of the work (Part I.), though well written, is necessarily a review of facts already quite well known. The authors of works in this series are required to consider "the general historic position" of the town, "the part that it played in the general history of the kingdom"; "the purely local history of each place . . . will be dealt with chiefly as it throws light on its general position." In other words, it is a series on the history of municipalities which designedly relegates the real municipal history to the background. The result is that the nine volumes relating to English towns thus far published are little more than enlarged guide-books of the orthodox pattern: they present an outline of the general history of England with a given town as the central point of interest; they chronicle the battles fought in or near the town, the visits of kings, its ravages by the Danes, etc. Most of these facts are of purely local interest, and are recorded in the older histories and guide-books of the borough, or they are to be found in the general histories of England. Clearly the mistake of the series is that it neglects "the purely local history," especially the development of religious, social, and municipal institutions, on which information is much needed and is easily accessible in the local archives. But the needs of historical knowledge are not taken into account by many publishers.

This criticism of the series has already been made in these columns. It is, however, particularly applicable in connection with Dr. Raine's book, because he is clearly an able and well-equipped historical scholar who is trammelled by being obliged to move in a prescribed rut. Under such adverse conditions he could scarcely have written a better book; but if he had been allowed to follow his own inclinations, he could doubtless have made a substantial contribution to municipal history. Dr. Raine's own sentiments regarding the scope of the series may be surmised from what he says in his Preface:

"The writer's chief regret, in bidding farewell to his book, is that the requirements, so far as space is concerned, of this series of histories of towns forbid anything like the treatment which such a subject as 'York' ought properly to receive. He is painfully conscious of this on every page, but especially in the Third Part—the history of the Municipality and City—which requires more space and greater elaboration than can be given."

This last statement also applies to the Second Part—Church History, Education, and Charities—which, as far as it goes, is admirable; it gives briefly an array of facts and reflections difficult to find elsewhere. The Third Part also contains some new data, which Dr. Raine has found in the local archives; for example, the reference to an hereditary *lagaman civitatis* in 1106 (p. 192). In fact, the proportions of the work should have been reversed: eight chapters (pp. 1–146) should have been devoted to "purely local history," and the other three chapters (pp. 146–210) to general history. If the author had been allowed free scope, he would not have been obliged to review well-known events of general history, but would have been able to reveal much that now lies buried in the local archives which he seems to have explored.

The following extract illustrates Dr. Raine's style and method of treatment in Parts II. and III:

"York, in mediæval times, might well be called a city of churches. The clergy, secular and religious, could not be estimated at less than five hundred. At every corner you met an ecclesiastic in his peculiar dress; almost at every hour a service was going on. You were often coming upon the bellman bidding people to some month-mind, or anniversary, with its customary dole, or a funeral, or some procession or other. The bells would be almost continually sounding. . . . Every guild-meeting, trade and otherwise [*sic*], opened with devotional offices. I have seen many a letter and bill of accompt which is headed with the sacred name. . . . It may be asked, Were these religious influences deep or trifling? We are bound to think that they were deep from the evidence we possess. That there were great and general abuses, social and moral, it is impossible to deny. . . . There would be few more painful pictures than those which could be drawn of the depravity of these ecclesiastics as shown by the correction books at the minster. . . . Still, the hearts of the people in York were not turned away from their old forms and belief. They clung to them and suffered for their adhesion. . . .

"The chief of all the charitable institutions in the city was the great hospital dedicated to St. Leonard. . . . In the infirmary [in 1280] there were 229 men and women, nearly twice as many as the York Hospital of the present day can hold. . . . There were twenty-three boys in the orphanage. . . . In 1293 there is another MS. survey of the hospital . . . and in it it is stated that 232 loaves and 256 herrings were given away every week in charity at the

gate; thirty-three dinners and fourteen gallons of beer were distributed every Sunday, together with eight dinners for lepers. On the same day each prisoner in the castle, numbering at that time 310, received a small loaf. . . . It is a melancholy fact that an institution like St. Leonard's should have been suppressed when the monasteries fell, as if people ceased to be ill when Henry VIII. changed his religious policy" (pp. 184–188).

The author, while generally accurate, has made a few slips. On p. 191 he seems to assert that the city of York had an ealdorman and a sheriff at the time of the Norman Conquest; he probably intended the statement to apply to the shire. It is misleading to call the *firma burgi* "a tax," and to say that "whenever a burgh acquired the Firma Burgi it became a commune" (p. 192). The charter of John grants the citizens of York a gild merchant and hanses, not "houses" (p. 193). The Wars of the Roses do not suffice to explain the decay of York and other municipalities in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (p. 202). The merchant adventurers of York can scarcely be said to occupy the position of the old *gilda mercatoria* (p. 207).

Mr. Caine deals only with the military history of York. He gives "some account of the military persons, forces, sieges, battles, revolts, etc., associated with this enchanting old city." He also describes the various changes which its defences have undergone since the earliest times. His aim has been to make the book "suitable for popular reading." He begins by giving a detailed account of the Roman legions in North England and their relations to York, which was the military centre of Roman Britain. He then devotes a chapter to each of the later periods of English history down to the present time.

The work is not as scholarly as Dr. Raine's. There is no indication of any acquaintance with the original sources, nor has Mr. Caine used the best authorities in dealing with the general history of England; for example, he takes his data from the Norman period, not from Freeman, but from Thierry, and he confides in the statements of Ingulph (p. 85). His account of the Anglo-Saxon army and of the feudal system (pp. 35, 36, 64, 65) is crude, and is based on antiquated or unreliable authorities. He cites Dugdale's great work on monasteries as the 'Monastici Anglicani' (p. 76). But in spite of these and other blemishes, the book may be recommended to those interested in the history of York as "suitable for popular reading." It is well printed on good paper, and the numerous illustrations deserve much praise.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Badin, Adolphe. Minine et Pojarski. [Bibliothèque de Romans Historiques.] Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Bertheroy, Jean. Ximénès. [Bibliothèque de Romans Historiques.] Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Bertin, Georges. Joseph Bonaparte en Amérique. Paris: Librairie de la *Nouvelle Revue*.
Bird's-Eye Views and Guide to Chicago. Rand, McNally & Co. 50 cents.
Colin, Lady M., and French-Sheldon, M. Everybody's Book of Correct Conduct. Harpers. 75 cents.
De Witt, Rev. John. What Is Inspiration? Randolph. $1.
Greene, Mrs. S. P. McL. Vesty of the Basins. Harpers. 50 cents.
Hale, Rev. E. E. A New England Boyhood. Cassell. $1.
Harden, W. D. An Inquiry into the Truth of Dogmatic Christianity. Putnams. $1.50.
Heimburg, W. Miss Mischief. Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.50.
Johnston, Prof. H. P. The Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay, 1794—1826. Vol. IV. Putnams. $5.
King, Anna E. Brown's Retreat, and Other Stories. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.
Kinney, Abbot. Tasks by Twilight. Putnams. $1.
Kipling, Rudyard. Many Inventions. Appletons.
Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole. The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians. Part I. The Country and its Inhabitants. Putnams. $3.
Liorel, Jules. Kabylie du Jurjura. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
MacDonald, George. Heather and Snow. Harpers. $1 25.
Mackie, Gascoigne. Poems, Dramatic and Democratic. London: Elliot Stock.
Matthews, Brander. The Decision of the Court. Harpers. 50 cents.
Ohnet, Georges. The Ironmaster. Worthington Co. 25 cents.
Oliphant, Mrs. Thomas Chalmers, Preacher, Philosopher and Statesman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Ottolengui, Rodrigues. A Conflict of Evidence. Putnams. $1.
Pardon, G. F. Opera Stories. G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.
Phillpotts, Eden. Summer Clouds, and Other Stories. Raphael Tuck & Sons.
Ross, Albert. An Original Sinner. G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.
Sweet, Henry. A Primer of Historical English Grammar. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Thomson, Prof. J. J. Notes on Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Trollope, Anthony. Phineas Finn. 3 vols. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.75.
Wallace, G. R. Princeton Sketches: The Story of Nassau Hall. Putnams. $2.
Weineck, Oscar. A Common Sense Guide to English for Foreigners. F. W. Christern.
Wilson, H. R. The Russian Refugee. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

BARKER'S PHYSICS.	Advanced course.
REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY.	3 courses.
PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY.	3 courses.
MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY.	3 courses.
WALKER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.	3 courses.
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN'S ASTRONOMY.	2 courses.
BESSEY'S BOTANY.	2 courses.
JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY.	2 courses.
SEDGWICK & WILSON'S BIOLOGY.	

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

A
GRAND
COMBINATION.

YALE MIXTURE
FOR THE PIPE.

A Delightful Blend of St James Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut, and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

Marburg Bros.

IMPORTANT
EDUCATIONAL
UNDERTAKINGS.

AMERICAN HISTORY SERIES, 5 vols., 2 vols. ready.
GREAT EDUCATORS. 5 vols. ready.
UNIVERSITY MANUALS. The following 14 ready.
* Adapted to Class Use.

RENTON'S OUTLINES OF *ENGLISH LITERATURE. With diagrams and extracts. 12mo, $1.00 *net*.
MINTO'S *LOGIC, INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE, 12mo, $1.25 *net*.
MALLET'S THE *FRENCH REVOLUTION. Results of all the great writers' labors. 12mo, $1.00 *net*.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE *SENSES. By McKENDRICK and SNODGRASS. 127 illustrations. 12mo, $1.50 *net*.
*ELEMENTS OF ETHICS. $1.00 *net*.
*THE FINE ARTS. Illus. $1.00 *net*.
*LITERATURE OF FRANCE. $1.00 *net*.
MONEY, ITS USE AND ABUSE. $1.00 *net*.
*REALM OF NATURE. Illustrated, $1.50 *net*.
*STUDY OF ANIMAL LIFE. Illus. $1.50 *net*.
PHILOSOPHY OF THE BEAUTIFUL. $1.00 *net*.
CHAPTERS IN MODERN BOTANY. Illus.
THE EARTH'S HISTORY. Geology. Illus. $1.50 *net*.
ENGLISH COLONIZATION AND EMPIRE. $1.00 *net*.

Standard Text-Books Imported. Privileges of examination, Introductory Prices, Regular Rates to Instructors, to Libraries, and to the Trade. Descriptive Catalogue sent free.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, N. Y.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature.

F. Crosby Co.,
56 West 25th St., New York.

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

PROOF-REVISING AND INDEXING. —G. E. BIVER, 835 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,

812 Broadway, New York.

Book-buyers can save themselves much trouble and save money by sending all orders for both

Foreign and American Books

to our firm, prepared to furnish all Books, wherever published, promptly and at lowest rates.

SUMMER READING.

TAUCHNITZ Edition of British Authors, 2,700 volumes, sewed, at 50c.; good print and paper. Real books, not "printed matter for immediate consumption."

Clean and interesting *German* and *French* Novels in great variety.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

Importer of Books and Periodicals,

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

We have just secured a small quantity of James G. Blaine's 'Twenty Years in Congress.' The work is complete in two royal octavo volumes of about 700 pages each, printed from new electrotype plates on superfine book paper, bound in fine English muslin, marbled edges. Published by Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Conn. Original price, $7.50. Our price for the two volumes, $3.50.

Leary's Old Book Store,

No. 9 South Ninth St.,

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

Importer of Standard English Books,

OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

LIBRARIES BOUGHT.

We will buy for cash at any time entire Libraries or smaller lots of **valuable books** or **choice editions.** Address, or call at either store.

D. D. MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers

74 Fifth Avenue, New York,
St. Paul, Minn.

Catalogues of our publications for the asking.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,

Importers of Foreign Books, Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA.

Life size pictures, beautifully and accurately colored from nature. Plates for sale separately for framing. Full descriptive catalogue sent FREE by

Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

FRENCH

BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES. 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

Deer Park and Oakland

ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGHANIES,

3,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER.

Season Opens June 15, 1893.

JUNE 15, 1893.

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies, and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express-train service both east and west, and are therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Electric lights have been introduced throughout the houses and grounds; Turkish and Russian baths and large swimming-pools provided for ladies and gentlemen; suitable grounds for lawn-tennis; bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms are here; fine riding and driving-horses, carriages, mountain wagons, tally-ho coaches, etc., are kept for hire; in short, all the necessary adjuncts for the comfort, health, or pleasure of patrons.

Rates, $60, $75, and $90 a month, according to location.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to GEORGE De SHIELDS, Manager Baltimore and Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10, after that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

For Excellence of Workmanship, Superiority of Design, Great Simplicity, Easy Manipulation, Durability, Speed, Manifolding Ability, etc., etc.,

Absolutely unrivalled.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 327 Broadway, N. Y.

·ESTABLISHED 1858·

·H.· H.· UPHAM·&·CO.·

·MEMORIAL TABLETS·

·IN · BRASS · AND · BRONZE·

·54·South·Fifth·Ave:near·Bleecker·St:

·NEW·YORK·

For convenience of subscribers wishing to permanently and uniformly bind their volumes, we can now furnish

Covers for the Nation,

In regular book form, ready for use by any bookbinder, who will put in the numbers for a small charge. These have black cloth sides, morocco back and corners, and are stamped in gold on back, THE NATION. Price 75 cents each, postpaid.

These covers will fit all volumes from XXXIII. to LVI., *i, e.*, since the increase in size to 24 pages each issue. (For the earlier volumes we cannot furnish covers.) Address

THE NATION, BOX 794, New York.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,

174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

25c.—*Dumas's 'Balsamo,' 'Mesmerist's Victim,' 'Queen's Necklace,' 'Taking Bastille,' 'Countess Charny,' 'Royal Life Guard.'* (Mailed.) PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

WATER CLOSETS

Avoid shallow seal closets; also those that have concealed traps; both are treacherous. The Nautilus is conceded by all to be the best. Catalogue free.

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

HOW TO FILE LETTERS

If you are in business, whether wholesale, retail, or manufacturing, or if you are a professional man, you receive letters, bills, and other office papers which have to be filed. It goes without saying that you have suffered more or less inconvenience in finding a paper when wanted. The simple system used in the

AMBERG

Cabinet Letter File

Enables you to place your hand upon the letter wanted at once, whether it is a day, week, or many years old.

THE REFER[illegible] IS INSTANT.

To responsible parties, [illegible] a Cabinet on sixty days' appr[illegible]

Send for an Illustrated Catalogue a[illegible] List.

Public Library

Amberg File and Index Co.,

79 and 81 Duane St., New York.

CHICAGO. LONDON.

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain

is not a paint. It is transparent, and *colors* the wood. Paint only *covers* it, concealing the grain. Our stain wears just as long, looks much better, and *cannot* crack or peel off, as paint does.

50% cheaper than paint.

For full information, samples on wood, Book of Sketches, and Color Studies, send postage (6c.).

SAMUEL CABOT,

71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

Agents at all central points.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price-state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

TAIT, SONS & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

Americans in Europe.

By ONE OF THEM. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

(*Ready July* 1.)

This remarkable volume, which casts so strong and at times so fierce a light on American life abroad and the evils to which it is constantly exposed is, beyond all doubt, destined to make a very great stir, and especially among travelers and those who are already to some extent familiar with the conditions of existence in European capitals

The author, whose identity is only withheld temporarily, has had an unequalled opportunity of acquainting himself with his subject, and the result is a trenchant and powerful work, without a single dull line within its covers. The book is absolutely indispensable to all contemplating a European residence for themselves or relatives.

At the Rising of the Moon.

By FRANK MATHEW. Illustrated by Fred. Pegram and A. S. Boyd. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

In these stories and studies, the biographer of Father Mathew has done for Moher and its people very much what Mr. Barrie has done for Thrums in his "Idylls." They are in turns racy, humorous, and deeply pathetic, like the life, indeed, which they represent so sympathetically.

Tavistock Tales.

By GILBERT PARKER (author of 'The Chief Factor,' etc.) and others. Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Mr. Gilbert Parker's talent is very conspicuous in this work, and the same may be said of the other authors. Each story rivals the other in dramatic force and skill in treatment. No better book for the holidays can be imagined.

Mrs. Clift=Crosby's Niece.

By ELLA CHILDS HURLBUT. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

This is an exceedingly piquant society novel. It abounds in striking passages, and its easy, unbroken style makes its reflection of fashionable life singularly faithful and clear It is rare, indeed, that fashionable New York finds so gifted an illustrator as Mrs. Hurlbut.

Gossip of the Caribbees.

By W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

These sketches of West Indian life are drawn with a skill and finish very rare in a young author. They reveal, in the whirl of fashionable colonial gaiety and its accompanying petty jealousies, a freshness and intensity of existence incompatible with our ideas of tropical or subtropical life, but they are, nevertheless, amazingly real as depicted by the writer. A highly interesting and instructive book.

What One Woman Thinks.

ESSAYS OF HARYOT HOLT CAHOON. With Frontispiece. Edited by CYNTHIA M. WESTOVER. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.25.

A series of brilliant essays which no household should be without. The charm of this gifted author's personality is perceptible in every line.

Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.

TAIT, SONS & COMPANY,

31 Union Square, North,

NEW YORK.

"It is the mind that makes the man," said Watts, but modern ethics deny this, and give the credit to the tailor. It is questionable, however, if either are right.

Food has some claims in this respect, therefore those parents who would build up the physique of their children pay strict attention to their diet. Children are all fond of pastry; for this to be healthfully prepared,

COTTOLENE

must be used as a shortening. It is

Recommended by the best Cooks.

Consult your physician upon its healthfulness.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Cottolene is sold by all grocers. Refuse all substitutes.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

Chicago, St. Louis, Montreal, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, etc.

If you are a **PIPE** *Smoker, we want you to try*

Surbrug's Golden Sceptre

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.30; ¼ lb., 40c., postage paid. Send for pamphlet, giving list of dealers who handle our tobaccos.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St. Washington, 817 Market Space.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NUMBERS, Vols., and sets of the *Nation*. Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

The Nation

VOL. LVI—NO. 1461. THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893. PRICE 10 CENTS.

The Sullivan County Club.

On Saturday, June 9, a party of one hundred physicians, railroad and newspaper men rode on the splendid new vestibule train, with a mile-a-minute engine, on the Ontario and Western R. R., to visit Sullivan County, and were delighted and impressed by the beauty of the landscape, the variety of the scenery—lake, mountain, forest, and valley, the expansive views and poetic charm. Every acre of this section is bound to be occupied by health-seekers from all over the country. As the nearest mountain region to the metropolis, it is the natural outing-place and play-ground for the three million people in and around New York. Sullivan County air, with its wonderful sleep-giving qualities, is as valuable commercially as any gold mine, oil well, or quarry.

Accident has drawn public attention in this direction, and the whole region is being boomed. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on—to Sullivan County." The railway facilities have been improved, new cars, faster engines, and splendid depots provided, the distance shortened, and travel is easy. Lakes are being stocked with trout, cottages and club-houses erected, and roads built. In short, enterprise is rampant.

Just as Bar Harbor, the Thousand Islands, Lenox, Southampton, Chautauqua, Twilight Park, Onteora, and a score of other places have grown into prominence, so will Sullivan County. It has all the elements of success: healthfulness, beauty, fishing and hunting privileges. Its attractions are known of all men.

To have interested 400 representative families in so short a time is simply marvellous, and with present resources it only needs time to transform the Club tract into a paradise.

On January 1st shares of stock, each carrying one-half acre building site, were offered at $100. On April 15th the price was raised to $125, and on July 15th it will again advance to $150. The Club House is under way, thirty cottages are to be built this year, and as many more are promised for next season. Before you know it the stock will be worth $200.

Remember that the Club owns 4,600 acres. Its capital stock comprises 1,000 shares, each share carrying a one-half acre building site, making a total of 500 acres. When all of the stock is taken, some 4,000 acres will still remain, and the profits from their sale will benefit all of the stock-holders. Send for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet free.

THE SULLIVAN COUNTY CLUB,

See list of 400 shareholders on page v. **1300 Broadway, New York.**

OFFICERS.

JOB E. HEDGES, President.

ALEX. P. W. KINNAN, Treasurer. SAMUEL MARSH, Secretary.

CHARLES F. WINGATE,

Consulting Sanitary Engineer, 119 Pearl St. (Hanover Square).

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post-office as second-class mail-matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 463

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Happy-Go-Lucky Policy 466
Silver-Bugs and Silverolatry 466
Ambiguous Infallibility 467
The English Railway Problem 468

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Ulster's Superiority in Ireland 469
President Hénault.—II 470

CORRESPONDENCE:
Propagandism 471
Dr. Thwing's Statistics 471
The Decision as to Sunday Opening 472

NOTES 472

REVIEWS:
Recent Novels 475
The United States.—Appletons' General Guide to the United States and Canada 476
Appletons' Guide-book to Alaska and the North-west Coast 477
Practical Lawn Tennis 477
Idle Days in Patagonia 478
Henry Martyn 478

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 478

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of THE NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box No. 794, New York.
Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion, 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page, top of column, or cuts. Cuts are not inserted on the first page.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front-cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNT.

TIME—	
4 insertions	5 per cent.
8 "	10 "
13 "	12½ "
26 "	15 "
39 "	20 "
52 "	25 "
AMOUNT—	
$100 within a year	10 per cent.
250 " "	12½ "
500 " "	15 "
750 " "	20 "
1,000 " "	25 "
1,500 " "	30 "
2,000 " "	33⅓ "

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of the NATION this week is 9,350 copies. The Subscription List is always open to the inspection of advertisers.

FOR SALE—One of the finest sites on the COAST OF MAINE.

About 5 acres on highest portion of Warren Hill, island of Islesboro. Extended views on all sides, embracing Penobscot Bay, Mt. Desert, and Camden Mts. Location unsurpassed for beautiful views, fine trees—evergreen and deciduous. Site easy of access. Good driving and fine, safe sailing. Steamboat connection daily. Price, $10,000, including shore lot (near by) for boating purposes. Address DAVID SCULL,
113 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.

Educational.

CALIFORNIA, Belmont.

BELMONT SCHOOL, DELIGHTFULLY and advantageously located, 25 miles south of San Francisco, prepares for Harvard, Yale, the Mass. Inst. of Technology, and other Colleges and Scientific Schools. W. T. REID, A.M. (Harvard), Headmaster.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, West 23d Street.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL for GIRLS.
Mrs. GEO. A. CASWELL, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

JOSEPH H. SPERRY, ASSISTANT Principal of Morgan School, receives for school year three boys into his home. High-class school. Pleasant home. Personal care.

CONNECTICUT, Clinton.

A FEW BOYS FOR THE SUMMER will be received at my home on L. I. Sound. Many attractions. JOSEPH H. SPERRY, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, 56 Hillhouse Avenue.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—WEST END INSTITUTE. Mrs. Cady and Miss Cady, Principals. Prescribed and Elective Courses of Study, or College Preparatory Course. Circulars. Early application necessary.

CONNECTICUT, Pomfret Centre.

THE MISSES VINTON'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Thursday, October 5. Number limited.

CONNECTICUT, Waterbury.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN School.—Nineteenth year opens Sept. 20, 1893. The Rev. Francis T. Russell, M.A., Rector. Miss Mary R. Hillard, Principal.

DELAWARE, Wilmington, Franklin Street.

THE MISSES HEBB'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and girls reopens Sept. 22, 1892.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington,

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.—For copies of new Catalogue, containing a description of Lecture Courses in the College, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Law School, the Corcoran Scientific School, and the newly-erected School of Graduate Studies, address
JAMES C. WELLING, Pres't.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

THE SARAH RANDOLPH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Founded by Miss S. N. Randolph of Virginia,
1214 EUTAW PLACE,
Near Druid Hill Park.
Mrs. A. L. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 706 Saint Paul St.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, English, French, and German School for Girls, Mrs. JULIA R. TUTWILER, Principal, will reopen September 27. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Students prepared for college.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 915 and 917 N. Charles St.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL for Girls.
Mrs. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.
Fifty-second year. Summer address, Bar Harbor, Me.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S English, French, and German School reopens Sept. 20, 1893.
Principals:
Miss M. C. CARTER, Miss S. R. CARTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 593 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL (65th Year), For Boys and Girls.—Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location of the school building, on Copley Square, is especially attractive, and is very near the Institute.
Preparation also for College (with or without Greek) and for business. Special students received.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 5 Otis Place.

MR. HALE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Fits for Harvard and for the Institute of Technology; preparation for Harvard both on the usual classical plan and on the plan which gives prominence to modern languages and physical science. The latter plan forms a fine preparation for the Institute. Tenth year will begin Sept. 27. Circulars. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 252 Marlboro' St.

MISS CLAGETT'S HOME AND DAY School for Girls reopens October 3. Specialists in each department. References: Rev. Dr. Donald, Trinity Church; President Walker, Institute Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 231 Marlborough St.

MISS WEEKS AND MISS LOUGEE'S Home and Day School for Girls opens Oct. 3, 1893. Junior, Senior, and College Preparatory courses. Address Miss S. C. LOUGEE, 138 Walnut Ave., Roxbury.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL OF GYMNASTICS.—Fifth year opens September 26, 1893.
AMY MORRIS HOMANS,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 23 Irvington Street.

POSSE GYMNASIUM
and Normal School of Gymnastics. Nine instructors, ten special lecturers. Fifth year opens Sept. 15.
Address BARON NILS POSSE, B.Sc., M.G.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury Street.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for Girls will reopen Oct. 3, 1893. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean.
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Braintree.

THE THAYER ACADEMY.
First term, seventeenth year, begins Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1893. Address J. B. SEWALL,
South Braintree, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY and Family School for Boys. Fits for College. Physical Laboratory. Circulars. Address until Sept. 15, Islesford, Hancock Co., Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS, Concord.

CONCORD HOME SCHOOL.—25 BOYS prepared for college, scientific school, or business. All the advantages of family life combined with best mental and physical training. Buildings new and according to latest models. 75 acres of ground.
JAMES S. GARLAND, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

*POWDER POINT SCHOOL.—PRE-*pares for Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard, or Business. Individual teaching. Laboratories. The 50 boys are members of the family. Elementary classes for young boys. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. —Twenty-fourth Year. Prepares for College. Also Science, Art, and Music.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell.

THE ROGERS HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
ELIZA P. UNDERHILL, M.A.,
Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—17 MILES from Boston. Boarding and day school opens Sept. 7, 1893.
Thorough preparation for Wellesley and other colleges for women.
Reference: Pres. Shafer, Wellesley College.
MISS CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, B.A., } Principals.
MISS FLORENCE BIGELOW, M. A., }

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—12 boys; 27th year.
H. W. ROYAL (Harv), Head Master. A. H. WARD (Harv.), Asst. Master. Mrs. KNAPP, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

*ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARATO-*ry and Boarding School for Boys. Third term begins April 10. *A new boarding-house just opened.* For all particulars address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Hadley.

*MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE OF-*fers three Collegiate Courses. Music and Art. Library, Laboratories, Cabinets, and Observatory. The fifty-seventh year opens Sept. 14, 1893. Board and tuition, $250. Mrs. E. S. MEAD, President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN McDUFFIE'S School for Girls. Formerly Miss Howard's.

MASSACHUSETTS, Vineyard Haven.

BAYSIDE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR Boys.
A healthful Summer Home by the Sea. Outdoor life; careful supervision; private tutoring.
References, by permission:
Rev. Dr. Coit, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Hamilton W. Mabie, Esq., Clinton Hall, Astor Pl., N. Y.
WM. CLEVELAND HICKS, Jr., B.A., Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

*WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC IN-*STITUTE.—Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, and General Science. New and finely equipped laboratories and workshops. Address
H. T. FULLER, Ph.D., President of Faculty.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

*THE HIGHLAND MILITARY ACA-*DEMY begins 38th year Sept. 13. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium. Athletics encouraged. Careful Training. Home influences. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A.M., Headmaster.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

THE HOME SCHOOL.
Miss KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Wide awake, thorough, progressive. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Send for illustrated circular.

MICHIGAN, Houghton.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.—A State School of Mining Engineering and allied subjects. Has Summer Schools in Surveying, Shop Practice, Assaying and Ore Dressing, and Field Geology. Laboratories, Shops, and Stamp Mill well equipped. Tuition free. For catalogue write the Director.

MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

STANLEY HALL, A BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. 14 instructors—9 resident, 117 students. Full courses in Music, Art, Languages. Two years beyond College Preparatory Courses. Offers scholarship (value $400) to Bryn Mawr College. For catalogue, address Miss OLIVE ADELE EVERS, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Mont Vernon.

*McCOLLOM INSTITUTE—A FAMI-*ly Boarding School for ten boys—in a beautiful mountain village 50 miles from Boston. Preparation for College and Scientific School. *Individual teaching.*
SUMMER TUITION. JOHN B. WELCH, A.M., Principal.

The Nation

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART

VOLUME LVI

FROM JANUARY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1893

NEW YORK

THE EVENING POST PUBLISHING COMPANY

1893

Educational.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses. 20th year. Reopens September 27, 1893.

NEW JERSEY, Montclair, 13 miles from New York.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY —Summit of Orange Mountains.—Graduates admitted to leading colleges without examinations. Large gymnasium, with special instructor.
Cadets live in cottages.
J. G. MACVICAR, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Mount Holly.

MOUNT HOLLY ACADEMY.—Home School for Boys of all ages. Prepares for College, Scientific School, or business. Catalogues.
Rev. JAS. J. COALE, A.M. (Princeton), Prin.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

THE PRINCETON PREPARATORY School opens Sept. 19. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College, or to
J. B. FINE, Head-master.

NEW YORK, Clinton.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR GIRLS. Elementary and Higher English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art. Opens September 5.
Rev. C. W. HAWLEY, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Geneva, Hamilton Heights.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.— Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Complete organization, including Primary and Academic Departments. Thorough preparation for leading Colleges for Women.
Miss M. S. SMART, Principal.

NEW YORK, Irvington-on-Hudson.

MISS BENNETT'S SCHOOL. Twelve girls may have all the benefits of careful home training and best educational methods. Six resident teachers. Training aims at thoroughness. All grades. Preparation for college.

NEW YORK, Newburgh-on-the-Hudson.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, $600 a year, no extras. Limit, 30 boys.
Almost all parents agree on one mistake; that is, in keeping their boys at home till too late. An amiable mistake.
My pamphlet argues the question. Free; and parents concerned had better read it. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 47th Street.

ACADEMIC CLASSES FOR GIRLS.— Primary and Preparatory Classes.
A Boarding and Day School.
Individual Instruction. College Preparation.
MARY B. WHITON, A.B., and LOIS A. BANGS.
References:
The Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., Omaha;
The Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., New York City;
The Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, D.D., Smith College:
The Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia College.

NEW YORK CITY, 6, 8, and 10 East 53d St.

THE REED SCHOOL.
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED, Resident; Mr. J. RAMSAY MONTIZAMBERT, M.A., Headmaster. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Courses include all studies required at University entrance examinations.
30th year begins October 3, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 9 University Place.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, AFFILIAT- ED with Columbia College, offers, to both men and women, university courses in pedagogy, leading to the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D.
WALTER L. HERVEY, Prest.

NEW YORK CITY, 557 Fifth Ave.

MME. ALBERTI'S DELSARTE School of Expression. To supplement general education, make acquired knowledge practical, and afford training in nervous control. Circulars. WM. M. ALBERTI.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 and 34 East 57th St.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMP- SON'S Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Thursday, October 5, 1893.

NEW YORK CITY, 183 Lenox Ave., near 119th St.

THE MISSES MERINGTON.— French and English School. Resident pupils.

NEW YORK CITY, 15 East 65th Street.

MISS CHISHOLM. — SCHOOL FOR Girls.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. —The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893. Applications should be made early.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.— PREPAR- atory Boarding and Day School for Boys. Head Master, RONALD MCDONALD, B.A., Oxford.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Girls, Liddesdale Place, Avondale. Family limited. Circulars sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

MISS BALDWIN'S DAY, BOARD- ing, and College Preparatory School for Girls reopens September 28. For circular, address
MISS FLORENCE BALDWIN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 202, 204, 335 West Chelten Avenue.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS' BOARD- ing and Day School.—24th year. "Approved" by Bryn Mawr College. The Bryn Mawr entrance examinations are held in the school by an examiner from the College. School certificate admits to Vassar.

Educational.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, 4110 and 4112 Spruce Street. Most delightful location in Philadelphia. 13th year opens September 20, 1893. French, Music, and College Preparatory.
Circular on application.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. COMEGYS AND MISS BELL'S English, French, and German Boarding-School for young ladies reopens October 2. Students prepared for College. Ample grounds for outdoor exercise.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies. Estab. in 1848. Opens Sept. 28.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL.
For Both Sexes. Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address
AUGUSTINE JONES, LL.B.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
A fine winter resort for girls and young ladies, where protection from inclement winters and unsurpassed advantages in education are secured.
The grounds, four acres, the handsomest of any school in the South, make a winter garden attractive for outdoor exercise.
Same climate as Summerville, Aiken, or California.
Music and Art specialties. French and German spoken.
Buildings heated by hot-water heaters.
Appointments and sanitary arrangements first-class.
Rev. W. R. ATKINSON, D.D., President.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY. —The Leading School of Expression in America. First to teach the system of Delsarte. Send for Catalogue. MOSES TRUE BROWN, M.A., Boston, Mass.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albany, N. Y.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Choice of four courses of study for graduation. Special studies may be taken, or the Harvard Course for Women. For Catalogue address Miss E. W. Boyd, Principal.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Founded by Dr. Eben Tourjée. CARL FAELTEN, Director.
The Leading Conservatory of America.
In addition to its unequalled musical advantages, exceptional opportunities are also provided for the study of *Elocution, the Fine Arts, and Modern Languages.* The admirably equipped Home affords a safe and inviting residence for lady students. *Calendar Free.* FRANK W. HALE, General Manager,
Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

OGONTZ SCHOOL
For Young Ladies.
Established in 1850. Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. Opens September 27. For circulars and reports apply to Principals,
OGONTZ SCHOOL P. O., PA.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
45th year begins Sept. 13, 1893. College course and excellent preparatory school. Specially organized department of Music and Art. Four well-equipped laboratories. Good, growing library. Fine gymnasium. Resident physician. Memorial Hall enables students to much reduce expenses. For Catalogue, address SARAH F. ANDERSON, Principal, Rockford, Ill., Lock Box 10.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N.Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. New Building with Modern Improvements. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.
E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

Kenyon Military Academy,
GAMBIER, OHIO. The president of a bank, the minister of a church, and a leading merchant, uniting in the recommendation of a worthy boy, may secure for him here a valuable scholarship. Address
Mr. H. N. HILLS, Treasurer.

Horner Military School,
OXFORD, N. C.
Modern buildings. Healthful and attractive location. Efficient instructors. Number limited. A beautiful SOUTHERN HOME FOR BOYS. Catalogue sent on application.

Hackettstown Institute, HACKETTSTOWN NEW JERSEY.
College Preparatory for Gentlemen. Ladies' College. Music, Art, Elocution. Best buildings of its class. Steam heat; electric lights Location healthful, grand. Illus. Catalogue free. Rev. GEO. H. WHITNEY, D.D., Pres.

BUFFALO SEMINARY.
THE FORTY-THIRD YEAR. For circulars, address
Mrs. C. F. HARTT,
284 Delaware Avenue, BUFFALO, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
58TH YEAR. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government, Academies, and Business. Military organization. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

Educational.

WEST CHOP
Summer Lectures.

During the first three weeks of July there will be given at West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, a series of Summer Lectures. The aim will be to make them neither technical nor special, but rather to acquaint the hearers with the larger interests and purposes of the best scholars in the subjects treated.
As a rule, three lectures will be given each day, and opportunity will be freely afforded for consultation with the lecturers.
Prof. A. R. Marsh of Harvard College will have general direction of the lectures, and the business management will be in charge of John C. Cobb, Esq., either of whom will furnish information as to details.
The following lecturers have promised their coöperation
Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard College, "Philosophy and Ethics"; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, "History and Theory of Education"; Prof. Charles S. Minot, M.D., of the Harvard Medical School, "Biology and Marine Life"; Prof. George L. Kittredge of Harvard College, "English Literature"; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard College, "American History"; Mr. George W. Chadwick of the New England Conservatory of Music, "History and Theory of Music"; Prof. Arthur Richmond Marsh of Harvard College, "French and Italian Literature."
Terms for the course $25, payable in advance.
Application may be made to
JOHN C. COBB, 66 State Street, Boston.

American Home School
BERLIN, GERMANY,
Offers to young ladies the best opportunities in German, French, and Music, with home care and chaperonage. Vacation trips to Russia, the North Cape, and different parts of Germany.
The Principal, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, refers by permission to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Washington, and the Hon. William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany. Address for circular,
Miss RUBY I. GILBERT, Woman's Temple, Chicago.

The Summer Session of
The Morgan Park Academy
of the University of Chicago
extends from July 1 to September 22, 1893. The WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS are only eight miles distant from the Academy and are easily accessible. Board and rooms very low. The school year begins October 1, 1893. For the new illustrated Calendar address the Dean at Morgan Park, Illinois.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.
The Eighteenth year will open Oct. 2, 1893.
Courses in drawing from the cast and from life in painting and in decorative design, with lectures on anatomy and perspective. Principal instructors: F. W. Benson, E. C. Tarbell (Drawing and Painting), C. Howard Walker, J. Linden Smith (Decoration), Edward Emerson (Anatomy), and A. K. Cross (Perspective). Pupils are allowed the free use of the galleries of the museum. For circulars giving detailed information, address Miss ELIZABETH LOMBARD, Manager.

THE OHIO UNIVERSITY
AT ATHENS now offers ten post-graduate scholarships having a cash value of $100 each, exclusive of tuition. The subjects are as follows: English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, Psychology, History of Education, Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Philosophy, Greek. It also embraces efficient Preparatory and Undergraduate Departments. A thoroughly organized School of Pedagogy under the charge of Dr. J. P. Gordy is likewise in process of development.
CHARLES W. SUPER, President.

College of Gymnastics.
Extension and Enlargement of former Normal Course of the
ALLEN GYMNASIUM.
Thorough Course in Gymnastics, theoretical and practical, including Dancing, Swimming, Bicycling, Voice Culture, Anatomy, and Physiology.
For Prospectus, address MARY E. ALLEN,
42 to 56 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY
OGONTZ (NEAR PHILADELPHIA), PA. Represented by its graduates in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Amherst, University of Pa., Lafayette, and West Point. (Trinity and Lehigh Universities added for '93-94.)
JOHN CALVIN RICE, Principal.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY. The West Point of the West. Seventeenth year. Beautiful location and healthful climate. No School in the country offers better advantages. Send for illustrated catalogue. COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Michigan.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ft. Edward, N. Y.
For Young Women. 36th year Sept. 26. Six courses and Prep. Music, Art, Elocu., Phys. Cult. JOS. E. KING, D.D.

[*Educational continued on page* 480.]

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Just Published. A New Novel by F. MARION CRAWFORD.

PIETRO GHISLERI.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD, Author of "Saracinesca," "Mr. Isaacs," etc., etc.
12mo, cloth, $1.00.

New Editions of F. MARION CRAWFORD'S NOVELS in uniform binding. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 each.

A Roman Singer. **To Leeward.** | **Paul Patoff.** **Children of the King.**

Just Published. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, gilt extra, $1.25.

The Maxims and Reflections of Goethe.

Translated by BAILEY SAUNDERS. With a Preface. 16mo, cloth, gilt, gilt extra, $1.25.

Completion of the New Edition of the

Cambridge Shakespeare.

Edited by WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT. Volume 9, 8vo, $3.00. The set, nine volumes, in box, $27.00.

William George Ward and the Catholic Revival.

By WILFRID WARD, author of "William George Ward and the Oxford Movement." 8vo, $3.00.

Some Further Recollections of a Happy Life.

Selected from the Journals of Marianne North, chiefly between the years 1859 and 1869. Edited by her sister, Mrs. JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. With portraits. 12mo, $3.50.

Now Ready. Two Volumes. Post 8vo, $6.00.

Studies of the Greek Poets.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. New and Enlarged Edition. With a chapter on Herondas. Two vols., Post 8vo, $6.00.

Just Published. Third Edition. 12mo, cloth, $2.50.

An Introduction to the Study of Dante.

By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS, author of "Our Tour in the Swiss Highlands." Third Edition, 12mo, $2 50.

Bon Mots of Sydney Smith and R. Brinsley Sheridan.

Edited by WALTER JERROLD. With Grotesques by Aubrey Beardsley. With Portraits. 18mo, 75 cents. Large-Paper Limited Edition, $2.75.

A New Book by Anstey. 16mo, $1.25.

Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen.

A Collection of some of the Master's best known Dramas. Condensed, Revised, and slightly Rearranged for the benefit of the earnest student By F. ANSTEY, author of "Vice Versa." With Illustrations. Cloth, 16mo, $1.25.

"A very amusing book, and one may be thankful to the author for bringing so harmless an excuse for mirth into the often dreary seriousness of contemporary literature. The illustrations are fully as diverting as the text."—*Beacon.*

Just Published. Part I. 8vo, $2.60 net.

A Dictionary of Birds.

By ALFRED NEWTON, assisted by Hans Gadow.
Part I. A-GA.
(To be completed in four parts.) With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, $2.60 net.

Just Published. No. I.

The Physical Review.

A Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics.
Conducted by EDWARD L. NICHOLS and ERNEST MERRITT.
No. I. July-August, 1893.
Published Bi-monthly. Annual Subscription, $3.00.

A New English Dictionary

On Historical Principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by JAMES A. H. MURRAY, B.A., Lond.; Hon. M.A., Oxon.; LL.D., Edin.; D.C.L., Dunelm, etc.; sometime President of the Philological Society, with the assistance of many scholars and men of science.

NOW READY—PART VII. CONSIGNIFICANT TO CROUCHING. PRICE, $3.25.

NEW NOVELS.

Just Published. 12mo, $1.00.

Charlotte M. Yonge's New Story, Grisly Grisell.

OR, THE LAIDLY LADY OF WHITBURN. A Tale of the Wars of the Roses. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

By the same Author.

Strolling Players.

A HARMONY OF CONTRASTS.
By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE and CHRISTABEL R. COLERIDGE. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Just Ready. 12mo. $1.00.

The Great Chin Episode.

By PAUL CUSHING,
Author of "Cut by His Own Diamond," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"An exceedingly clever story, with plenty of incident, a well-contrived plot, and a dozen or so of admirably drawn characters."—*Boston Beacon.*

The Odd Women.

By GEORGE GISSING, author of "Denzil Quarrier," "The Nether World," etc. 12mo, $1.00

". . . Mr. Gissing has written a strong and impressive book—a book, indeed, that has in it the force of genuine realism. The story as a story is close knit, pulsating with life and free from conventional situations; and, without deliberate didactic purpose, it inculcates a lesson that this generation ought by all means to heed."—*Boston Beacon.*

By the same Author.

Denzil Quarrier.

12mo, $1.00.

"Interesting on account of the artistic way in which the plot is unfolded."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The Real Thing, and Other Stories.

By HENRY JAMES, author of "The Lesson of the Master," etc. 12mo, $1.00.

The Marplot.

By SIDNEY R. LYSAGHT. 12mo, $1.00.

Uniform with the 10-volume Edition of Jane Austen's Works.

The Novels and Poems of Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë.

In 12, 16mo volumes. With Portrait and 36 Illustrations in Photogravure, after drawings by H. S. GREIG. Price, $1.00 each. To be issued monthly.

Now Ready. Vols 1 and 2. **JANE EYRE.** 2 Vols. $1.00 each.

Vols. 3 and 4. **SHIRLEY.** 2 vols., $1.00 each.

*** Also a Large-Paper Limited Edition on hand-made paper, at $3.00 per volume.

Book Reviews, a Monthly Journal devoted to New and Current Publications. Price, 5 cents. Yearly Subscription, 50 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893.

The Week.

WHEN the full history of this year's money panic comes to be written, its most creditable chapter will undoubtedly be the conduct of the New York banks. The ideal policy of a great deposit bank, in its relations to the discount market, is caution during a "boom" in values, liberality in time of panic, and careful discrimination at all times. Failure to observe one or another of these lines of policy has in past seasons of distress been the most fruitful means of aggravating disaster. The fact that our city banks as a body have been conforming faithfully to all three requisites has this year served as one of the strongest checks to general collapse. This fact will not be without future significance, both in assuring our national credit abroad and in confirming confidence at home. Now that the strain on these depositary banks is beginning to relax, it is instructive to look back upon the exceptional experience through which they have lately passed. The pressure for money accommodation from every quarter has been something unprecedented. In the machinery of a country's finance, it is always the great "reserve city" upon which comes the full force of the strain. In times of ordinary business, it is here that the surplus of hundreds of interior banks is carried—a natural result of the concentration here of the largest business enterprises, whose need for funds is constant, and through whose demands money otherwise idle may be kept in active use. But the establishment of such relations with tributary banks imposes additional responsibility. As the interior banks' reserves increase New York's resources in quiet times, so it is conceded that New York must help in time of trouble to bear their burden. Such a granting of help to almost the entire country, and with very unusual liberality, has been reflected in the remarkable money situation of the last three weeks. The crisis has been grave, and the consequences of a faltering in responsibility or a mistake in general policy would have been irreparable, for the need of help was quite as urgent in New York itself as in the West. So far as can yet be seen the event proves that hesitation and blunders have been avoided to a remarkable degree. Not least commendable has been the wise and prompt action of the city banks in shutting down on extended loans to speculators. Chicago's banks not many days ago undertook to violate this useful rule, by helping out the grain operators in a movement to force up prices. Fortunately the undertaking failed, and its failure has very largely served to place Chicago in the strong position which it now seems to have regained.

Almost unnoticed in the general decline of values, the price of silver bullion has sunk within a week to the lowest recorded quotation, the open market price having broken nearly 9 cents per ounce, and at last Tuesday's local price, 74 cents per ounce, the bullion value of the silver dollar is barely 57 cents. To this movement the political and financial situation has undoubtedly contributed. The repeal of the Sherman Law will obviously cut off a large part of the existing market for the metal, and leave besides, hanging over its future market, the huge Government stock bought under the fatal act of 1890. What will be done eventually with this $146,000,000 worth of dead Treasury assets no human being ventures to predict, and uncertainty weighs heavily on a speculative market. The prospect with which the lately obstreperous silver-miners are now confronted is anything but pleasing, and surely none the more so because of the consciousness that it is the trap set and baited by their own creatures at Washington into which they have walked.

It is refreshing to find a public man talking about the money question in the straightforward manner Secretary Morton employed in his interview on Friday. There is a deal of truth in these remarks: "The great trouble in settling this question has come from the fact that many of our 'statesmen' of both parties in Congress are demagogues. and are influenced by the consideration of what may be the immediate effect of their action upon their political prospects rather than by their own judgment as to what is the right thing to do. They deceive themselves as to what the people want, and then sometimes deceive their constituents into wanting what is not the best thing for them." It is now perfectly evident that the men who passed the Sherman Bill three years ago as "a long yet prudent step towards free coinage" (to quote the Indiana Republican platform of 1890), thus deceived both themselves and their constituents. We were struck the other day, in looking through the discussion of this measure in the House, with these remarks by Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan on the 12th of July, 1890:

> "I have not been troubled by my constituents upon the silver question. During this entire debate there has been no uprising in northern Michigan to demand free coinage. I have yet to receive the first letter or the first petition asking me to support free coinage from any one of my constituents, either farmers, manufacturers, or laborers, or what not. I believe that this demand for free coinage has been to a very great extent a manufactured demand, and manufactured in the shadow of the dome of this Capitol, and not out among the workingmen, the farmers, the mechanics, the merchants, or miners of the country."

It came out at the session of the Custom-house Investigating Commission on Tuesday week that a special Treasury agent, Mr. Wilbur, was sent to this city in the spring of 1892, ostensibly to have charge of customs cases pending in the courts. He reported for duty, and was at once assigned to Republican State Headquarters, where he acted as a clerk during the Harrison campaign, drawing his pay regularly from the National Treasury as a special agent. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee in that campaign, it will be remembered, was Mr. Hackett, whose famous secret circulars cut so large a figure in the literature of the canvass. It would be interesting to know how many others of Mr. Hackett's clerks and assistants were paid out of the National Treasury. He looked upon the Federal service as designed primarily to aid the Republican party in its campaign, for all his circulars to postmasters were based upon the assumption that they were in office for partisan purposes We should like very much to have the *Tribune*, which refused to publish Mr. Hackett's circulars even as advertisements, tell us frankly what it thinks of this Wilbur performance. The account of the testimony before the Commission which the *Tribune* published on Thursday is far from frank. It reads: "Mr. Wilbur was then a special agent. He was transferred from this city to Tampa, Fla. He had a number of court cases to settle before going to Florida, and he spent his leisure hours in doing what he could for the Republican national ticket." Mr. Wilbur did not spend merely his "leisure hours," but all his time, "in doing what he could for the Republican national ticket." On this point we have the express testimony of his superior officer, Special-Agent Whitehead.

The fact that the Commission has stumbled upon various proofs of scandalous inefficiency and worse on the part of prominent officials has given the public a wrong idea as to its main object. The truth is, that any examination which may be made into the specific acts of men in the service is casual and incidental, while the particular duty imposed upon ex-Secretary Fairchild and his associates is the collection of such information as will aid in the enactment of laws regarding the collection of duties which are adapted to our present conditions. For thirty years the customs laws have been not only framed but administered in the interest of protection, and all officials have been instructed and compelled so to construe them as to assess and collect the highest possible duty on every class and article of imported goods. A very voluminous code of decisions and regulations has thus been formulated, with this single object in view. The people having

last fall condemned the policy of extreme protection, the Administration desires to obtain such information regarding the interpretation and enforcement of existing laws as will enable Congress to consider intelligently what legislation should be enacted to give shape and practical force to the popular demand. This is the chief duty of the Fairchild Commission, and in performing it they should have the hearty support of the business men at this port, where two-thirds of the customs revenue is collected. It would be eminently proper for the Chamber of Commerce to take action to this end, and appoint a special committee to confer and coöperate with the Commission.

We learn from the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* that American carpet manufacturers are now looking for an outlet for their surplus production in England and other foreign countries. It says that at a recent auction sale of carpets by the Alex. Smith & Sons Company a number of lots were taken for shipment to Canada and England, and that the price, less rebates, was 10 to 12 cents below the English manufacturers' price. There must be some mistake about this, which Gov. McKinley should at once explain. He knows very well that it is the English manufacturer who does the underselling, and that if he had not come to the rescue with his increased duties, giving the American maker protection of from 19 to 60 cents a yard and 40 per cent. additional, every mill in the country would have been closed, and the Republican campaign fund cut down in a way to cause universal distress.

It is simple truth to say that the whole country was startled on Tuesday by the news that Gov. Altgeld of Illinois had pardoned the three Chicago Anarchists who were in the penitentiary for their participation in the riots of 1886. No verdict ever pronounced in this country had been received with more profound thankfulness by the American people than the one upon the men who had instigated the most fiendish attack upon law and order which had been witnessed in our entire history. The decision of the trial court was passed upon by all the higher courts, including finally the Supreme Court of the United States, and was upheld by all. The verdict was thus pronounced righteous by public opinion and by the courts, and it is safe to say that few persons could be found after the final decision who believed that it would ever be disturbed. Gov. Altgeld's reasons for setting the verdict aside are even more astonishing than his action itself. He displays these in a message of 17,000 words, which is a long and angry arraignment of everybody concerned in bringing the Anarchists to justice. He declares that the jury was packed and selected to convict; that the jurors were not competent, and the trial, therefore, was not a legal trial; that the defendants were not proved guilty of the crime charged in the indictment; that the Judge was either so prejudiced against the defendants, or so determined to win the applause of a certain class in the community, that he could not and did not grant a fair trial, conducting it "with a malicious ferocity," and writing about the case after the trial was over with a "ferocity or subserviency without parallel in all history." In fact, the document reads almost as if the Governor himself were an Anarchist.

The case of Charles F. Peck, ex-Labor Commissioner, was called in court at Albany on Thursday, and, Peck being absent in Europe, his bail bond of $1,000 was declared forfeited. No excuse was offered by his counsel for Peck's absence, and no intimation given that he was likely to return again to this country. It appears that he secured one of his two bondsmen against loss by giving him a chattel mortgage on his property in the sum of $500. This mortgage was filed on the day preceding the decision of the Court of Appeals which pronounced Peck guilty of felony for destroying public documents. Whether the other bondsman has been indemnified for his loss has not been revealed. The date of filing the mortgage seems to show that Peck got wind of the coming decision, and began with great promptness to get out of the way of its ultimate consequences. If the second bondsman has not been protected against loss as the first has, it would be only fair for the Republicans of the State to make up a purse of $500 for him. The *Tribune* might call for contributions, and, while doing so, might give us its views on Peck's conduct in the light of the Court of Appeals decision. It will be remembered that that decision reversed, somewhat violently, several decisions of the *Tribune* upon the same case.

The amendments to the Pennsylvania Ballot Act which were passed by the recent Legislature and have been signed by Gov. Pattison, convert it into a much better statute than it was originally, though they by no means remove all its defects. As it stands now, the law provides for a blanket ballot, with the names of all candidates arranged in party groups, or columns, with the party name at the top of each. A voter may indicate his choice either by placing a mark opposite the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote, or by placing a single mark in a circle provided for that purpose at the top of each column. This double system of marking is followed in the laws of Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Maine, and several other States; and while there are objections to it, it has been declared unconstitutional in only one State, California. A single system, requiring the marking of each name, as the laws of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and several other States authorize, is undoubtedly preferable as leading to more discrimination on the part of the voter. The amended Pennsylvania law makes much fairer regulations in regard to the time for filing nominations than the original law, and makes changes in regard to the size and number of the ballots which are also improvements. Considering that it was extorted from a most unwilling Legislature, its enactment illustrates in a forcible manner the irresistible forward march of ballot reform.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts handed down a decision on June 21, in regard to the State School Law, which may be said to meet the Pope's last letter half way. A citizen of Fitchburg was made the subject of a complaint for neglecting to cause his daughter to attend a public school. His answer was, that she had been instructed in the required branches of learning in a parochial school. The Superior Court would not accept this plea, but on appeal the Supreme Court gives the defendant leave to prove that his child was instructed in the parochial school in the studies required by the law of the State. The Court in its decision says: "The great object of the provisions of the statutes has been that all the children shall be educated, not that they shall be educated in any particular way. To this end public schools are established, so that all children may be sent to them unless other sufficient means of education are provided for them. If a child has in any manner already acquired the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, the law does not compel any further instruction." The decision goes on to say that if any person responsible for a child's education prefers to have him instructed in a school which is not a public school, or a private day school approved by the School Committee, he must show that the child has been instructed for the specified period in the required branches of study. This done, the instruction afforded must be accepted as satisfactory. All this seems very sensible and rational, and yet there is an element of liberality in the tone of the decision which at one time would not have been expected in a Massachusetts court.

It is a striking coincidence that, just as the United States Courts were giving legal sanction to the opening of the Chicago Exposition on Sunday, the Convocation of Canterbury was passing, by a unanimous vote, a resolution declaring that "the religion of Christ has nothing to fear from the reasonable and careful

extension of the Sunday opening of libraries, art galleries, museums, and industrial exhibitions." England has applied the test of experience to the various theories as to Sunday opening, and although the "entering-wedge" argument made many good people fear that the day of rest was going to be broken down by any relaxation of ancient rigor, there is no longer any more protest against open exhibitions on Sunday than there is in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, or Philadelphia against Sunday concerts in the public parks. The unanimous verdict of the Canterbury Convocation is a fact of the highest significance.

From no quarter have stronger expressions of sympathy been sent to England, on account of the *Victoria* calamity, than from the leading fighters of the world. Emperor William telegraphed that words could not express his horror. From various navy departments and officers have come telegrams setting forth the grief caused by the disaster. All this reveals a curious state of feeling on the part of these exponents of the modern art of war. Why are they horrified? It is not simply at the loss of life in time of peace, for as many persons might have been killed as shockingly by a mining disaster, or an earthquake, or a flood, and none of this international grief would have been heard of. The sorrow and dismay seem to arise from the feeling that it is an awful thing for engines of death to do indirectly and by accident, and in a small way, what they are designed to do directly and on an enormous scale. The Kaiser is horrified beyond words at the death of 400 men in a naval accident, yet he is at the same moment straining every nerve, and imperilling the domestic peace of his country, and proposing to lay new burdens of taxation upon his subjects, all in order to make his power for war greater, and so that he may be ready to kill a hundred men for every one lost on the *Victoria*. And we may be sure that the advocates of more powerful and destructive battle-ships will not stop to dry their tears over the great loss to the British Navy before going on to make preparations for calamities which would dwarf the one off the coast of Syria into insignificance.

The truth is, that the love of peace which is professed by the men who are working night and day to get ready for war is a most hollow and purely provisional sentiment. The idea that you can carefully train a lot of men to the most complete skill in the art of taking life and then expect them to act like Presidents of the Peace Society, is antecedently absurd, and has been proved ridiculous a thousand times. No louder professions of a desire for peace were ever heard than from the mouths of those European sovereigns who, about 1850, were busily at work increasing their armies and navies, and it is easy now to see how the great armaments collected then were chiefly responsible for the three bloody wars which followed in the next twenty years. It is idle to expect men to be taught mastery over tremendous instruments of destruction and to have no desire to try them on somebody. The eagerness of our "new navy" to practise the big guns on the Chilians showed how the thing must always work in the end.

The full text of M. Constans's Toulouse speech of June 4 justifies the sensation it made throughout France, and it will undoubtedly cut an important figure in the general elections, which are now expected to take place in August. It was especially noticeable for disowning the alarmist and somewhat hysterical attitude of M. Dupuy and M. Goblet. Those excellent gentlemen had taken up the old cry that the Republic was in danger, and that the electors must rally to put down the machinations of royalists and imperialists. No, said M. Constans, this will not do any longer. Twenty or even fifteen years ago, and in the Boulangist crisis, such a cry was needed and wise; but no sane man now believes in it. The Republic is secure, and no one doubts that the deputies to be elected will be almost unanimously Republican. Shouts of "Vive le Roi" or "Vive l'Empereur" are no longer heard openly. The Catholics, at the order of their religious head, are accepting the Republic as a fixed fact. It is now a question not of a form of government but of a programme. The Republic, in fact, has come to the parting of the ways, and must now vindicate itself as a fit instrument for the great ends of all government.

This is all well said, but when M. Constans came to the positive unfolding of his programme, he was at times vague and at times mischievous. The first duty was to maintain order and establish peace, not by a military government, but by the "gentle yet firm hand of power," felt in all parts of the land. Then there was the great work of reconciling labor and capital. M. Constans had some true and brave things to say on this point: "The right to remain outside a labor union is just as sacred as the right to enter one." "Those who preach up Collectivism, who talk of committing to the State first all banking, then the railroads, the mines, the great industries, and of coming at last to common ownership of the soil, forget that the great mass of adults in France are themselves the proprietors whose property is to be taken from them." Yet the speaker's main contention was that the State must come to the aid of labor. Labor unions must be given more power. State insurance against accident and old age must be greatly extended, and, in general, everything except the extreme demands of the Socialists given into. It would cost many millions, no doubt, but it would be money well spent in securing contentment and a "good political condition."

The leaders of the French Socialists have become alarmed at the unpatriotic utterances of some of their followers. These deliverances have been pretty frequent and pretty bold of late, and are now being disavowed by those who are working for the political success of the Socialist party in the coming general elections. They feel that such sentiments are very ill-timed, to say the least, and would be much chagrined if a chauvinistic appeal against the Socialists should succeed in wresting some of their Parliamentary seats away from them. The audacious resolution, for example, recently adopted by a labor union, that "a German enemy of capital is a better friend than a French capitalist," may be very true, but is not a good platform upon which to go to an intensely anti-German electorate. No more helpful to the Socialists, politically, are the performances of the bolder spirits at Roubaix, where the municipal government is now in their control. In their public meetings and processions in that city, cries of "À bas la patrie!" and "Vive la Prusse!" have been heard far too often to please the Socialist political chiefs. Accordingly they are now affirming that these unpatriotic shouts were really uttered by agents of the police, and that there really is no better patriot in the world, if you look at him narrowly, than an "international Socialist." So far did their anxiety and alarm go over the imprudence of their brethren that they summoned a big meeting at Roubaix on June 17, expressly to resolve that they were the champion haters of Germany and the noblest of patriots.

One consequence of the audience lately given by the Pope to the Ruthenian pilgrims could scarcely have been foreseen by his Holiness, and promises ill for the reconciliation of the Greek with the Roman Church, which he then expressed his ardent desire to see brought about. The pilgrims came from the Ruthenian churches of Galicia now attached to the Roman order, and at their head was the metropolitan bishop, Monsignor Sembratowicz. Before the Pope would receive him, he had to take oath never to fall back into the old errors and always to remain faithful to Rome. This oath became known in Galicia, and produced a great effect upon the "young Ruthenian" party, which is in political alliance with the Greek Church in its struggles against the ascendency of the Catholic Poles. Accordingly, when the offending Bishop reached Vienna on his return from Rome, a crowd of Young Ruthenians gave him a derisive reception in the railroad station, creating such a hubbub, and finally threatening him with personal violence to such an extent, that the police had to come to his rescue.

THE HAPPY-GO-LUCKY POLICY.

It must be said for the Indian financiers, who have just shut down on silver, that they have not played us a trick of any kind. India has been, ever since we began our latest silver experiments, the only country which gave us any help in sustaining the market. The Latin Union got tired of the business in 1876, and we were then left with India as our solitary ally in trying to persuade the world that there was a bright monetary future for silver, and that wise nations would make it a standard of value. But India warned us last year that she, too, was growing weary. Gen. Strachey, the Indian delegate at the Monetary Conference in Brussels, addressed the following emphatic warning to our silver-bugs:

"As an illustration of the strange condition of affairs, it may be further mentioned that there has lately arisen in India a serious agitation on this subject, and that pressure has been put on the Government to take direct action for the purpose of applying a remedy to the numerous evils which are regarded as being due to the fall in value of the rupee, affecting not only the public finances and administration, but with equal severity numerous commercial, industrial, and social interests; and among the remedies proposed and strongly advocated by many influential persons and authorities is the adoption by India of a gold standard and the suspension of the free coinage of silver at the India mints.

"In these circumstances the delegates of India have been instructed that while studying with the greatest care and good will, in concert with our colleagues at the Conference, every practical proposal suggested to insure a wider use of silver as currency, they are on no account to give any pledge that may interfere with the complete freedom of action of the Government of India in respect to any measure affecting the currency of India that it might desire to adopt."

As India took about 45,000,000 ounces of the total product last year of 152,000,000, while we took 54,000,000 ounces, the notification that she might at any moment leave silver to its fate would, if our silver-men were in a rational frame of mind, have led to some provision for the emergency by Congress last winter after the Conference had adjourned. But one of the most unfortunate features of this silver crisis has been the fanatical indifference of all the silver-men to facts and arguments. The facts they have always denied, and the arguments, as we have already remarked, they get rid of by ascribing them to "gold-bugs" and other interested persons. Their policy has been to stop both ears and trust to luck. Accordingly, after twenty years of what might well be called "monkeying" with silver, we find ourselves with 124,292,532 ounces of silver bullion in the Treasury vaults on which we have already lost, Secretary Carlisle says, nearly $11,000,000, and face to face with the necessity of purchasing not 54,000,000 ounces a year, but 99,000,000, if we are to keep up the price. Of course we have no idea the price could be kept up by any such operation; but if purchasing for storage could keep it up, this is the very least amount we should have to buy. The wonder is that India has not unloaded on us sooner, we have so persistently advertised our fanaticism, and have so long ceased to talk of silver in terms of finance. For years we have been discussing silver as poets or religious enthusiasts, to the amazement of the Old World financiers. That they should not have sooner treated us as his neighbors treated the New England deacon, by bringing in the counterfeit money to his store from far and near as soon as they heard that his eyesight had begun to fail, shows wonderful forbearance.

But no amount of reflection on our past folly will get us out of our present scrape. The President and Cabinet are in deep consultation as to what should be done. Well, there is only one thing to be done, and that is to call Congress together and set before them, without either ornament or drapery, the problem to be solved. Considering how serious this problem is, the excuses made for not calling Congress together, such as the susceptibility of Congressmen to heat, and the doubt whether the Senate will not let the country wade deeper into financial confusion sooner than abandon the silver humbug, have an almost childish air. The crisis has passed completely beyond the control of either the President or Secretary of the Treasury. If they were to reflect on the situation for six months, they could not improve it. Congress only can improve it, and the President's first duty, as it seems to us, is to get the two houses in session and make them face the music. If they will not act, let them think about it, and the best place to do their thinking, and receive the news of the devastation which their past delirium is working all over the country, is Washington. There let them sit under the public eye until they come to some conclusion.

For what is the problem to be solved? Why, the most serious that can be set before a great commercial nation, except the means of repelling a foreign invasion. *It is neither more nor less than the provision of a standard of value.* We are to-day to all intents and purposes without one. That is to say, we have actually no measure by which a citizen can ascertain with accuracy what the debts due to him, or the securities he holds, or the contracts he has made will be worth in any other commodities one month or five years hence. We have tried to make a standard out of silver, and have totally failed, and the gold standard has slipped and is slipping away from us. The absence of a standard of value in the world of business of course means chaos, and to chaos we are drifting.

If any one thinks this language too strong, let us explain that the most serious result of the silver agitation has been the gradual but effectual banishment from the popular mind in large portions of the country, and from the Congressional mind too, of the idea of money as a measure of value; and yet this is its chief, if not sole, function. A nation which has lost this idea is at sea without compass or rudder, and that is very nearly our condition. The preaching of the silverites, paperites, and bimetallists, combined with the Supreme Court decision on the power of Congress to issue legal-tender greenbacks, has in the popular eye converted money, whether metallic or paper, into a commodity of which there cannot be too much, and which a paternal government ought to distribute freely among the needy. Here is a paragraph from a leading Mississippi paper which brings out this idea very clearly:

"Did any bank or firm up North fail because it had too much silver? Not by a long shot. Every bank in the land would like to have a wagon load or so. The South could take two hundred millions of silver, yet the contractionists tell us the silver money is the trouble. The trouble is about silver, but it is to get enough of it."

The notion, we see, that silver money has any use as a measure of value in other things, and that therefore there might be too much of it, has no place in this writer's mind. It is to him simply a comfort, like tea, whiskey, or tobacco, of which the more the merrier, and he thinks plainly that no amount of silver in circulation would affect prices in silver. The work before Congress and the country now is to get rid in some way of what it is not extravagant to call this terrible delusion, and to restore money to its true original place in the American mind, as an instrument for ascertaining the value of other things. Until this is done, we cannot have financial stability, and it is Congress that must begin the work.

SILVER-BUGS AND SILVEROLATRY.

There are two editors in two cities at the South presumably exerting some influence on somebody—one at Atlanta, Ga., who "hollers" for silver, and one at Vicksburg, Miss., who "hollers" for paper money. Both are pursued by "gold-bugs," and live in a world of machinations and conspiracies against all manner of poor people on the part of rich men and dealers in bullion. In fact, the financial world at the South seems to be as full of demons as the cells of the mediæval monks used to be. The sleep of Southern editors is broken every night by the shrieks of silver under the tortures of the "goldmaniacs" and other devils. No one would suppose, on reading their fulminations, that it was one hundred and fifty years since the Dublin mob burnt the bank bills of the Latouches to spite the firm which issued them, and that since then an American republic, based on popular education and intelligence, guided or warned by the experience of the human race, had come into existence.

One of these editors the other day was invited to read the report of the Bullion Committee of 1810, by way of clearing his mind about the working of two kinds of legal tender of different value in the same country. He has declined to take this trouble, on the ground that the Bullion Committee were dealing with a different

kind of currency from the one which puzzles us—namely, irredeemable paper, and not silver; silver being his own particular fetish. But it makes no difference whether the report deals with paper money or metallic money. Its importance and instructiveness are due to the fact that it was dealing with a *depreciated currency* which had driven a better one out of circulation. England in 1810 was living on irredeemable legal-tender bank paper, circulating at a discount of 13 per cent., and the Bank tried to persuade people that it was not the paper which had depreciated, but the gold which had grown dearer—the very little game which our silver-bugs, with eighty years' more experience, are trying to play on us.

We have two kinds of currency in use also, one of which is kept from 30 per cent. of depreciation only by being redeemed in gold, at great expense, and for no earthly purpose but to oblige the mine-owners, as nobody wants it as money. If we refused to redeem it, our gold would promptly leave us, and we should come down, with a thud, to the exact situation in which the Bullion Committee found England—that is, with a standard of value with only local circulation, and 30 per cent. at least below that of the rest of the world. When this occurs, it makes little difference whether the currency be irredeemable silver or irredeemable paper. The silver, to be sure, would have some intrinsic value, while the paper would have none, but the monetary disturbance would be about the same. Consequently, when any one is lecturing on the evils of a depreciated currency, it is immaterial whether he talks about metal or paper.

The great trouble with all the silverites and currency lunatics, North and South, is that, when monetary crises arise, they cannot be got to go to the right quarter for information. They will not look into the records of human experience to see whether any such crisis has arisen before, and how it ended. Not only this, but they will not consult those of their contemporaries who know anything about the matter. For example, when a period of tight money comes, with numerous failures because of the tightness of money, the natural and rational course for those whom the situation puzzles would be to go to the people who have money and refuse to lend or invest it. These are the men who know all that is known about the matter, and who are examining the situation in the dry white light of self-interest. By asking a moneyed man with a large bank balance why he is keeping out of the market, you will get from him, if he is truthful, a full explanation of the trouble. He is clearly afraid of something, or anticipates something, and, being an expert, his fears probably solve the problem. But he is the last person a silver or paper lunatic thinks of visiting or heeding. On the contrary, he denounces him, and warns people against him, and tells all the world that the men who have the highest interest in public prosperity are really plotters against the general welfare, and find financial disaster and general poverty and apprehension the true field for the display of their talents. If this were true, if the State's great merchants and financiers flourished through general impoverishment, of course all the chief commercial countries of the world would to-day be howling wastes.

Instead of going to the men who have money and deal in it, the silverites, in times of financial trouble, usually consult the men who have no money and desire it furiously, who know nothing of the play of the human mind around currency and capital. The story these gentlemen tell them is of course always the same—that there is not half money enough in the world, as may be seen by the state of "shortness" in which most people pass their lives; that the amount should be increased, by hook or by crook; and that, for their part, they are ready to take it from whatever quarter or in whatever form it comes, whether "per capita" or "per stirpes," "direct to the people" or in a lump sum, in metal, paper, leather, or any stamped material. When this stuff is turned into newspaper articles and speeches, or offered as financial wisdom in a democratic country, it of course makes confusion worse confounded. Illustrations of the confusion may be found even in ordinary times by such talk as the late Mr. Blaine's, who informed his political friends that we had lost "$41,000,000 in a single year" in our trade with Cuba, when the people who carried on the Cuban trade were laughing in their sleeves at him; and who also gave out some years ago that it was owing to English machinations that South Americans had got into the way of asking payment in bills on London for goods sold to us, which of course made the South Americans grin.

Political economy is in reality psychology. When we talk of the "operations of trade and finance," we mean the operations of the human mind around trade and finance. It is the play of the human mind around money that constitutes financial history, but it is only the play of minds which own money and deal in it that is instructive. The play of uninstructed minds that have no money and never deal in it, explains nothing.

AMBIGUOUS INFALLIBILITY.

THE Pope's letter to the Catholic hierarchy of the United States on the public-school question, made public last week, is an important document, but we very much doubt if it will prove to be the olive branch which he seems to think it. In the first place, it undiplomatically blurts out the truth that there has been an acrimonious conflict raging among American prelates, marked by bitter personal recrimination and rival appeals to the Holy See. This cannot be especially soothing to those who have been engaged in the conflict, particularly as they have all along asserted that there was no conflict, but that everything was peace and harmony. For the Pope now to come along talking about "dissensions" and "writings published with excited minds and angry feelings," and even about "false interpretations and malignant imputations," is distinctly calculated to arouse new wrath in their celestial minds.

Another and more important reason why the pontifical letter will not make an end of the strife is, that it so plainly strives to please both parties to it, and, on the main point, is ambiguous. Let it be remembered that the course of the Catholic Church on the school question in this country had been governed by the decrees on the subject by the Plenary Council of Baltimore, held in 1884. That course had been, if not of distinct hostility to the public-school system of the United States, at least of distinct aversion to it, and the avowed policy was to take all Catholic children out of public schools and to provide for their education in parochial schools. It was under the authority of the Baltimore decrees that the lines were drawn more and more tightly, that priests were enjoined by their bishops to set up a school in every parish, no matter at what inconvenience and sacrifice, and that the practice came in of threatening and visiting Catholic parents with ecclesiastical penalties for sending their children to public schools. It was, moreover, the Baltimore decrees which Archbishop Corrigan made the ground of his charge that Archbishop Ireland had been guilty of disobedience and insubordination in endeavoring to effect a compromise with the godless schools of the State. In short, the appeal of what may be called the high-church wing was all along to the decisions of the Baltimore Council.

It might therefore look, and we do not doubt the high church party will promptly claim, that the Pope sustains their position, and that they have won a great victory. What else can be meant by that passage in the Pope's letter in which he says: "We declare that the decrees which the Baltimore Council, agreeably to the directions of the Holy See, have enacted concerning parochial schools . . . are to be steadfastly observed"? This has been Archbishop Corrigan's whole contention, and it might be thought that he had gained all he has been fighting for, and that Archbishops Ireland and Gibbons would have to reverse themselves at once or be subject to discipline. But in another part of his letter the Pope also supports the opposite contention, saying that "we also with great pleasure confirm" the resolutions on the school question which Archbishop Satolli ordered passed in the meeting of the archbishops in this city last November. Now those resolutions, and the policy marked out under them, were distinctly at variance with the Baltimore decrees, in

several important points, and all the pother over them has been precisely because they were at variance. So that we have the Pope in the act of cordially assenting to two propositions which those who have maintained either have supposed and declared to be utterly irreconcilable.

His Holiness himself seems aware of the awkwardness of his position, and endeavors to make it seem consistent by bringing into requisition the useful art of theological interpretation. If we only suppose that the Baltimore decrees meant B when they said A, and that the Satolli resolutions meant B when they said C, and if we further remember the fact, so important for logical purposes, that the Church cannot, from the nature of the case, say different things at different times, we see immediately that it is possible at once to condemn public schools and to support them, to sustain Archbishop Corrigan and to sustain at the same time his opposite, Archbishop Ireland. Nothing could be simpler, and the Pope seems to smile complacently after this exhibition of his dexterity, and speaks of "the controversy" as being now "not only calmed but totally ended."

We think, however, that the liberal party will be perfectly willing to concede the theoretic victory to the conservatives as long as they may continue to feel sure, as they undoubtedly may, that the practical fruits of victory remain with them. As a matter of fact, the Pope upholds his Ablegate, and declares that he will keep him on in this country indefinitely. That can mean only one thing in practice. The Archbishop of Lepanto will go on overruling the decisions of the conservatives about the schools, giving Catholic parents liberty to send their children where they please, and countenancing all such attempts as that of Archbishop Ireland to effect a reconciliation between the public and the parochial schools. Such a result we can only consider a good thing both for the Catholic Church and for the country.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PROBLEM.

ENGLISH financial writers are attributing a part of the depression in British trade to the high rates of the railways. England is the only nation whose transportation statistics are kept in such an incomplete state that the average charges per ton per mile cannot be ascertained, so that exact comparison with the United States and Continental countries in this respect is impossible. Yet it will be approximately correct to say that British railway tariffs are on the average three times higher than our own, though the average distance the goods are carried is longer in America. When we recollect that the reliance of English manufacturers is mainly upon foreign markets, it is easy to see that, in times of depression or severe competition, the high charges for transportation from factory to port may turn the scale against them. Differences in wholesale cost which would not affect the retail prices at all, may be enough to divert sales from one country or one manufacturer to another, for it is the fractional savings in quotations to the wholesale distributor which change the courses of trade. While inventions and improvements have reduced the cost of ocean carriage to but a fraction of the old charges, the railway tariffs in Great Britain have not been materially changed for years, though in the United States we have witnessed a reduction almost as great as upon the ocean. It is no wonder, therefore, that the traders in England should have succeeded in getting Parliamentary action upon the question; nor, under the circumstances, is it surprising that the tariffs actually adopted by the railways under the new law should be greatly disappointing to those who began the agitation. The Manchester ship canal is a gigantic enterprise in which very large sums have been spent to save rail charges for comparatively but a few miles.

There are two main reasons for high railway charges in England, the difficulties of which the rate-reformers have not yet apparently considered, but which must be met if the problem is to be solved. The first relates to the method of operation. The competition in facilities between English railways surpasses anything we know of in the United States. Instances are related where shopkeepers have changed their shipments from one carrier to another because of the difference of half an hour in the delivery of goods. So far is this matter of speed insisted upon that while American cars carry twenty tons or more each, English freight-cars are made to hold but seven or eight tons, and are often run with half that quantity, in order that the car may be taken at once from the loading platform and perhaps dropped off from the train at some small town within the hour. Economy of operation is sacrificed to time, and the English public pays for the despatch in higher rates. As Mr. Acworth says, no one can expect a retail business to be done at wholesale prices. So far as this cause of high tariffs is concerned, the English public has the remedy in its own hands. It has before it the example of the United States, where large train-loads of staples are moved at low rates but at slow speed, and often with irritating delays. The English trader cannot have low rates and quick despatch: it is not fair to ask the railway for both. Reforms in the operation of British railways will come only when the English manufacturer and farmer are willing to accept the alternative.

The capital invested in English railways is very large. It averages over $200,000 per mile, or four times our average. The charges must, therefore, be high enough to leave interest on cost after deducting the expenses of operation. To cut tariffs down so that the railways could not earn this interest would amount to practical confiscation. In the struggle over rates before Parliament that body was obliged to recognize these obligations of the railways and fix the maximum rates accordingly. When the companies were obliged to reduce rates at one point to conform to the law, they raised them at other points where the charges had been below the new standard. The traders therefore have succeeded merely in shifting tariffs a little. The large capitalization is due to the great expenses for land and franchises at the outset, to the high standard of plant required, and to the English custom of adding every little improvement to capital while paying out in dividends the whole of the larger annual income thus obtained. The high standard of excellence is both a good and a bad feature. The elimination of grade-crossings with wagon-roads and other railroads is becoming an important question in the Eastern States; yet in the newer States it has proved far better to have the railroads with the crossings than to have neither. The American system leaves such questions until they become pressing, because railroads we must have; we ask only for such a degree of perfection at the outset as will not stop their building. There are yet parts of England without rail facilities where it would be wise to allow cheap construction for the sake of the needed lines. There are other companies, for example, in Scotland upon which the requirement for extensive signals bears heavily. Under existing conditions no new railways need be expected. Extreme precautions for safety are rightly required at certain points, but the expense is heavy. To demand these of new enterprises is to prohibit them.

The high cost of railway land and the habit of paying every possible penny to stockholders are British concessions to the landholders and capitalists. A charter could be most easily obtained by agreeing to give extravagant prices for the land required for tracks and terminals. The practice of capitalizing every possible item, instead of paying from current revenue for the small things which add nothing to a road's earning power, has made large dividends possible in some cases, but has increased the annual fixed charges of the English lines to such an amount that a reduction in charges or a serious falling off in traffic would have grave consequences. The present topheavy capitalization of the British railways is therefore owing mainly to the necessity of conciliating the aristocratic and moneyed classes. The demand for lower rates on the part of the manufacturers and tenant farmers is from this point of view similar to the agitation now going on for lower rent; indeed, the problems of transportation charges and of prices are bound up together. This peculiar situation in England is the only strong argument quoted in favor of greater governmental control, for Englishmen on general grounds do not favor such a proposition. But the

rising democracy may in time force some drastic measures upon the railways, if it shall appear that high tariffs are really hindering English trade. Meanwhile economists are discussing whether the railway debt cannot be paid off, and whether it ought not to be.

While the impartial writer must acknowledge many blots upon our railroad history in the United States, it is yet a cause of congratulation that we have not the English problem to solve. Our capitalization, in spite of water, has increased naturally as the traffic grew, until now our roads with the largest debts have the lowest average tariffs. It has turned out for the best that lines were built cheaply and improved as occasion needed. Indeed, we have for a few years gone to the other extreme, and, by denying the right of agreement to the carriers, have reduced their revenues until the companies have not the money to make the improvements demanded by our theory. While the English railway must have a high tariff because of its expensive plant, the present American "cut" rates are too low for the public good and the public safety. But we can correct our errors more easily than can the English theirs.

ULSTER'S SUPERIORITY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, June 13, 1893.

WHATEVER may be the outcome of the present heroic effort of the Liberal party to settle the Irish difficulty, it will be of permanent interest to consider Ulster's claim, as representing "all that's honest, honorable, and fair" within the four seas of Ireland, to prime consideration over the rest of the land. An article from the pen of Mr. J. G. Colclough in this month's number of the *Contemporary Review*, offers us a mine of information and a basis for such review. Irish counties, baronies, poor-law and electoral districts figure in acts of Parliament. The provinces have no legal administrative existence. They are more or less conterminous with four out of the five somewhat nebulous kingdoms into which the island was once divided; they are survivals of commands held by English lord-presidents during centuries through which the work of conquest was being carried out. Geographically Ireland is singularly homogeneous. She is not divided by wide and far-reaching indentations as is England by the Bristol Channel, the Thames, the Wash, or as is Scotland by the Clyde, the Forth, and the innumerable fiords and headlands which lend such an incomparable charm to her scenery. Galway Bay and the Shannon come the nearest to such demarcations in Ireland, and yet we do not find on the opposite shores of these estuaries opposing political forces. Political feeling as between north and south in Ireland existed, sad to say, long before the Anglo-Norman invasion, and afterwards long before the difference between Catholic and Protestant existed. It died down and flickered to extinction only during the closing years of the last century, when Irishmen were compelled to debate out and settle their own differences in a central assembly. It never had distinct boundaries, and now the prevailing nationalism of the country surges with full force over the border counties of the nine which comprise the north-eastern province, and extends far within its borders before breaking upon the unsympathetic corner districts which constitute the real stronghold of Ulsteria.

Ulster's claim to first consideration is such as has perhaps never elsewhere been preferred upon similar grounds by any integral portion (of corresponding extent) of a country. Manufacturing districts in the North or aggregations of agricultural counties in the South of England might often have put forward for consideration like demands to dominate their island. Each section of the inhabitants of Ireland has its own virtues and its own shortcomings. Nothing could justify the attempt to compare one with the other but the claim to special immunity from shortcomings set up by one or the other; and if we can show that Ulster does not in some respects come so triumphantly out of a comparison with the other provinces, it must not be taken as proof that she may not be able to prove superiority in others. Ulster's self-consciousness, her provincialism, so to speak, is without parallel in the rest of the United Kingdom. Ireland generally does not, under ordinary circumstances, take much heed of Ulster, while Ulster is ever thinking of how she affects the rest of Ireland. Dublin does not concern herself regarding Belfast. The people of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught do not vaunt Dublin as the ne-plus-ultra of cities. But Belfast is much concerned about her standing as compared with Dublin, and the Protestant inhabitants of the rest of Ireland swear by Belfast. Time-pieces in Great Britain are set by Greenwich, in Ireland by Dublin—except in Belfast, which holds to her astronomical meridian, two minutes different. Regarding the spirit of the rest of Ireland towards the Protestant minority, of which the Ulster Protestants are the principal portion, and of Ulster towards the rest of Ireland, there could be no better test than an examination of the "National" and "Protestant" song-books respectively. In the first are to be found, indeed, much hatred of England, but no antagonism to Protestantism, and many calls to union between all sections of Irishmen, whether orange or green. In the others, interlarded with "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and the "British Grenadiers," is little but glorification of "The Boyne," "Derry," and Protestantism, and much ribald condemnation of Catholics and Catholicism.

Ulster includes nine counties—Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. Its area is 5,483,200 acres, or 26 per cent. that of Ireland. "Ulster's property as compared to the rest of Ireland is phenomenal." Its population by last census was 1,619,814, showing a decrease of over 750,000 in the last fifty years—a decrease as decided and persistent as that which has taken place within the same period in the centre and retrogressive south. The rapid development of Belfast has not prevented the total population of the two counties in which it is situated from falling off by 27,134 within the past fifty years. They have increased by but 1,137 persons within the past ten years. "If," says Mr. Colclough, "there is so much satisfaction with the present state of things in Ulster that we are threatened with a rising in arms in case anything should happen to disturb it, why, in the name of goodness, is the population vanishing so rapidly?" Some of the counties which show the most striking depopulation are those in which there is a large proportion of Protestants. "Wealthy and prosperous" Down, with its 84.6 per cent. of arable land, has decreased in population faster than Catholic Donegal, where the arable land is but 54.7 per cent. of the whole area. Belfast's premier position as a trading port is vaunted. She has, it is true, lately overtaken Dublin. Regarding exports, she was in 1880 the twenty-fourth, in 1891 the forty-first port in the United Kingdom. With respect to imports, she stood twenty-second and sixteenth at the same periods. Regarding the housing of its people, Ulster is behind Leinster and only on a par with Munster as to the percentage of first-class houses; behind Leinster and Munster as to second-class; while she has a larger proportion of third-class than Leinster and Munster. She is ahead of the other provinces only in the small percentage of the lowest or fourth-class dwellings. Taking all the Irish counties separately and arranging them in the order of their first-class house accommodations, we find that six non-Ulster counties head the list. Down and Antrim come in seventh and eighth, Derry fourteenth, Armagh, Tyrone, Monaghan, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second; Fermanagh, Cavan, Donegal, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth. Upon the whole, the housing in Ulster is behind that in Leinster and Munster.

Regarding agricultural holdings, the following are the percentages in ratable value, over and under £15, in the four provinces:

	Over £15.	Under £15.
Leinster	42.6	57.4
Munster	41.8	58.2
Ulster	31.2	68.8
Connaught	13.4	86.6

If we consider the size of holdings as measured by their ratable value, Ulster also comes out third in inverse proportion to the agricultural population:

	Agricultural Population.	Agricultural holdings rated at		
		Over £100 to £200.	Over £200 to £300.	over £300.
Leinster	567,390	49,341	21,382	38,313
Munster	762,716	50,250	15,549	24,968
Ulster	1,019,168	44,241	12,523	16,353
Connaught	629,196	12,601	4,925	11,427

Dividing the total population into the total ratable value of the four provinces, we find Leinster has £4 6s. 10d. per head; Munster, £2 19s. 6d.; Ulster, £2 15s. 4d.; Connaught, £1 19d. 8d. Again, disregarding provinces and placing the thirty-two counties in the order of their rating per head of population (Meath heading the list with £7 2s. 3d. per head, and Mayo closing it with £1 8s. 9d.), Down, the first Ulster County, comes in 13th; Fermanagh, Antrim, Monaghan, Armagh are 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th; Derry, 22d; Tyrone, 24th; Cavan, 26th; Donegal, 31st. The valuation of Dublin city is £2 19s. 1d. per head; of Belfast, £2. 15s. 1d. If we consider alone the ratings over £20, the result as to order of counties is much the same.

"At least regarding income from trade Ulster stands first." The income tax charged in 1889-'90 was in Belfast £89,004, in Dublin £163,573; while, upon the whole, Ulster ranks after Leinster—£164,588 to Leinster's £251,224; and if we consider the amount of income returned from trade per head of population, we find it to be in Leinster, £10 9s. 9d.; in Munster, £6 18s. 4d.; Ulster, £6 2s. 4d.; Connaught, £3 11s. 2d. It must be remembered that in-

come tax is levied only on incomes over £150, and that incomes under £400 are freed to the extent of £120. So that it is *possible* that in Ulster the proportion of persons with moderate incomes under £150 may be larger than the proportion of persons raised above poverty with such incomes in other parts of Ireland.

"Ulster is Protestant!" Of her total population 46 per cent. are Catholics. In five out of the nine counties Catholics are in the majority. Of the 190,000 persons engaged in the textile industries, some 70,000 are Catholics. A consideration of their interests is sufficient guarantee that the Catholics in the rest of Ireland, were they so inclined, would pause before they compassed the injury of Ulster's staple industry. The Empire was lately warned by one of the Unionist Ulster members that "Cavan was armed," omitting to add that 81 per cent. of the population of Cavan is Catholic and National. Of the thirty-three Ulster representatives, fourteen are Home-Rulers. A change of 600 votes from one side to the other at the last election would have placed the Home-Rulers in a majority in this so-called Unionist province.

Regarding education: As might be supposed from past treatment, the Protestant counties are well ahead; yet if we regard Ulster as a whole we find that it by no means excels in the proportion of inhabitants who can read and write—the percentages being, Leinster, 74.6; Munster, 71.7; Ulster, 70.7; Connaught, 61.8. Ulster here again comes out third. And on closer examination of figures this curious fact appears, that the Catholics in Ulster are not, upon the whole, as well educated as the Catholics in the rest of Ireland, the Episcopalians as the Episcopalians in the rest of Ireland, or the Presbyterians as the Presbyterians in the rest of Ireland.

Regarding crime in its more serious aspects, Ulster is worse than Connaught and better than the other provinces as to offences against the person and against property, while regarding malicious injuries she has the best record. The percentage of illegitimate births is in Ulster, 4; Leinster, 2.5; Munster, 2.2; Connaught (the poorest province), 0.8. Then, it may be asked, if Ulster is not more tolerant, is not richer, is not better educated, more moral, more wide-spirited than the rest of Ireland, how comes it that she plays such an important part in the politics of the time? This is doubtless chiefly due to her Protestantism—to the continuity and self-reliance that Protestantism fosters. It is due to her history and her treatment, to the happy union between high and low that subsists in such a large proportion of her population. It is due to the fact that to such a large extent she is satisfied with her state and has not been drawn away from industrial pursuits to political agitation. In necessary reforms she has let the other portions of Ireland bear the brunt of the battle, and has then entered into the full benefit of their labors. It must also be recollected that Unionist Ulster is under the patronage of the wealthiest and most powerful classes and parties in England, who support her claims as a means to sustain their own. Ireland is as proud of the textile industries of her North, and of her Belfast shipyards, as is Great Britain of Lancashire and Yorkshire—of the Thames, the Tyne, and the Clyde. When Ulster ceases to urge her present pretensions and relies upon her own inherent capabilities, hateful comparisons between the provinces will cease, and she will command an honored place in the Irish body politic.

D. B.

PRESIDENT HÉNAULT.—II.

PARIS, June 8, 1893.

WE left President Hénault and Mme. du Deffand at a time when the fire of their mutual affection had ceased to be very incandescent. Their letters are more incisive than affectionate; they both write merely in order to receive amusing and interesting answers. Sometimes they scold each other. He kept her informed of all that was going on at the court of Marie Leczinska; he had become very intimate with the Queen, and his memoirs and letters give us innumerable details as to her life, her habits, her small circle. Hénault published in 1744 his great historical work, the 'Nouvel Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France.' The book was well received. Voltaire paid great compliments to the author. "I admire," said he, "your vivid characterization of kings and centuries. What you say of Louis XII., of Henri IV., of Louis XIII., of Louis XIV., ought to be learned by heart. . . . Your work is a masterpiece of *esprit* and of reason."

Mme. du Deffand, thanks to the friendship of Hénault and of the Duchesse du Maine, had regained her position in society; the world is at times very forgiving. She felt, however, the necessity of consolidating her position, and she took an apartment in the Convent of Saint Joseph, as Mme. Récamier afterwards did in the Abbaye aux Bois. Already widows or unmarried ladies were allowed to have lodgings in a convent, in a separate corridor, to keep their own servants and receive their friends. The Convent of Saint Joseph soon became a centre to which all the friends of Mme. du Deffand came with regularity. She drew thither, with her usual adroitness, all the people whom she had been in the habit of seeing at Sceaux, at the Duchesse du Maine's. Hénault continued to play the principal part in the new salon; the other habitual visitors were Montesquieu, Pont-de-Veyle, the friend of Voltaire, the Chevalier d'Aydie, D'Alembert, the Marquis d'Argenson, the Duchesse d'Aiguillon, the Beauvaus, the Maréchale de Mirepoix, the Maréchale de Luxembourg, the Duchesse de Chaulnes. Mme. du Deffand's salon soon became an authority in all literary matters; it was thought a great favor to be received in it. Mme. du Deffand became by degrees thoroughly blind; it was all the more necessary for her to be constantly surrounded by a numerous circle of friends. She even looked for a permanent companion who could read and talk to her. She had made at her brother's house the acquaintance of a girl, Mlle. de Lespinasse, who occupied in her sister-in-law's house an ill-defined position, something between a maid and a companion. Mlle. de Lespinasse was the illegitimate child of Mme. d'Albon, sister-in-law of Mme. du Deffand. The secret of her birth was known to Mme. de Vichy-Chamrond, daughter of Mme. d'Albon, and this lady had taken her into her house, though she treated her as an inferior. Mme. du Deffand had been charmed by the conversation of Mlle. de Lespinasse, and she invited her to become her companion. She told her very plainly what her conditions were in a letter written on February 13, 1754: "There is a point on which I must explain myself—it is this: the least artifice and even the least art you should put in your conduct with me would be insupportable to me." She made her understand that she would admit her by degrees into the society of her own friends, naming especially D'Alembert, but, she added, "I am naturally suspicious," by which she meant that she intended to remain herself the mistress of her own salon. She needed the help of Mlle. de Lespinasse, but she would not bear her rivalry for a moment.

President Hénault was advancing more and more in the good graces of the Queen, who appointed him superintendent of her household. This office did not give him much occupation, but it gave him a greater importance at court. There were no bounds to the prodigality of Louis XV., who lavished presents on his mistresses, but we see by the accounts of Hénault that the Queen had a pension of only 100,000 francs. When the new year came, she was embarrassed for the presents she had to make. "Take me out of my difficulty," she wrote to the President; "we are more noble than rich." She was fond of playing *cavagnole*, and sometimes, when she lost, she was embarrassed to pay her little debts. Hénault used his influence with the Queen to obtain for Mme. du Deffand a pension of 6,000 francs; he continued to be the principal personage in her salon. Mlle. de Lespinasse, who was now established at the convent of Saint Joseph, had given great satisfaction at first to Mme. du Deffand by her care, her attention, her talents as a reader. She had discreetly ingratiated herself with all the friends of Mme. du Deffand. The honeymoon lasted long, but what might have been prophesied happened in the end: by degrees Mlle. de Lespinasse became more and more important. She was young, talented, of a warm and even ardent disposition; she was gay. It was still the fashion to write portraits, and we read in the portrait which Hénault wrote of Mlle. de Lespinasse, and which he addressed to herself: "You are cosmopolitan, and you accommodate yourself to every situation. You understand the whole world; in vain we might transplant you—you would take root everywhere." Mlle. de Lespinasse was a born Célimène; Mme. du Deffand had been reassured at first because Mlle. de Lespinasse showed traces of the smallpox, and people had told her that she was plain. D'Alembert did not find her so plain, and was much occupied with her.

Mme. du Deffand slept chiefly during the day; she opened her salon only at five. Mlle. de Lespinasse contrived to receive in her own room at four o'clock, and to keep for an hour to herself D'Alembert, Condorcet, Turgot, Chastellux, La Rochefoucauld, and others; her four o'clocks became an attraction, and it is said that Hénault himself went sometimes to these clandestine meetings. When Madame knew the truth, she flew into a great rage, accused Mlle. de Lespinasse of the blackest ingratitude, and turned her out of her house. The friends of Mademoiselle hired a small apartment for her. Mme. Geoffrin, whose salon was the rival of Mme. du Deffand's, gave her at once a small pension, which she paid to her secretly; the Duc de Choiseul obtained a royal pension for her. Mme. du Deffand imperiously asked D'Alembert to choose between her and her exiled rival; he had no hesitation, and followed Mlle. de Lespinasse. He had good reasons for it, if I remember well a lecture delivered a few years ago by Guillaume Guizot at the Cercle Saint-Simon, in the course of which he read some letters which have not been published, to my knowledge, and which throw much light on the relations of D'Alembert and of Mlle. de Lespinasse.

Mme. du Deffand was obliged to shut her eyes on the conduct of her friends towards Mlle. de Lespinasse; she could not lose them all. She had fallen into an incurable melancholy, and needed distraction. Grimm reports very graphically a dialogue between her and her

friend Pont-de-Veyle. "Where are you, Pont-de-Veyle?" "By your chimney-corner." "It must be acknowledged that there are few friendships as old as ours." "That is true." "It has lasted fifty years." "Yes, fifty years." "And in this long interval, not even the appearance of a quarrel." "I have often wondered at it." "But is it not, Pont-de-Veyle, because we have always at heart been very indifferent to each other?" "Yes, it might be, Madam." This state of indifference, of apathy, in Mme. du Deffand was not going to last for ever. In 1765, shortly after the sudden departure of Mlle. de Lespinasse, there arrived in Paris an Englishman whose name was already famous—Horace Walpole. Who has not read the Letters of Horace Walpole? He has taken care to tell us himself the whole story of his relations with Mme. du Deffand. In order to have the story complete, you must add to Walpole's Letters the 'Letters of the Marquise du Deffand to the Hon. Horace Walpole,' published from the originals at Strawberry Hill, in four volumes (1810). These volumes have become rare; they are of extraordinary interest not only from a literary but also from a psychologic point of view. It is easy to imagine that Mme. du Deffand would take an exceptional interest in a man as remarkable and agreeable as Walpole; it is more difficult to understand how, at her age, blind as she was, she conceived for him a passion which she persists in calling a friendship, but which had at least some of the characteristics of love. Walpole does not always play the best part in the correspondence; he is too much afraid of ridicule. Not very young himself, he nevertheless seems to resent Mme. du Deffand's professions of affection when they become too warm. As for her, we can hardly comprehend her state of mind. Living among people who had very superficial sentiments (and nobody was more superficial than her life-long friend Hénault), she had a deeper sense of the vanity of men and things; she was, in that gay society of the eighteenth century, a real pessimist; she had no religious faith. She seems to have clung to Walpole as to the last thing which could reconcile her to life and could make her heart beat. I forget who wrote on a statue of Love—

"Qui que tu sois, voici ton maître,
Il l'est, le fut, ou le doit être."

But Mme. du Deffand was not a victim of ordinary love, of the little god Cupid. She interests us as a person who, having sinned in her youth, after having spent her life in artificialities and conventions, has in her old age, perhaps on account of her blindness, a vision of the true value of the real, noble, disinterested affections of the heart. On the whole, she is more interesting to the philosopher than the reasonable Hénault, who is the optimist *par excellence;* who can equally well write a big historical work and small verse, who can find a charm in the dull society of Marie Leczinska as well as in the society of the wits of his time.

I should be led too far if I spoke at length of Mme. du Deffand, of Walpole, of Mlle. de Lespinasse. I must return to our President Hénault. The Queen never recovered from the emotions which she had suffered during the illness of her son, the Dauphin, and of his wife, the Dauphiness; they both died, and she herself died on June 24, 1768. Her death was a great blow to Hénault; his health was impaired, but he was surrounded by the most affectionate relations and friends, and treated as a spoiled child by all of them. The King, who was not very sentimental, had a moment of sentimentality for him: when the new Dauphin, who became Louis XVI., was married to Marie Antoinette, Louis XV. spontaneously gave to Hénault the office of superintendent of her household, out of regard for the memory of Marie Leczinska, for whom Hénault had filled the same office.

Hénault was much flattered by this attention of his sovereign, but he was no longer able to fulfil the duties of his function. His head had given way; he fell constantly into a state of somnolence. He died on November 24, 1770. Mme. du Deffand wrote to Walpole the next day: "No end was ever easier." The niece of Hénault "seems to be extremely distressed; my own trouble is more moderate. I had so many proofs of his economy of friendship that it is as if I had lost a mere acquaintance. However, as this acquaintance was very old, and as the world thought us very intimate (with the exception of a few people who knew some of the matters of which I had to complain), I receive condolences on all sides." Voltaire, who knew how the friendship of Hénault and Mme. du Deffand had cooled down, wrote to her:

"Je chante la psalmodie,
Sage du Deffand, je renie
Votre président et le mien.
À tout le monde il voulait plaire,
Mais le charlatan n'aimait rien,
De plus il disait son bréviaire."

The President had become devout as he approached his end.

Correspondence.

PROPAGANDISM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The "large and difficult question" of popular education regarding economic subjects has long been of great interest to me, and your article on "Our Mode of Learning Political Economy," in the *Nation* of June 8, prompts me to say a word in response. "The spendthrift's childlike faith in the inexhaustibility of his patrimony" is a strong belief in the general American mind, and a potent influence in our national character and action, but the whole mass of our people can be educated. We can take any substantial idea relating to public interests or affairs, which admits of brief and clear statement, and can put it into the minds of all the people of the United States, of every occupation and condition in life, so that they will give it attention and will talk about it; and while their minds are in this condition of awakened attention we can urge our own matured convictions—if we have any—with whatever facts and arguments we have at command. We cannot always foreknow the conclusions or action which will result, but we can compel universal attention to the ideas which we ourselves believe and wish to see generally adopted. Of course, in order to do this, we must have such ideas, and the wish to diffuse them, and the money to pay for the work of putting them into the public mind. The methods usually depended upon for the diffusion of ideas would be wholly inadequate and ineffective for such an undertaking.

But few people in our country appear to have any ideas which they care much about propagating. Several years ago the leaders of one of the two great political parties in one of the principal States of our country requested me to meet them for consultation regarding this subject of the diffusion of ideas as a means of strengthening their party. We met almost every day for nearly two weeks. About thirty or thirty-five men in all attended the meetings, but only about two-thirds of them were ever present at the same time. They were all intelligent, were leaders in business and politics, and the aggregate value of their property—several times incidentally referred to—was over one hundred millions of dollars. I told them at once it would be easy to flood the land with their thought, whatever it might be, if they had anything they cared to say plainly in everybody's hearing, and explained the necessary methods for the work of diffusion. Most of the time at all the meetings was employed in considering what they wished to say. The result was that most of them wished to send out a statement or expression suited to impress favorably different groups of voters holding widely different opinions. The essential feature of it was that it could be understood or interpreted in several different ways, so as to enlist the support of men who had little in common in their political beliefs. It was very ingeniously contrived, but I was obliged to say that I knew of no means by which such a declaration of ideas could be used as an instrument of popular education, and I did not think it could be successfully or effectively propagated.

Most of the leading men of all beliefs in our country appear to be in about the same state of mind with this company of millionaires. They have no ideas which they greatly care to propagate. They shrink from the work and expense required for such educational effort, chiefly, perhaps, because they are entirely unaccustomed to it. Many of them have also an instinctive feeling that the discussion resulting from any such propagation of distinct and unambiguous teaching, regarding public interests and affairs, would shake down some things which they wish to uphold and preserve. This feeling is pretty general among the people of our country, and their apprehension or foresight in the matter is not unreasonable. But there has never before been a time when seventy millions of human beings were so accessible to teaching, or when it would be so easy to fill and engage all the minds of a great nation with the same ideas and doctrines. But Americans would rather have hundreds of millions of their wealth wasted and destroyed than employ a small part of it in intelligent effort for the propagation of their own ideas as a means of preventing the mischief and damage.

J. B. Harrison.

Franklin Falls, N. H., June 21, 1893.

DR. THWING'S STATISTICS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Dr. Thwing's article in this month's *Forum* on "College Men First among Successful Citizens" is no doubt of great interest and value, but the author has made several errors that ought to be corrected.

On the last line of p. 495 Dr. Thwing says:

"The whole number of graduates of American colleges from the beginning until the present time does not exceed two hundred thousand. Of these, five thousand have done such work as to deserve a memorial more or less permanent. One man, therefore, in every forty men graduating has thus deserved well."

Surely Dr. Thwing is wrong in using the "whole number of graduates from the beginning until the present time" as the basis of his calculations. If a cyclopædia similar to the one under consideration were to be written fifty years hence, it would contain a large number of additional names of men who at the present time have been out of college only a few years, and who consequently have not had

time to show their worth. I think we can fairly say that on the average the college men whose names appear in the Cyclopædia did not acquire their fame until fifteen years after graduation; hence only the classes that have been out of college fifteen years should be considered. As the Cyclopædia was published in 1889, the number of those who graduated before the year 1874 should be the basis of calculations. I have at my command only the figures for Yale and Harvard, but if we suppose that other colleges have increased at the same rate as these—and this assumption is probably not far wrong—we should find that the number of graduates is not more than one hundred and fifty-one thousand. About one man in every twenty-eight has then won enough distinction to have his name entered in the Cyclopædia.

Again, I quote from page 496 :

"I will assume that at least a hundred millions of people who have lived and whose dust mingles with the common dust of this new soil, have not had a college training. Yet out of these hundred millions only ten thousand have so wrought as to deserve such recognition as is found in a cyclopædia of biography. Only ten thousand out of ten thousand times ten thousand ! Therefore only one out of every ten thousand. But of the college men one in every forty has obtained such a recognition."

Dr. Thwing thus compares the college graduates, who, with only an occasional exception, are *men*, with all the other people who have ever lived in this country, including *women* and *children who died in infancy*. He ought rather to compare the number of college graduates with the number of men not college graduates who, before the year 1874, reached the age at which college men graduate. Without long and careful study no one would venture to estimate even approximately what this number should be; but we may be sure that it is nowhere near one hundred million.

In comparing Yale and Harvard, Dr. Thwing takes the whole number of graduates to the year 1890 as the basis of his calculations. He thus does Harvard an injustice, since she has grown much more rapidly than Yale in the last fifteen years. Considering only the classes before the year 1874, we have :

	Yale.	Harvard.
Whole number of graduates.....	8,400	8,618
Number of graduates whose names are in the Cyclopædia.	713	883
Per cent. of graduates whose names are in the Cyclopædia..	8.5	10.2

These figures show a marked difference between the two colleges in respect to the ability of their graduates.

On still another point I cannot but think Dr. Thwing is wrong. Although he nowhere makes the direct statement that the superiority of the college man is due to his training, still the whole trend of his article is in this direction. Now, without for an instant doubting the value of a college training, I cannot but think that in many cases a man succeeds or fails in life not because he goes to or stays away from college, but rather because he possesses or does not possess natural ability and character. It cannot be doubted that the average boy about to enter college is far superior to the average boy of the same age who does not intend to go to college. For this reason we should expect à priori that the proportion of college men who succeed would be greater than the proportion of the non-college men.

Notwithstanding these errors, I am sure all college men are under an obligation to Dr. Thwing for the very interesting figures which he has collected, and the conclusions he has drawn from these figures. L. L. H.

Westchester, Pa., June 14, 1893.

THE DECISION AS TO SUNDAY OPENING.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have no disposition to discuss the merits of the World's Fair Sunday-closing case. But, in the interest of candor, ought you not to supplement your paragraph on that subject, in your issue of 22d inst., by the statement that Chief-Justice Fuller and his associates decided the case solely upon the ground that the United States *had no pecuniary interest at stake*, and therefore, *irrespective of the merits of the case*, the injunction could not be maintained? The opinion expressly decides that the constitutionality of the act of Congress was not involved; it was only by so deciding that the Court of Appeals could retain jurisdiction at all, since otherwise the appeal must have gone direct to the Supreme Court. It is difficult to see how this decision upon a purely technical point can be said to "vindicate the principle of home rule and State rights," or, indeed, to settle any principle whatever, either of law or of morals. It simply amounts to saying, as a distinguished lawyer of this city used to say, "You may have a good case, but you are not a good plaintiff." C. S. H.

Chicago, June 24, 1893.

Notes.

We understand that Mr. William H. Goodyear has finished an illustrated 'History of Roman and Mediæval Art,' for the Chautauqua Reading Circle, and that it is now in the press.

The Contemporary Publishing Co., Philadelphia, are about to issue 'My Arctic Journal,' by Mrs. Peary, which "will have the special interest of being the first record of Arctic experience by a woman," though a woman (Lady Franklin) has been the cause of much Arctic experience.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish in the autumn 'The Shadow of the Obelisk, and Other Poems,' by the late Dr. Thomas W. Parsons.

The Century Co.'s fall announcements include the Autobiography of Tommaso Salvini, a new volume of poems by Richard Watson Gilder, a new edition of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's 'English Cathedrals,' in a size convenient for use by tourists, and the following: 'Poems of Home,' by James Whitcomb Riley; 'Balcony Stories,' by Grace King; 'Thumb-nail Sketches,' by George Wharton Edwards; 'To Gipsyland,' by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell; 'An Embassy to Provence,' by Thomas A. Janvier; 'The Public School System of the United States,' by Dr. J. M. Rice ; Mrs. Burton Harrison's 'Sweet Bells Out of Tune' ; and Mrs. Catherwood's 'The White Islander.'

Harper & Bros. will add to their Black and White Series Laurence Hutton's tribute to Edwin Booth, with original portraits furnished by the actor's family and hitherto unengraved.

For summer reading D. Appleton & Co. have provided translations of Dr. Georg Ebers's 'Story of My Life,' Cherbuliez's 'The Tutor's Secret,' F. Coppée's 'True Riches,' and Champfleury's 'The Faïence Violin' (done into English by Wm. Henry Bishop); also, 'Lucia, Hugh, and Another,' by Mrs. J. H. Needell, and 'A Border Leander,' by Howard Seely.

The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, invites subscriptions to 'Florentine Life during the Renaissance,' by Walter B. Scaife.

Ginn & Co. have nearly ready 'The Mark in Europe and America,' a review of the discussion on early land tenure, by Enoch A. Bryan, President of Vincennes University.

The season's unwonted activity in reprints continues. Dodd, Mead & Co.'s very presentable Trollope adds 'Phineas Finn,' in three volumes; the Harpers' uniform edition of William Black is extended by 'Shandon Bells,' 'Yolande,' 'Judith Shakespeare,' and 'Adventures in Thule'; Charlotte Brontë's 'Shirley,' in two charming volumes, carries on the Brontë sisters' library in process of issuing by J. M. Dent & Co. (New York: Macmillan). Of the two series of the Waverley Novels, that of Messrs. Black (New York: Macmillan) advances with the 'Bride of Lammermoor,' while its more pretentious rival, edited by Andrew Lang and published in forty-eight volumes by Estes & Lauriat (New York : Bryan, Taylor & Co.), takes two-volume strides with 'Guy Mannering,' 'The Antiquary,' and 'Rob Roy.' These afford a tolerably extensive array of etchings on which to base an opinion as to this feature of the "International Edition." On the whole, with few striking designs, there is a pretty even meritoriousness, and some of the landscapes are very attractive.

The Columbian Edition of Schick's 'Chicago and Its Environs' (Chicago: F. P. Kenkel) is distinguished from earlier ones chiefly by a section on the World's Fair, and by some rather capricious changes in the illustrations. There has also been an overhauling of the section on hotels, which is still left far from complete ; *e. g.*, neither the Lexington nor the Beach Hotel is mentioned. Both these and a hundred others are enumerated in Rand, McNally & Co.'s 'Bird's-Eye Views and Guide to Chicago,' of which most of the illustrations are really bird's-eye views, and (experience may prove) more useful than the ordinary in grasping the physiognomy of dead-level streets. The World's Fair occupies but a few pages, since the same firm have a hand-book exclusively devoted to the great show. Condensed as this handy volume is, room has been found for some tall writing. Thus, we read of St. Gaudens's Lincoln : "The pose is simple and natural, idealized only in its massiveness and unobtrusive decoration. . . . There is a sentient strength and majesty of repose in lineament and figure, revealing to us in gaunt, uncouth, yet tender fidelity the Lincoln of the people. . . . It is Lincoln standing there, with all the ungainliness of death, without the charms that life bestowed so richly on his character."

'Picturesque Chicago and Guide to the World's Fair' (Baltimore: R. H. Woodward & Co.) has been for some time on our table, and has not improved with age. Topics and illustrations are pitchforked together, with many duplications of the latter and (on p. 68) an ascription of the awkward La Salle monument to Lafayette. We must smile, too, at the statement (p. 273) that the New York State Building "represents, with very slight modifications, the historical old Van Rensselaer residence." In describing the Exposition buildings the architects are sometimes named and sometimes not; but neglect is usually their portion in all the guides that we have seen, acreage and cost being the items supposed (and no doubt justly) to be in popular request.

There are different opinions concerning the wisdom of collecting "good things." On the one hand, it is urged that the fruits of the

earth are gathered and placed in masses upon our tables, and, upon the other, that no pudding would be good if it were all plums. However this may be, those who wish to read continuously the witty sayings of Sydney Smith and Sheridan may do so at their convenience in 'Bon-Mots of Sydney Smith and R. Brinsley Sheridan,' edited by Walter Jerrold, with grotesques by Aubrey Beardsley (London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan). The book is clearly printed and of pocket size. The editor makes some profession of critical scholarship, and, it may be, has frequently consulted the best authorities. But he abstains from all reference to the sources of his text, and, were it of sufficient importance, we should be inclined to challenge some of his matter as spurious and some of its wording as corrupt. Probably the truth is that conversations are reported differently by different auditors, and that genuineness and authenticity are relative terms. As to the "grotesques," we should like the book better without them. They are meaningless to us, and hardly any one could allege that they are conceived in the spirit of such sound and wholesome wits as Smith and Sheridan.

'More about the Mongols' (London: Religious Tract Society) is made up of selections from the diaries and papers of the late James Gilmour. They give in the same strikingly vivid way as in his well-known work, 'Among the Mongols,' pictures of life in the tents of these nomad Asiatics. The records of the incidents of a day, of a journey across the Desert of Gobi, and of a winter spent in a lama's tent for the sake of acquiring the language are followed by descriptions of the country and the people. Among these the most interesting are an admirable account of the camel and a short notice of the Mongolian ruins. The ruins are principally of two kinds, cities and mills. The former are very numerous, and are to be found almost anywhere within eighty or a hundred miles of the present Chinese frontier. The mills consist of two parts—a circular groove of stone, about seven or eight inches deep and describing a circle of some eighty feet in circumference, and a great round stone with a hole in the centre. It is now uncertain to what use they were put. The closing chapter contains short essays, in which Mr. Gilmour uses the common incidents of life in the desert to enforce some religious truths.

The projected Siberian railway is the subject of an interesting article in *Petermann's Mitteilungen* for May. Work was begun on the eastern end two years ago, but little has been accomplished, and until January of this year the Government cannot be said to have seriously entered upon the undertaking.. At that time a construction commission was appointed, having at its head the Minister of Finance, and about $30,000,000 was appropriated to be expended this year, together with an additional sum of $27,000,000 for the promotion of the colonization of Western Siberia, which it is intended shall go on hand in hand with the building of the road. This, with its two or three branches, will be about 4,600 miles in length and it is estimated will cost about $300,000,000. The ends to be gained are the development of the rich agricultural and mineral resources of Western Siberia, to open new markets for Russian goods, to strengthen the Russian influence in the frontier countries, and to absorb the commerce of eastern Asia. For this it will offer the advantage of a route to western Europe of about half the length of those by sea; or, in other words, instead of its being, as now, a journey of from thirty-six to fifty days from Shanghai to the European ports, a traveller and freight will be able to go by steamship to Vladivostok and thence by rail to the Atlantic seaboard in eighteen or twenty days. The writer of the article, F. Immanuel, who derives his information from official sources, believes that the greater part of the country through which the road will run is of such a character that it can never be colonized or cultivated to any great extent, and that the annual cost to the Government for interest and maintenance will be at least $16,000,000. Possibly in some decades the Western Siberian section may be made to pay its expenses. The article closes with a brief account of the Transcaspian road, with its projected extensions to Tashkend and Ferghana, the latter country being especially adapted for cotton-growing. A French company has obtained the concessions for building this road.

The Berlin Geographical Society has just awarded the Humboldt Gold Medal to Dr. John Murray "as the senior surviving member of the scientific staff of the *Challenger* in her great circumnavigation." This is only the second time which this medal has been awarded since its institution in 1878, the first recipient having been Gen. Przhvalsky, the eminent explorer of Central Asia.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for June contains an unusually interesting and suggestive paper on Malaria by H. M. Clark, M.D., a great part of which is the result of his personal observations during a nine-years' service in India. He holds it to be "the most deadly scourge of mankind," since, according to high authorities, "it is the cause of half the deaths throughout the world," and is, therefore, a formidable barrier to colonization and civilization. After stating the latest views as to the nature of the poison, he describes the various conditions favorable for its evolution, showing that it is not wholly confined to low-lying lands with rich soil, but is as prevalent and fatal on certain sandy deserts which are entirely devoid of vegetation. Once received into the system, it can never be entirely eradicated, and acclimatization is impossible. There are only two races which seem to thrive in malarial districts — the negroes of the Grain Coast of western Africa and the Tarus of northern India. Several striking instances are given to show that old customs, the results of the experience of many centuries, are not always to be lightly set aside for new methods. The Indian cities and towns, for example, seem to have been built, in defiance of all sanitary laws, with high walls surrounding them, and narrow, crooked streets in which the opposite roofs nearly touch. Yet in infected districts they have proved to be more healthy than those newer places which have been laid out according to the Western ideal, with wide streets and elaborate systems of drainage and water supply. The best preventive measures are to change swamps which cannot be drained into lakes, and to plant trees with thick crowns which both retain water and shade the ground. As the eucalyptus does neither, it is no protection against malaria. The banana or plantain is probably the best of all vegetable growths, having an immense capacity for absorbing moisture.

The opening paper of the *Geographical Journal* for June, by Prof. Bonney, is a vigorous denial of the theory that glaciers excavate. With an abundance of illustration of glacial action, drawn from personal observations in Switzerland, during which he has followed up half the valleys in the Alps, he concludes that glaciers are apparently "agents of abrasion rather than of erosion." This is followed by a report of the discussion of the paper at its presentation to the Royal Geographical Society, in which the same view is taken by Mr. D. Freshfield, Sir Henry Howorth, who has just published a work on the subject, and Mr. W. M. Conway, well known for his recent ascents of some of the highest peaks of the Himalayas. In Mr. C. R. Markham's article we are not able to see that he has anything new to say about Pytheas, the discoverer of Britain. But in addition to all that is known of this astronomer and navigator, he brings together much classical lore concerning the foundation of Marseilles, the birthplace of the explorer, the ancient ships and the first voyages in the Atlantic. According to his theory, Pytheas, about B. C. 330, was in command of a Government expedition to discover the sources both of the tin and the amber brought from the north; his ship was larger and more seaworthy than "the crazy little *Santa Maria*" of Columbus; he sailed as far north as the Orkneys, and, in a second voyage, as far east as the Elbe. A brief account, by Mr. William Astor Chanler, of his recent explorations near Mt. Kenia, in Eastern Africa, is accompanied by a map by his companion, Lieut. von Höhnel. With this number the first volume of the *Journal* ends.

In a letter to the London *Times*, one of the officers of the Antarctic whaling fleet sent out from Dundee in September last gives an interesting narrative of the expedition. Its object was to obtain a whale described by Sir James Ross as greatly resembling and by some said to be identical with the Greenland whale. They reached the fishing ground designated by him on Christmas Day, but found no black whales. There were, however, innumerable seals, some of which were "nearly twelve feet long, having a bear-like head, with formidable canine teeth." Until February 17 they were occupied in killing seals; one vessel, the *Balæna*, taking 6,000. Some of the skins were large and valuable. The seals, which were of four different species (the last captured having "a small head, small fore flippers, very thickly blubbered, and a more woolly skin"), were perfectly fearless, having never before seen man. The scientific results of the expedition, which was fitted out with meteorological instruments, tow-nets, etc., by two of the learned societies and others interested, have not been published, but it is evident that the expedition has "added considerably to our knowledge of the meteorology of the southern end of the globe, and has noted geographical and other features." The lowest temperature recorded was +21° on February 17. The icebergs seen were "nearly all flat, not pinnacled and not so lofty as those of the North, but of huge length," one met with being "no less than thirty miles long." It may be added that, considered commercially, the expedition was a success.

An appeal has just been made to the University of Oxford, signed by the Professor of Ancient History and other well-known scholars, for funds for the excavation of the ruins of Dukle in Montenegro. This place is the ancient Doclea, or Dioclea, the reputed birthplace of Diocletian, and "there are still to be seen not only the ancient walls, nearly two miles in circumference, but also a massive aqueduct, ruins of the forum basilica, of a temple and other buildings, besides fragments of sculpture, sarcophagi, etc." If the sum asked for, $1,500, is raised, the necessary investigations will probably be made in the course of the present summer under the superintendence of two members of the University.

On graduation day (June 14) at the Univer-

sity of Virginia, for the first time in its history, a certificate of attainment qualifying for graduation (in the School of Pure Mathematics) was given to a woman, Miss Caroline Preston Davis. Miss Davis, while excluded from the lectures, had taken successfully the same examinations on the same day with the male students, but "in a separate room"; and at the request of the chairman of the Faculty, the graduating class in a body handed the certificate to Miss Davis.

Some time since we noted that, in view of the abuses connected with the bestowal of honorary degrees, the University of Chicago had cut entirely loose from the practice, and proposed to grant the time-honored degrees of D.D. and LL.D. only upon the fulfilment of definitely prescribed conditions. A step in a somewhat similar direction has been taken by Western Reserve University, which proposes henceforth to grant these two degrees only for conspicuous scholarship or in recognition of noteworthy contributions to science and literature. Last year the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Henry Adams for his History of the United States, and the degree of D.D. upon Prof. A. C. McGiffert for his translation, with full critical notes, of the Church History of Eusebius. This year, also, the degree of LL D. was bestowed for a contribution to historical literature, and the recipient is James Ford Rhodes. It was also conferred upon Prof. Perrin, now of Yale, for his services in the field of classical scholarship. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon Hiram Bingham (Yale, '53), who, during a missionary life of thirty years, has reduced the language of the Gilbert Islands to writing and translated the whole Bible into this language, and, finally, supervised the printing of the first edition. This is said to be a unique performance in the history of modern missions. The degree was also conferred upon Benjamin Wisner Bacon for his contributions to Biblical criticism, especially for his recent work, 'The Genesis of Genesis.' As Mr. Bacon's great-grandfather, the Rev. David Bacon, was a pioneer of the Western Reserve and a founder of one of its characteristic communities, Tallmadge, there is a certain propriety in his scholarship being recognized by an institution for whose existence his ancestor prepared the way.

The forty-second meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held in August at Madison, Wis. The local secretary is Prof. C. R. Barnes of the State University.

—With its fourth issue, for July, the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* makes a grand close to its first volume. It is, perhaps, rather more of a Harvard number than its predecessors, but this only emphasizes the efficacy of the magazine as a means of sustaining an intelligent interest in Alma Mater, while it must be allowed that such papers as Prof. Davis's on "Special Students in Harvard College" and Mr. Stone's on "The Coöperative Society [at Harvard College]" have a universal bearing and value for the college world. Mr. Stone, indeed, expressly states that hardly a week passes without inquiries concerning the Society from sister institutions of high and low degree, and that it supplies many of them with special books and stationery procurable from no other source. He adds the curious fact that graduates recur to it, even from abroad, for "special kinds of goods, books, clothing, etc., that have pleased their fancy while at the University," and not a few "adopt the method of sending money to be deposited to their credit in the Society." A late innovation is the "mending department" for the repair of students' clothes. The opening paper, and it is an excellent one, by Robert S. Rantoul, accompanies a portrait of the late Dr. Peabody. The medical portion of Harvard's fine exhibit at the Chicago Exposition is takingly described by Prof. Bowditch; the most curious feature being "a new form of incubator for premature infants, the mechanism of which is in many respects decidedly novel." Mr. Starr, in discussing the sources of Harvard's population, proposes a wide extension of examinations at distant points so as to include even the rural districts through Harvard graduates teaching in the smaller towns. One of the two new projected dormitories (it is the gift of a woman) is pictured, with the remark that not one of the twelve now in use has been given by a graduate. The Loan-Furniture Association appears to be in a healthy condition. Besides buying sets to rent at the rate of $5 a year on a valuation of $50, it is naturally the recipient of Seniors' gifts of odd pieces from which sets can be made up. The Divinity School is coquetting with the question of the admission of women, but sees its way as yet only through a glass darkly. Finally, to make an end of selections, Prof. Goodale gives a most interesting account of Harvard's unique Blaschka glass-flower collection. The magazine will hereafter be published on September 1, December 1, March 1, and June 1.

—Lists of the twenty-five, fifty, and one hundred best books are often not particularly instructive or even interesting, but the one published in the *Revue Bleue* of June 3 is an exception. It shows in a striking way how French intellectual sympathies have a frontier almost identical with the frontier of the country. The *Revue*, in answer to its request for the names of the twenty-five best books, received and collated 764 lists. But among the writers credited with the largest number of votes appear eighteen Frenchmen and only six foreigners, not counting the Bible, the authorship of which is at present unsettled. The relative importance given to both French and foreign authors may most conveniently be studied in the list itself, which is as follows: Victor Hugo, 616 votes; Molière, 563; Shakspere, 476; Racine, 475; La Fontaine, 426; Musset, 426; Corneille, 400; Goethe, 393; Voltaire, 388; Pascal, 373; Lamartine, 352; Homer, 346; Old and New Testament, 331; Montaigne, 300; Cervantes, 288; Michelet, 282; Balzac, 256; Dante, 246; Renan, 246; La Bruyère, 245; Flaubert, 240; Bossuet, 239; Rabelais, 237; Daudet, 214; Virgil, 207. Of Hugo's works the 'Légende des Siècles' seems to be most in the thoughts of these list-makers; of Shakspere, "Romeo and Juliet"; of Goethe, "Faust"; of Corneille, "Le Cid"; of Renan, 'Vie de Jésus.' Besides the rather circumscribed literary interests exemplified in the list itself, the position of the Bible is significant. Cannot some General Assembly rectify this by a vote or by an anathema?

—In 1794, Talleyrand, ordered to leave England, and unable to return to France, visited the United States. His impressions of the country and Government were given in a long letter printed in France some years ago, and were interesting as the views of a shrewd observer and a keen judge of men. It has never been supposed that he took any part in the course of events in America at that time, or that his relations with Hamilton—a man quite as individual as himself—were of any but a social and friendly nature. A MS. among the Hamilton papers, however, connects Talleyrand with one of the incidents of Washington's Administration, an incident as puzzling as it was interesting—the removal of Edmund Randolph. Mr. Conway has given the layman's view of the matter, and, guided partly by sentiment, has sought to defend Randolph at the expense even of the consistency of every other person connected with the affair. It would appear that Hamilton laid the intercepted despatch of Fauchet before Talleyrand and asked his opinion. The result was a statement, or critique, in Talleyrand's own hand, but unsigned. It is thus the opinion of a trained diplomat, and there is no reason for supposing that it was biassed against Randolph. If this opinion reached Washington, it is not strange that he should have cut loose from Randolph; and certainly the Frenchman's opinion makes short work with the skilfully woven but inadequate defence of Randolph made by Mr. Conway.

—Not seeking to draw every induction possible from the intercepted despatch, Talleyrand confines himself to what is quite certain (*quelques articles dont le sens est bien complet*). Not intended for the public eye, Fauchet's despatch was merely an individual opinion, giving rise to suspicions of the disinterestedness of certain *prétendus patriotes*, as Fauchet called them. While it is difficult to point out how far the communications of a minister to the ministers of a foreign country should go, yet, in a crisis, no minister should make, without the advice of the Executive, communications such as would deserve the description, *précieuses confessions*. What these confessions were, Fauchet does not directly state; but he says they were of such a nature that they could not be made to Randolph's colleagues, who had a known bias for the Government and passions and interests with its chief. Is there a country on earth, says Talleyrand, where such confessions would not be regarded as a ministerial crime (*délit*) of the first order, above all when the crisis, according to M. Fauchet, tended unquestionably to a general explosion, long in preparation? Having made his *confessions*, Randolph had passed on to overtures, which Fauchet felt bound to make known to his Government. Were these overtures made by order of the Executive of the United States or by its permission? The idea is absurd, considering that these overtures were merely corrupt propositions. On this point Fauchet is most precise; the meaning is complete. "M. Randolph vint me voir avec un air fort empressé, et me fit les ouvertures dont je t'ai rendu compte dans mon No. 6. Ainsi, avec quelques milliers de doll. la République auroit decidé sur la guerre civile ou sur la paix." Between the overtures made and the consequence, "*thus*, with some thousands of dollars," there is no intermediate idea. The word overtures has a known meaning, the consequence follows direct from these overtures; no subtlety can disconnect the two. Then follows an examination of the words *prétendus patriotes*, and the Governor of Pennsylvania and his Secretary of State are pointed out as the leaders who were ready to take money from the French Treasury that they might make up their minds which side to take—civil war or peace. Randolph was the instrument for approaching the French Minister. His fault lay according to Talleyrand, in making at a political crisis *précieuses confessions* to the French Minister, unknown to or unauthorized by Washington; and in separating himself from the Administration to become the agent of "pa-

triots" who were opposed to Washington's policy, who were undecided whether to throw their influence on the side of civil war or peace, and who intimated that their activity could be purchased by the Minister.

—In editing Herodotus, books v. and vi. (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan), Dr. Evelyn Abbott has had in view chiefly the needs of historical students, and has confined himself mostly to such notes and illustrations as conduce to this aim. The novelty and value of the work depend chiefly on the opinions and illustrations contained in twenty-three essays which discuss various historical and chronological *cruces*, with the acumen, research, and sobriety for which Dr. Abbott is distinguished. In some cases where no decision is reached, the editor provides the student with a sufficient apparatus, by collecting all the excerpts from original authorities that bear on the question. Instances of the questions discussed are the period of Pheidon of Argos, the relation of Greece to Egypt, and the apparently insoluble difficulties connected with Herodotus's narrative of the battle of Marathon. The latter essay is illustrated by an admirable map, which incidentally displays the philosophic suspense of Dr. Abbott's mind, by an interrogation point attached to the spot marked "Tumulus of the Athenians." The same spirit shows itself in the suggestive remark, page 301, "We are as yet quite ignorant of the ethnology of those early Mycenians; we may call them Danai or Achæans, but these names really mean nothing. . . . The princes of Mycenæ may have dwelt in Mycenæ without being Greeks; they may have been some Oriental invaders holding the same position which the Romans held in Britain, and like them leaving traces of their sojourn, though they were entirely driven out of the country. They may have been Egyptians, as Herodotus asserts, and their Kings may have been displaced by another alien (Aegean) race from Asia Minor, the Pelopids of legend." This sufficiently cautious observation shows a slight advance on the complete agnosticism of Grote as to the mythical period.

—In noticing at some length the first volume of a translation of Xenophon's works by Mr. H. G. Dakyns (Macmillan), we ventured to say that the translator's style is more vivacious, more colored with idiom than that of Xenophon himself. In method, Mr. Dakyns is a disciple of the Master of Balliol, to whom the work is dedicated. One cannot help admiring the dexterity and vigor that are displayed in the subjoined characteristic paragraph from the "Agesilaus" (p. 271):

"The epithets applied to him are significant. His relatives found in him a kinsman who was more than kind. To his intimates he appeared as the friend in need who is a friend indeed. To the man who had done him some service, of tenacious memory. To the victim of injustice, a knight-errant. And to those who had incurred danger by his side, a saviour second only to the gods."

The first period is here an inference only from the text; the rest is certainly extremely clever, though the brush is dipped in modern colors. While availing himself of the English tendency to metaphor, Mr. Dakyns, at rare intervals, gives us a phrase that wears a gaudy or second-hand look compared with the simple directness of the Greek. But it would be hypercritical to dwell on these few slips in a work that is distinguished by spirit, fidelity, painstaking scholarship, and a personal enthusiasm which passes beyond the ordinary loyalty of the translator, and has left nothing undone, in the way of introduction and footnotes, to put the reader in possession of facts or theories that bear on the history of its hero. The maps are as praiseworthy and as timely as those which accompany Dr. Abbott's 'Herodotus.' The second volume comprises the "Hellenica," books iii.–vii., the "Agesilaus," the "Polity of the Athenians," the "Polity of the Lacedæmonians," and the treatise on "Ways and Means."

RECENT NOVELS.

A Little Minx. By Ada Cambridge. D. Appleton & Co.

Pratt Portraits.—A Literary Courtship. By Anna Fuller. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Cathedral Courtship; and Penelope's English Experiences. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Last Sentence. By Maxwell Grey. Tait, Sons & Co.

Mr. Tommy Dove, and Other Stories. By Margaret Deland. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Story of John Trevennick. By Walter C. Rhoades. Macmillan & Co.

Day and Night Stories. (Second Series.) By T. R. Sullivan. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Social Strugglers. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Dictator. By Justin McCarthy, M.P. Harper & Brothers.

A Woman Who Failed, and Others. By Bessie Chandler. Boston: Roberts Bros.

Without Dogma. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated from the Polish by Iza Young. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mrs. Humphry Ward speaks of the impotence of every feminine virtue when weighed against the charms of "the minx with a way with her." It must be this minx with her way who is described in Ada Cambridge's little book. The scene of action, as in previous stories by this writer, is Australia, where, however, they import their minxes from England. There is a heavy duty laid upon the article—namely, the heart and allegiance of every Australian man who comes into its presence. In a little country parish it will easily be seen that the minx has a fine field. She is the wife of the curate, therefore the other men cannot at first propose marriage; but they drive her home from parochial picnics, give balls in her honor, and put down her carpets. It may be imagined what their wives and daughers say, feel, and do, and the stormy rage of one particular wife lifts her into prominence in the story; not a new character by any means, but done with a good deal of consistency and definition. It does seem a little hard upon the other women, and—shall we add ?—a questionable bit of art, to give the heroine three husbands. Two has hitherto been the allotted limit, but Nancy is one of those who will continue to marry as often as death her does part. That she does not accomplish the third marriage is not her fault, but is due to what is called in insurance papers the acts of God. It is certainly a virulent type of minx, this—beautiful, winning, and exquisitely dressed, utterly irresistible to men, utterly incapable, because undesirous, of friendly relations with women, except in emergencies and with her maid; so much so that the author's air of admiring her and of defending her against feminine prejudice makes one ask if Ada Cambridge may possibly be the *nom de plume* of a man.

It seems hardly credible that any new vein could be opened in the well-explored mines of New England life and character, yet this is what Miss Fuller has done in her 'Pratt Portraits.' They are of New England, yes; but the fact that they are from a suburban point of view gives them, as it gave their originals, tinges and traits quite distinct from those of the dwellers upon Cape Cod, upon the seacoast, in the rocky pastures of the interior, or the witch-ridden regions of Salem, all of whom we meet daily in little books from Boston. The Pratt family lived in a suburb, and thus were within the pale of cosmopolitanism; it was a New England suburb, therefore they had strongly marked Puritan traits; they married and had large families who married and lived within hail of one another, developing in widely differing ways, yet always showing the Pratt stock to be vigorously present. The new traits engrafted, whether grace, æsthetic sensitiveness, or family pride, led to an endless variety of character, the young shoots, however, all catching something of Grandpa or Grandma Pratt. The sketches are thus linked together from the literary and from the physiological point of view, and since this is done, not obtrusively, but as if merely in the way of writing, the effect is artistic, while the undersuggestion is scientific. The stories are interesting simply as stories, moreover, and the writer of them may be congratulated on having done a new thing with the serene strength of one studying less to present the new than the true.

'A Literary Courtship,' by the same hand, is piquant reading; unhackneyed yet unstrained. The glimpses of Colorado and Pike's Peak over the shoulder of the courtship are full of charm, and a gracefulness adorns each of the leading persons which makes the group a pleasing one with which to read, to talk, or to ride over the plains. An innocent mystification is delicately kept up to the end.

Mrs. Wiggin's stories of American women's experiences in England are very amusing. Along with all the things we have found funny in the English since first the steamers began to ply between America and Liverpool, she has, with keen American scent for the different, brought to her pages many new examples of the same cause for mirth. Jokes may be so violently up to date that there is a gloss upon them as of a little boy's hair plastered down with soap for Sundays. Mrs. Wiggin's pleasantries are sometimes of this order. Among many delightfully bright observations there runs a cheaper variety which dashes the reader's enjoyment and deters him from pronouncing the whole entirely attractive. Without these drawbacks (and they are removable, being, as the surgeons say, non-malignant), the sketches would be throughout, as they are now in great part, favorable specimens of American humor.

Maxwell Grey's new novel affords fresh proof of the author's skill in making an interesting story. A concealed marriage, a disowned child, a terrible retribution—these words carry a sound of properties well outworn. Yet again and again the reader finds himself on a pinnacle of suspense, and led into situations both stirring and novel. The characters are well defined, and the country-folk, as usual with this author, are beyond price. It is curious that the sense of humor which these peasant sketches reveal should not act as deterrent to the iniquitous practice of itemizing a flora and fauna for every act of every

life in these long novels of Maxwell Grey. The jaded reader longs for a Joshua to stay the shining of the sun, for an Orpheus to still the birds, for a vivisectionist, even, to suppress the butterflies and cows. The fact that it is all well done is not an offset to its dispiriting quantity. The book is dedicated, in a few feeling words, to Wolcott Balestier, to whose memory, no doubt, the tender little prefatory poem is also inscribed.

In Mrs. Deland's 'Story of a Child' we learned that Mr. Tommy Dove had come back again, and now in her new collection of stories we learn why he went away, and we find it pleasant reading in fresh fields if not pastures new. "A Fourth-Class Appointment" in the same volume takes us very beguilingly along the gently flowing stream of village literature, and even gives us some new trophies from those much angled-in waters. "Elizabeth" is a minute and carefully studied portrait of the spinster heart (an organ which is certainly having its day); and whatever one may say of its main motive (the self-denying effort of a woman to keep a man faithful to his wife's memory), it is sown with clever sentences. Of the two remaining stories there is little to be said in tribute. "At Whose Door" is an ineffectual piece of writing, and "The Face on the Wall" is peculiarly repulsive.

While John Trevennick was pursuing the calling of a smuggler with a yacht and a crew and a cave at his command, his story was rather an interesting one. Naturally, as the repentant and industrious apprentice, half-starved in London, he is less striking. The wealthy naturalist whose house and specimens he saves from burning; the little Irish vagrant of catholic tastes, a fighter and an embryo artist, whose talent John discovers and who later becomes John's guardian angel; the stern father rescued from financial destruction by his lately disowned son; the villain in good clothes who nearly carries off the girl prize—these so-called characters belong to a family of great age and persistent type. We knew them long ago in the early American novel and the Mudie pets of England. Like kind words, they can never die, and there must be some one who wants to read about them. 'John Trevennick' is a very fair example of its class. In spots, even, there flows a fresh breeze over the exhausted soil. The book is delightfully printed.

The distinguishing feature of Mr. Sullivan's stories is their literary gentlemanliness; they are perfectly written, they are truly, strongly, and simply thought. Their slenderness is nevertheless defined; their strength is carried with the lightness born of training. "In truth, great sorrows are always simple," it is said in one of his stories, and this is the key-note to the literary attitude of a writer under whose refined treatment the ordinary is not commonplace, the extraordinary not forced. If Mr. Knightley had written stories, they would have been like Mr. Sullivan's.

Mr. Boyesen, to our thinking, has never made so little unsuccessful a venture upon American soil as in his 'Social Strugglers.' His story, nominally of a Western family struggling for social recognition, if not entirely cohesive, is more readable than his former ones; his characters are not all burlesque, and there is a nearer approach to naturalness at moments. So much as to the amelioration of some of the author's weakest points; as to his strong ones a more hospitable word may be said. His descriptions are, as ever, effective, his language unusually varied, and the photographs of the Long Island watering-place, of the scudding sailboat, and the drag-hunt on the moors, as well as those of the avenues and slums of New York, are strikingly explicit. His horses and dogs are loveworthy, and the poetic end of his pencil makes very pretty work of his gleams of landscape. It is his humor, his "galumphing" humor, which strikes a chill to the heart and sends one, as to a genial refuge, to his cynicism. A thinly disguised Southampton is the scene of the story, and Mr. Boyesen has had the graceful fancy to change Shinnecock into Cockroach.

The subject of Mr. McCarthy's new novel is rather out of the common, being the story of a man, English by descent, who, returning, after a love disappointment in early life, to the South American State in which he was born —Gloria by name—grows profoundly interested in saving it from its enemies at home and abroad, and becomes at last its worthy and adored dictator. A revolution dethrones him and drives him, an exile, to London, where, surrounded by a few faithful adherents and winning many more, he awaits, amid many dangers and dinners, the moment of triumphant return to Gloria, which takes place on the last page. Mr. McCarthy's intelligent writing and manly grasp of many subjects are no surprise. The easy familiarity with English men and English politics gives a certain swing of assurance to his most improbable scenes. The book seems, however, to have been painfully affected by the English three-volume habit, for it is profusely padded with repetition of phrase and with irrelevant incident. There are minor contradictions, too, such as we meet in Thackeray, but which do not necessarily make a Thackeray; for example, calling Captain Sarrasin's eyes "dark brown" on page 122, "mild blue" on page 127, and "gray" on page 161. As the book deals with South American affairs, and there is an American duchess among the characters, there is no lack of the chance which the Briton madly loves of bringing in Americanisms. Thus, Buffalo Bill and Red Shirt, a Sioux chief, pause in their wild flight at the Wild West Show in London to claim acquaintance with the gallant Captain of the tri-colored eyes, and Col. Cody remarks: "Why, Captain, you don't come out our way in the West as often as you used to do." Then the duchess says that the dictator "as an all-around man is first-class"; however, as if to show how easy Anglicizes the head that wears a coronet, she speaks of her native land as "the States." Much must be forgiven to the English novelist who recognizes that there is a difference between North and South America, yet it seems wonderful, even in a novel, that a Spanish American assassin should assume as disguise the name of "a professor from Denver and Sacramento." About the dictator himself, John Ericson, hangs a rosy cloud of incense burned by such other characters in the book as are not occupied with crime. They include politicians, diplomats, and scientists, ardent young secretaries, soldiers, and women. The conquering heroine is an unconventional young person, with a dog and a father.

Each of Bessie Chandler's stories contains a real idea, a real incident, or a real situation. That the slighter sort of magazine story should have any contents is meritorious, even if the contents be not of the most solid description. These are humorously written with a light, direct touch that makes them agreeable reading of their kind.

Henryk Sienkiewicz is unquestionably a genius and one of the novelists of the world. His 'Fire and Sword' and 'Deluge' showed his power as a writer of historical romance in the largest sense of the term. The reading public fell upon these works when they were first translated into English by Jeremiah Curtin a few years ago, and hailed their author as a new Dumas. To-day, it appears, he is also a Turgeneff, a Tolstoi, a Balzac, and something besides, different from any one of these—a something which we can only call a Sienkiewicz, a name henceforth to be its own and only description. He pictured battles in his other books; here, with equal power, he takes us into the very thick of the fight in the soul of a man. His historic books were defaced by an overplus of horrors, and his chronicle of a soul gives us the very seamiest side of life's experiences. Both plainly were written for a public not Anglo-Saxon, and both indubitably need that excuse. Moreover, for many readers the excuse will not avail to justify the book. For them it was not written. 'Without Dogma' is the diary of a pessimist—a sceptic, an analyst, and, of course, an egoist; a man to whom the words "I do not know" constitute the tragedy of the human mind; a sceptic even of his own scepticism. These phrases bring *Hamlet* to mind, and Leon Ploszowski has much in his composition of the royal Dane, even as Sienkiewicz himself is penetrated with Shakspere's influence. "Nowhere," says Leon, "is ability so much wasted as on Slav soil"; he is himself a victim to "l'improductivité Slave" —a "genius without portfolio," "with a tendency to philosophize away his ability and his life," "floating in mid-air because not supported by any dogma either social or religious." The Slav tendency towards mysticism, however, tinges his philosophy. He observes, for example, the regulations of the Church, saying that this would be hypocritical if instead of the "I do not know," he could say "I know there is nothing." "Our scepticism," he adds, "is not an open negation; it is rather a sorrowful, anxious suspicion that perhaps there is nothing." The fatal habit of pausing to philosophize keeps him back from happiness at the moment when he has adopted a creed, the love of Aniela, "that little dogma of mine with long eyelashes"; too late, after she has married another man, he finds how irresistible the power of such a dogma may be. From this time on, his creed and his life are terribly definite. His one idea is to win the woman back. Only the sight of her suffering checks him from time to time, and only her spiritual simplicity saves them for the more dignified tragedy of death. The awful candor of Leon's self-analysis takes the breath away, like all true pictures of mortal weakness. Only now and then has literature afforded such a smiting appeal to human consciousness as in this remarkable book.

The United States, with an Excursion into Mexico: Handbook for Travellers. Edited by Karl Baedeker, Leipzig. New York: Scribners. 1893. 12mo, pp. 99+516, maps and plans 39.

Appletons' General Guide to the United States and Canada. 1893. Appletons. 12mo, pp. 616, plates 28, maps and plans 31.

THE above books are general guides, and are addressed rather to the foreign visitor than to the native. The appearance of an American "Baedeker" marks an epoch in our history as supplying evidence that European tourists have become numerically of importance in this country. Baedeker's 'United States' maintains the high reputation which his European guide-books have established. Although cover-

ing an area many times larger than any other of this series, it is wonderfully accurate and detailed. The writer, Mr. James F. Muirhead, has evidently not allowed himself to be swamped by a mass of matters of little moment for the traveller, but has carefully selected points of interest and has treated them with all the fulness of detail that could be desired. The few pages added about Mexico, however, seem perfunctorily done, and reveal inaccuracies.

Both this work and 'Appleton' are most excellent general guides. It is astonishing to note the extent and accuracy of the information collected and presented between their covers. This is particularly the case with 'Baedeker,' which, while apparently covering the ground as broadly as 'Appleton,' contains vastly more detail regarding localities. It opens with a series of short chapters upon subjects of special interest to foreign visitors, such as money, custom-house, railways, hotels, restaurants, physiography, history, constitution and government, fine arts, sports, etc., in which a vast amount of information is condensed into comparatively little space. The first part of this matter is evidently written by an Englishman, and is especially addressed to his countrymen. Everywhere between the lines one can clearly see that the writer appreciates and is trying to correct the weaknesses and prejudices of his countrymen. Thus he says under the head of "General Hints":

"The first requisite for the enjoyment of a tour in the United States is an absence of prejudice and a willingness to accommodate one's self to the customs of the country. If the traveller exercises a little patience, he will find that ways which strike him as unreasonable, or even disagreeable, are more suitable to the environment than those of his own home would be. He should at the outset reconcile himself to the absence of deference or servility on the part of those he considers his social inferiors; but if ready himself to be courteous and on a footing of equality, he will seldom meet any real impoliteness."

This is excellent advice from an Englishman to Englishmen. Elsewhere he further exhorts the visitor "to disabuse himself of the idea that laxity in the observance of social forms will be less objectionable in one country than the other, . . . but good manners will nowhere be at a discount." The latter item of information is very suggestive of the progress made by the American people in civilization, and is of infinite value to the average English tourist. Another item of information is "that travelling is now as safe as in the most civilized parts of Europe, and the carrying of arms, which indeed is forbidden in many States, is as unnecessary here as there."

It may be said in general, concerning these two books, that 'Appleton' is more generalized, and therefore is in some respects preferable as a companion upon continuous journeys, while 'Baedeker' gives fuller information regarding localities, and is, therefore, preferable for use at stopping-places. Thus, in 'Appletons' Guide,' the Adirondack region is described and the routes through it outlined briefly in three pages, while 'Baedeker' devotes to it fourteen pages, mainly of fine type, which not only give a general description of the region, but take up the various resorts scattered through it in detail, describing them and outlining the excursions to be made from each. Similarly with Yellowstone Park, to which 'Appleton' devotes less than five pages, as contrasted with ten pages in 'Baedeker,' the difference in space being caused by the greater amount of details in the latter work. A noteworthy feature of 'Appleton' is an appendix concerning the World's Fair, which will doubtless receive a welcome.

In making general guide-books, one great difficulty to be overcome is in the selection of subjects to be treated, and in this matter both books seem to have succeeded admirably in selecting the important things and discarding the minor ones. In comparing the tables of contents of the two works, there seems to be no special difference in the subjects treated, the advantage, if anywhere, in the direction of greater fulness of mention being on the side of 'Baedeker.' As a rule, the maps and plans in both books are excellent, being compiled from the latest and best available sources. The plans of cities in 'Baedeker' would be clearer if the names of streets were printed more compactly and were repeated less frequently. In this book the maps of Mt. Desert, the Yosemite, and Yellowstone Park are specially to be commended. In 'Appleton' we note that the old map of the Yellowstone Park made by the Hayden Survey in 1871 has been reproduced verbatim, with all its errors, although vastly better maps have been prepared since that time. The map of the White Mountains in this book is also very inferior, and that of the Adirondacks is by no means up to the state of our present knowledge.

In Europe the guide-book is a recognized necessity for the traveller. In this country it is too often assumed by the American traveller that he knows all about his continent and needs no aid; but a perusal of either of these books will be sufficient to demonstrate to even the most experienced traveller that there are many things to be learned from it about his own country, and that its use will add greatly to his pleasure in travelling, simply by suggesting countless objects of interest which would otherwise be overlooked.

Appletons' Guide-book to Alaska and the Northwest Coast. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. D. Appleton & Co. 1893, viii, 156 pp. 8vo, maps and illustrations.

A SATISFACTORY guide-book for the tourist in southeastern Alaska has long been a desideratum. Numerous books exist, most of which represent a very imperfect knowledge of the region even from the tourist point of view, while their illustrations in most cases have been chiefly process-reproductions of the hackneyed photographs which are sold along the route, or the startling woodcuts which adorn the broadsides issued by passenger agents. The best of the previous books was that written by Miss Scidmore herself, now out of print, and both publishers and public are to be congratulated that she has found strength and opportunity to prepare the present very satisfactory volume.

The book contains a preliminary chapter on the Puget Sound country and a brief supplementary account of western Alaska, but is mainly devoted to the region between the Queen Charlotte Islands and Mt. St. Elias. It is prepared in the usual guide-book form, but it would be less than justice not to point out that the text contains much more than the information usually furnished even by the best class of guide-books. Miss Scidmore has written out of the fulness of much personal experience joined to painstaking research, and has spared no labor to bring her facts into harmony with the latest and most authentic observations. Her account is written in a clear and sprightly style which actually makes this guide-book very agreeable reading, and we note with appreciation the model self-restraint which she has observed in the matter of adjectives.

So far as matters of fact are concerned, such errors as we have observed are very few and of trifling importance. The criticisms which seem called for are addressed to the publishers rather than the author. The maps are well executed, but the general map of Alaska was evidently not prepared for this book, as it is not up to date in all respects, geographically, but preserves an antiquated and inaccurate nomenclature, not agreeing with that of the text, and contains many errors of spelling which ordinary care would have avoided. In a future edition, which will no doubt soon be called for, this map should be replaced by one in harmony with the text and carefully revised as to its data. We think, also, that an index would greatly add to the usefulness and convenience of the work, which otherwise is exceptionally complete and creditable to those concerned in its preparation.

Practical Lawn Tennis. By James Dwight. Harper & Bros. 1893.

IT is to-day an open question whether the game of lawn tennis is holding its own in this country or is losing ground. In England it is undoubtedly suffering from the competition of golf, and there is a marked falling off in the number of its devotees; but the great Scotch game has as yet made little progress here, and the decreased interest, if decrease there be, must be due to some other cause. It is certainly not due to any decline in the standard of play, for the game is constantly improving, and indeed the present volume is a result of the considerable improvements that have been made in the last few years.

In his preface Dr. Dwight gives some extracts from a book on the game published in 1873, when there were few players in England and none at all here. He also gives an illustration of the tennis court of that remote period, and, after an examination of these, the reader will appreciate the remarkable changes that have taken place in twenty years. The shape of the courts, the height of the net, the rackets, the balls, the manner of scoring, and most of the rules of the game are entirely different; and more striking still is the evolution of the scientific part of the game and the gradual approach to perfect play. A champion player of to-day makes use of strokes that were never dreamed of by Messrs. Gore and Hadow and the other leading players of the period before Mr. Renshaw introduced the modern game in 1881, and the veriest tyro can appreciate the "match-playing value" of these strokes. By the aid of instantaneous photography, Dr. Dwight shows exactly how the best-known exponents of the game make such strokes, giving in most cases views of the beginning, the middle, and the end of the stroke. Any one who has been in the habit of attending tennis tournaments will at once recognize the individual peculiarities reproduced in these pictures, and it is safe to say that nothing has yet been published that will prove so useful to the beginner. Of course, no game can be acquired from the book alone, nor is it possible for the great mass of players to arrive at championship form by this or any other process, but players of every quality will learn something from these life-like pictures.

In regard to the difficult problem of the players' position on the court, Dr. Dwight recommends volleying from a point about midway between the net and the service line, and taking ground strokes from about the base line;

the player never, if possible, to be caught between the service line and the base line. He holds that the severity of all strokes is mainly a question of accurate *timing*, and he would avoid the seductive half volley, which the rarity of true grass courts renders extra-hazardous. His method of volleying a lob is so good that it may be quoted: "Let the head of the racket swing well back of the head—in fact, almost down the back—step forward with the left foot, and bring the racket down on top of the ball."

Idle Days in Patagonia. By W. H. Hudson, C.M.Z.S. D. Appleton & Co. 8vo, pp. 256. Illustrated.

An artist busied at the easel, deepening a shadow in one place, sharpening an outline in another, or adding a bit of color elsewhere, and talking on various matters distantly or but suggestively connected with his painting, produces an impression in some respects similar to that derived from this book. We are entertained by a series of monologues, and intensely interested in the growth of the picture, while the digressive asides serve to bring the details into prominence from different points of view. A desire to follow the birds that year by year pass to and from the southward across the Argentine pampas, and the hope of discovering others unknown beyond the horizons of their nesting-places, led Mr. Hudson to spend a year on the Rio Negro, Patagonia. Shipwrecked on the coast thirty miles or more from his destination, he waded ashore, and, leaving the vessel to its fate—whatever that may have been—began his studies on the plants, birds, and other phenomena of the thirsty and comfortless sand-dunes and roughened plains that stretched away between the ship and human aid. Up and down a five or six-mile valley, along the stream for nearly forty leagues, with short excursions into the scrubby vegetation of the gray plains on its borders—this covered but a small portion of the little-known region; the view is so comprehensive and so skilfully built up, however, that this fact is hardly noticed. Carelessness with a revolver lodged a bullet in Mr. Hudson's knee, interfered with his plans for many weeks, and gave his work something of the character of reveries of an idler—whence its title. There is less of direct observation in it than in its predecessor, on the Pampas, for which reason it may not have as much permanent value, though it is quite as entertaining.

The monotonous southland is not without attraction. Comparatively it is not rich in species, but the vigorous portrayal of the struggles of a husbandman indicates a wonderful abundance in individuals among nature's children. The centre of interest is in the birds; but the inhabitants (whites and aborigines), zoology in general, botany, agriculture, soil, and climate are not at all neglected. Naturally many things were found that were common in districts nearer the equator. The chapter on bird music dwells with delight on the Calandria mocking bird, the organ bird, and other songsters of the northward; the music of European birds is likened to that of a band limited in diversity and range, sweet but tame, and that of the South American forests to an orchestra of a countless number of varied instruments, producing many startling bursts of sound, many noises and discords, but also many passages infinitely sweet and precious. Describing the music exhausts the supply of adjectives, yet the author cannot bring himself to use the old method of imitating the songs in words, because, as he says, one who has never heard the song would get nothing like a correct idea of it. After all it seems as if the old fashion had an advantage over our author's most enthusiastic description, in that it better recalls the sounds to one who has heard them. The great resource of the unlettered races for identification, shown in their names of the creatures, is mimicry of the sounds in the song or cry; recording the imitations in words by spelling out is a very inadequate device, it is true, but it is one to retain until we have a better one.

In treating of eyes and sight in savages, it is no doubt correct to say that the eyes of Indians are no better than those of whites, quickness in the wilds being due to the special training; and that aptitude in tracing game is no assurance of ability in such work as reading proof. In our experience all grades of sight occur in red as in white men, bringing about very unequal degrees of success in the chase, and making "he is a good hunter" one of the highest compliments for their lovers that fall from the lips of the dusky maidens in prevision of plenty in the lodge. "The high-soaring eagle requires to see very far, but the low-flying owl is near-sighted. And so on through the whole animal world: each kind has sight sufficient to find its food and escape from its enemies, and nothing beyond." In a measure this is true; conversely, however, an eagle which does not see so far does not soar so high, but lives more like the hawks, and, transmitting the short-sightedness, becomes the progenitor of a race of low-fliers that owe survival to fittest choice of surroundings and habits — each using his sight in the best way to find his food and preserve his life, reckless whether his status is that of eagle or hawk or owl.

As he climbed the bank from the wreck, Mr. Hudson was met by the perfume of the evening primrose, which furnished him a topic for his last chapter—a discourse on perfumes, their effects and associations, and on the sense of smell, its intellectual and emotional bearings, and its rank in comparison with the other senses. In general the glimpses of nature are not such as are taken by idlers; they are rather those of a good observer passing along at a moderate rate—not exhaustive, but frequently exciting regret that he did not linger. The book is delightful.

Henry Martyn. By George Smith. With portrait and illustrations. F. H. Revell Co. 8vo, pp. xii, 580.

Henry Martyn's biography might very well be called the story of a short life. Born in 1781, he became a chaplain of the East India Company in 1805, and died in 1812. Notwithstanding this brief career, he was one of the great spiritual forces of his age, a man to whose influence modern Protestant missions are largely due. It was a posthumous influence, however, growing out of what he was rather than out of what he did. His work was mostly that of a scholar, the translating the New Testament into Hindustani, Arabic, and Persian, and the writing of three tracts in the last-named language on the Christian evidences; for his duties as chaplain, and, it may be added, the sentiment of the times, did not permit much direct missionary work among the natives. But seven years after his death his memoir appeared, consisting mainly of extracts from his diary and letters, in which a remarkable piety was revealed. This was very widely read both in England and in this country, and speedily took rank with Augustine's 'Confessions' and David Brainerd's 'Journal' as a spiritual classic.

The present volume differs from the original work principally in that it gives a large space to passages from Martyn's diary and correspondence relating to his affection for an English lady, which his first biographer (wisely, we think) had omitted. The extracts from the diary also might have been much abbreviated to the great advantage of the work, many being merely Scriptural quotations and repetitions, and others, as "Found my mouth salivated this morning from calomel," for instance, trivial. The same is true of the long quotations from Lydia Grenfell's diary, which have but little interest, while one entry about her family can have been suffered to appear only through inexcusable carelessness. Dr. Smith's work, in a word, seems to us too much a piece of mere book-making, which we regret the more as the story of Martyn's life told in reasonable compass might have proved an inspiration to many a young reader who will not open this formidable volume.

Though what Martyn himself wrote was chiefly of a devotional character, he gives many graphic pictures of life in India and Persia in his day. Especially interesting is the account of his long sojourn at Shiraz and his friendly intercourse with the learned Mohammedans of that region. The difference between his day and ours is well illustrated by the fact that the voyage to India took nearly a year, and that Martyn "was the only chaplain in a force of 8,000 soldiers, some with families, and many female convicts."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Baildon, H. B. The Merry Month, and Other Prose Pieces. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
Bedollière, Emil de la. La Mère Michel et son chat. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
Bernstein, Edward. Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Reformer. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Scribners. $1.
Bishop, C. F. History of Elections in the American Colonies. Columbia College.
Bissonnette, Wesley. Bits of Blue. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co. $1.
Black, W. Judith Shakespeare. Harpers. 80 cents.
Bourget, Paul. Cosmopolis. Amblard & Meyer Frères.
Brontë, Charlotte. Shirley. 2 vols. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $2.
Brooks, H. S. A Catastrophe in Bohemia, and Other Stories. C. L. Webster & Co. $1.
Carpenter, Edith. Lorenzo de' Medici: An Historical Portrait. Putnams. $1.
Charles, R. H. The Book of Enoch. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Cheyne, Prof. T. K. Founders of Old Testament Criticism. London: Methuen & Co.
Chicago and its Environs: A Complete Guide to the City and the World's Fair. Chicago: F. P. Kenkel.
Dixon, Rev. A. C. Milk and Meat. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.
Ebers, Georg. The Story of My Life. Appletons. $1.25.
Favorite Selections for Recitation. Edgar S. Werner. $1.
Freytag, Gustav. Debit and Credit. Harpers. 60 cents.
Gallaudet, Susy D. Charley: A Village Story. Putnams. 75 cents.
Gems of Colorado Scenery. Denver: Frank S. Thayer. $3.50.
Genin, M. Le Petit Tailleur Bouton. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
Gordy, W. F., and Twitchell, W. I. A Pathfinder in American History. Part I. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.20.
Gosse, Edmund. Questions at Issue. Appletons. $2.50.
Gower, Lord Ronald. Joan of Arc. Illustrated London: J. C. Nimmo; New York: Scribners. $7.50.
Graetz, Prof. H. History of the Jews. Vol. II. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society.
Green, J. R. A Short History of the English People. Illustrated Edition. Vol. II. Harpers. $5.
Greene, F. V. General Greene. [Great Commanders.] Appletons.
Grey, Maxwell. The Last Sentence. Tait, Sons & Co. $1.50.
Guirey, Rev. George. The Hallowed Day. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.
Hahl, Albert. Zur Geschichte der Volkswirthschaftlichen Ideen in England. Jena: Gustav Fischer.
Hamerling, Robert. Aspasia: A Romance of Art and Love in Ancient Hellas. G. G. Peck.
Hapgood, Olive C. School Needlework. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.
Harrison, J. L. Cap and Gown: Some College Verse. Boston: Joseph Knight Co.
Hart, Dr. Ernest. Hypnotism, Mesmerism and the New Witchcraft. Appletons. $1.25.
Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Vol. IV. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.
Hassan, Vita. Die Wahrheit über Emin Pasha. Erster Teil. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer.
Hatton, Joseph. Under the Great Seal. Cassell. $1.
Hawthorne, Julian. Confessions of a Convict. Philadelphia: R. C. Hartranft.
Heilprin, Prof. Angelo. The Arctic Problem and Narrative of the Peary Relief Expedition. Philadelphia: Contemporary Publishing Co.

Heimburg, W. A Fatal Misunderstanding, and Other Stories. Worthington Co.
Heinemann, A. H. Froebel Letters. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.
Heurck, Prof. H. Van. The Microscope: Its Construction and Management. London: Crosby Lockwood & Sons; New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.
Hinshelwood, A. Ernest. Through Starlight to Dawn. London: Gay & Bird.
Hocking, Joseph. The Story of Andrew Fairfax. Ward, Lock, Bowden & Co.
Hodgkins, Louise M. Milton Lyrics. Boston: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 35 cents.
Holland, J. G. Arthur Bonnicastle. New ed. Scribners. 50 cents.
Irving, Washington. The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus. Condensed ed. Putnams. $1.75.
Keltie, J. Scott. The Partition of Africa. With Twenty-one Maps. London: Edward Stanford.
Kirkland, Prof. J. H. Horace's Satires and Epistles. Boston: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.20.
Lavisse, Prof. Ernest, and Rambaud, Prof. Alfred. Histoire Générale du IVe Siècle à nos Jours. Tome premier. Les Origines, 395-1095. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
Rowe, Leo S. Die Gemeindefinanzen von Berlin und Paris. Jena: Gustav Fischer.
Rushforth, G. McN. Latin Historical Inscriptions Illustrating the History of the Early Empire. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Schouler, James. Thomas Jefferson. [Makers of America.] Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.
Scott, Prof. W. A. The Repudiation of State Debts. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.
Scott, Sir Walter. Guy Mannering. 2 vols. The Antiquary. 2 vols. Rob Roy. 2 vols. [International Limited Edition.] Boston: Estes & Lauriat; New York: Bryan Taylor & Co.
Sunderland, J. T. The Bible; Its Origin, Growth and Character. Putnams. $1.50.
Van de Wiele, Marguerite. Les Frères Van Ostade. [Les Artistes Célèbres.] Paris: *L'Art*; New York: Macmillan.
Wiechmann, F. G. Lecture Notes on Theoretical Chemistry. John Wiley & Sons. $2.50.

AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

BARKER'S PHYSICS.	Advanced course.
REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY.	3 courses.
PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY.	3 courses.
MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY.	3 courses.
WALKER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.	3 courses.
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN'S ASTRONOMY.	2 courses.
BESSEY'S BOTANY.	2 courses.
JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY.	2 courses.
SEDGWICK & WILSON'S BIOLOGY.	

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

The Medical Department of the Johns Hopkins University will open October 2, 1893. Circulars and further information can be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University, Baltimore, Maryland.

COMPLETE COURSE IN ENGLISH.

LOCKWOOD'S LESSONS IN ENGLISH. $1.25.
NEWCOMER'S PRACTICAL COURSE IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION. 90 cents.
GENUNG'S HIGH SCHOOL RHETORIC. (*Ready in August.*)
PRACTICAL ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC. $1.40.
HANDBOOK OF RHETORICAL ANALYSIS. $1.25.
MINTO'S MANUAL OF ENGLISH PROSE LITERATURE. $1.65.
Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the prices given above. GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,
Boston, New York, Chicago, London.

EUROPEAN SUMMER AND WINTER Resort, University Town of Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria; 1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate. Hotel Tirol, open all the year. Carl Landsee, Proprietor. Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished. Elevator. Superior cuisine (table d'hôte or à la carte). Reduced rates in winter. Carriages and sleighs at low rates. Charming excursions made from the hotel at all seasons. Unusual advantages for securing teachers of the languages, history, science, art, music, etc., at very moderate terms. Eminent medical care and skilled nurses if desired. Best English and American references. Illustrated pamphlets sent on application.

LIBRARIAN.

Assistant Librarian (male) in large library, having a wide knowledge of literature, and six years' experience in library work, desires position as Head Librarian. Terms moderate. Address LIBRARIAN, care *Nation*.

HATCHARDS.

This is the favorite BOOKSTORE, and for 100 years the resort of the smartest people in London. It is visited and patronized by all who love books. London is the great market for books, and all the best as well as the cheapest editions can be had by writing to us. Special collections formed, and fuller information supplied than from any other house. Books both old and new, and relating to any subject, can readily be supplied at very moderate prices.

Agents for Clubs, Libraries, and all private Collectors.

187 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO.,

LIMITED,

Publishers, Importers, and Booksellers,

Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road,

LONDON,

Import American Books,
Export European Books,
Buy Editions,
Arrange simultaneous publication for copyright purposes in Great Britain and the United States.

D. C. HEATH & CO.

Publish a valuable series of

PEDAGOGICAL BOOKS.

"Thou that teachest another, teachest not thou thyself?"

Send for circulars or other information about the books already published and those in press to

D. C. HEATH & CO.,

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.

From the nerve-feeding principle of the ox brain and wheat germ.

Is an essential Food to the Brain and Nerves. It contains nothing injurious. Formula on each label.

For relief of brain fatigue, nervous debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and night sweats, it is invaluable.

For thirty years used by thousands of brain-workers with such success as a *curative* that now many take it before great mental effort as a *preventive* of mental and physical exhaustion.

This vital nutriment supplies elements to brain and nerves, the loss of which is often the only cause of disease.

Indorsed by leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlet free.
Druggists, or by mail, $1. Prepared only by the *F. Crosby Co.*,
Accept no substitute.
Each label has our signature. *56 West 25th St., New York.*

YALE MIXTURE

The choicest Smoking Tobacco experience can produce or that money can buy. MARBURG BROS.

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

HOW TO FILE LETTERS

If you are in business, whether wholesale, retail, or manufacturing, or if you are a professional man, you receive letters, bills, and other office papers which have to be filed. It goes without saying that you have suffered more or less inconvenience in finding a paper when wanted. The simple system used in the

AMBERG

Cabinet Letter File

Enables you to place your hand upon the letter wanted at once, whether it is a day, week, or many years old.

THE REFERENCE IS INSTANT.

To responsible parties, we send a Cabinet on sixty days' approval.

Send for an Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

Amberg File and Index Co.,
79 and 81 Duane St., New York.
CHICAGO. LONDON.

Educational.

LAKE ERIE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG WOMEN,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.
Early application necessary for September, 1893.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
FREEHOLD, N. J. Admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar on certificate. Graduates from the Seminary Course. Preparatory Class, Art and Music. Home care. Miss EUNICE D. SEWALL, Prin.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

Bingham School (for Boys), Asheville, N. C.
1793 Established in 1793. **1893**
201st Session begins Sept. 1, 1893. Maj. R. BINGHAM, Supt.

Teachers, etc.

*WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERI-*ence, competent to instruct two young ladies who left school in general knowledge, in conversation and deportment. The family will reside in Chicago till November, and expect to travel in California next winter. Full references required. Address E. A. M., 567 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A LADY WOULD LIKE THE CARE of young ladies or misses, either in their own homes or travelling, through the summer. She has a North German maid whom she will wish to keep with her, who can both speak and teach German. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Address
HIRAM ORCUTT, 3 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO—TUTOR.—A HARVARD Graduate of experience will prepare boys who may be in Chicago during the summer for the fall examinations to college. Address Mr. H. B. LEARNED, 245 W. Polk St. (care Hull House), Chicago, Ill., or Mr. FRANK BOLLES, Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WITH boys wishes to take two into her family, and will give them personal care. Steam and electric cars within three minutes' walk, making Boston schools available. Fine air and country sports. Refers to leading Boston teachers. Address E. M. P., Brookline, Mass.

A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN, 19 years' residence abroad) would like to secure pupils in French during the summer months; or would tutor for entrance to a scientific school. No objection to travel. Highest possible references. Address R. N., *Nation* office.

ENGLISH.—I prepare men to pass the admission examinations in Rhetoric and English Literature required by Harvard, Yale, and all other New England colleges. Systematic training in English Composition. WALTER SMITH, 12 Weld Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

*WANTED—A POSITION IN PHI-*losophy, by a graduate and Fellow of the Univ. of Wis., and Ph.D. from Göttingen, Ger. References. Address J. H. POWERS, 5 Rue de la Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland.

AN INSTRUCTOR IN PHYSICS IN one of the foremost Western Universities (A.B. Harvard, Ph.D. Germany) desires a change. Also tutorship, beginning June 1. Willing to travel. Address Dr. X. B., care *Nation*.

*A STUDENT OF THE JOHNS HOP-*kins University wishes to secure a position to teach Chemistry and Physics during the coming session. Several years' experience in teaching. Address
FRANK SUTER, A.M., Alexandria, Virginia.

TUTORING during the summer vacation to clear conditions on examinations for admission to college, or in less advanced work. H. H. BAKER (A.B., Harvard, 1891), Newton St., Brookline, Mass.

*THE CHAIR OF PURE MATHEMA-*tics, State University of Nebraska, is vacant. Applicants should be qualified to take the full professorship. Address THE CHANCELLOR, Lincoln, Nebraska.

HARVARD GRADUATE ('90) WOULD tutor one or more boys during the vacation—anywhere. Address
E. H. BROOKS, 52 Weld Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED BY A YALE GRADUATE —A position as Tutor for the summer. Apply to DERBY ROGERS, 14 West 12th St., New York.

*CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Har-*vard, 68 Chestnut St., Boston.

School Agencies.

SEPTEMBER VACANCIES!—Teacher of Science, City High School, $1,600; teacher Mathematics, same, $1,600; Military Drill and Gymnastics, $1,500; Science in Academy, $1,200; 2 Directors of Music, $1,200 and $1,500; Drawing and Commercial Branches in Episcopal boys' school, $700 and home. We are asked to recommend candidates for each of the above and many others. Address C. J. ALBERT, Manager, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

School Agencies.

*AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACH-*ers' Agency supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools, and Families. Apply to
Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON,
23 Union Square, New York.

THE NEW AMERICAN TEACHERS' AGENCY.—Teachers seeking positions and those wishing a change at an increased salary, should address C. B. RUGGLES & Co. (Palace Hotel Building), Room C, 237 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN Professors, tutors, governesses, teachers, etc., supplied to colleges, schools, and families. MIRIAM COYRIERE,
150 5th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and *that* is something, but if it tells you about them is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours *Recommends*
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,
812 Broadway, New York.

Book-buyers can save themselves much trouble and save money by sending all orders for both

Foreign and American Books

to our firm, prepared to furnish all Books, wherever published, promptly and at lowest rates.

SUMMER READING.

TAUCHNITZ Edition of British Authors, 2,700 volumes, sewed, at 50c.; good print and paper. Real books, not "printed matter for immediate consumption."

Clean and interesting *German* and *French* Novels in great variety.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT,
Importer of Books and Periodicals,
810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

Books Bought.

If you want a book, no matter when or where published, call at our store. We have, without exception, the largest collection of Old Books in America, all arranged in Departments. Any person having the time to spare is perfectly welcome to call and examine our stock of two to three hundred thousand volumes, without feeling under the slightest obligations to purchase.

Leary's Old Book Store,
No. 9 South 9th Street,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

FRENCH BOOKS. Readers of French desiring good literature will take pleasure in reading our ROMANS CHOISIS SERIES. 60 cents vol., and CONTES CHOISIS SERIES, 25 cents vol. Each a masterpiece and by a well-known author. List sent on application.
WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
851 and 853 Sixth Avenue (48th St.), New York.

Edwin Booth.
Lawrence Barrett.
Imperial Panel Photos, on heavy bevel mounts, 14x17. Price, $3.00 each. Also Cabinet Photos. For sale by THE F. GUTEKUNST CO., 712 Arch St., Philada.

BOARD.—VISITORS TO CHICAGO will find first-class accommodations in a quiet and healthy location near the Exposition. References. Address Mrs. CUMMINGS, 4529 Ellis Ave.

Charles Egbert Craddock
begins a striking Serial Story
HIS VANISHED STAR
in the
JULY ATLANTIC.
The number contains also

Within the Heart. *George Parsons Lathrop.*
In the Heart of the Summer. *Edith M. Thomas.*
Admiral Lord Exmouth. *A. T. Mahan.*
Passports, Police, and Post Office in Russia. *Isabel F. Hapgood.*
A General Election: Right and Wrong in Politics. *Sir Edward Strachey.*
The Chase of Saint Castin. *Mary Hartwell Catherwood.*
Governor Morton and the Sons of Liberty. *William Dudley Foulke.*
Studies in the Correspondence of Petrarch. I. *Harriet Waters Preston* and *Louise Dodge.*
Problems of Presumptive Proof. *James W. Clarke.*
If Public Libraries, why not Public Museums? *Edward S. Morse.*

35 cents a number; $4.00 a year.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

S. B. LUYSTER,
79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
AND LONDON, ENGLAND,
Importer of Standard English Books,
OLD AND NEW.

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

LIBRARIES BOUGHT.
We will buy for cash at any time entire Libraries or smaller lots of **valuable books** or **choice editions.** Address, or call at either store.
D. D. MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers
74 Fifth Avenue, New York,
St. Paul, Minn.
Catalogues of our publications for the asking.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),
254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,
Importers of Foreign Books, Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

FRENCH BOOKS. GENERAL FOREIGN LITERATURE.
LIBRARIES, COLLEGES, and the TRADE supplied on the most liberal terms. Importations received by every steamer. SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FOR ALL FOREIGN PERIODICALS. Catalogues sent free.
BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Square, New York.

Cheap Editions.—'Madame D'Arblay's Diary,' Prescott's 'Mexico,' 'Peru,' 'Ferdinand and Isabella,' Macaulay's 'History of England.'
PRATT, 155 6th Ave., N. Y.

Foreign Books. Subscription to foreign periodicals, Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Numbers, Vols., and sets of the *Nation*. Address with lists, A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

SHAREHOLDERS

OF THE

SULLIVAN COUNTY CLUB.

ALLEN S. APGAR.....257 Broadway
Mrs. G. H. ALLEN.....East Orange, N. J.
ROBERT C. ALEXANDER.....203 Broadway
CHAS. L. ANDREWS.....208 Broadway
LAWRENCE W. AHRENS.....85 Liberty Street
EUGENE KELLY AUSTIN.....55 West 33d Street
ELMER ALLEN.....80 Broadway
Mrs. MARY F. BARNEY.....Kingsbridge, N. Y.
ELIZABETH A. BERNHARDT.....New York
MARSHAL BARBER.....130th St. and 7th Ave.
LOUIS BERG.....14 Vesey Street
JAS. WILTON BROOKS.....70 South Street
J. ROMAINE BROWN.....59 West 33d Street
WM. D LAVAN BALDWIN.....Yonkers N.Y.
WM. HENRY BALDWIN.....Yonkers, N. Y.
THOMAS W. BICKERTON, M.D.....171 W. 82d Street
WM. A. BOYD.....146 Broadway
JAMES A. BLANCHARD, M.D.....Fort Hamilton
ANNA L. BARTON.....359 Lexington Ave
CHAS. E. BROWN.....11th Ward Bank, N. Y.
Miss HARRIET A. BUTLER.....Yonkers, N. Y.
Miss MARY M. BUTLER.....Yonkers, N. Y.
H. E. BERG.....52 West 33d St.
THEODORE H. BABCOCK.....285 Broadway
GEO. W. BASHFORD.....Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. IDA W. BURKE.....433 West 57th St.
JANE C. BAKER.....129 West 11th St.
Mrs. ANNA C. BURDSALL.....129 West 74th St.
Miss IRENE BURDSALL.....129 West 74th St.
GEO. A. BERRY.....202 Sands St., B'klyn
WM. REYNOLDS BROWN.....146 Broadway
HENRY S. BOWRON.....Sing Sing, N. Y.
MARY BAKER.....129 West 11th St.
ADA A. BERRY.....202 Sands St., B'klyn
Mrs. LOUISIANA BROWN.....103 Wilson St., B'klyn
Miss BELLE BOVÉE.....71 East 84th St.
ANDREW D. BLOODGOOD.....158 William St.
FRANK C. BISHOP.....38 Park Row
HAROLD BROWN.....Yonkers, N. Y.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER.....Yonkers, N. Y.
CHAS. HENRY BUTLER.....Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. MARCIA F. BUTLER.....Yonkers, N. Y.
Gen. LEWIS T. BARNEY.....Kingsbridge, N. Y.
EDWARD N. BUNCE.....“Times” Building
Prof. CHARLES B. BRUSH.....Hoboken, N. J.
ERNEST BENGER.....153 Broadway
HENRY R. BEEKMAN.....111 Broadway
J. N. S. BREWSTER.....47 White Street
EDWARD BURR, U. S. A.....Norfolk, Va.
LUCIUS E. CLARK.....Yonkers, N. Y.
Dr. ARCH. M. CAMPBELL.....Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
R. B. COUTANT, M. D.....Tarrytown, N. Y.
G. HOWARD CHAMBERLAIN.....Yonkers, N. Y.
EDWIN F. COREY.....66 Wall St.
MONTGOMERY H. CLARKSON.....44 Wall St.
CHAS. R. COLYER.....227 East 39th St.
N. E. CLARK.....261 Broadway
Mrs. J. C. CROLY.....322 West 57th St.
Miss ELIZA T. CHISHOLM.....15 East 65th St
WILLIAM CALDWELL.....3 Park Row
Mrs. EMILY L. COLLINS.....“The Chelsea”
CHARLES H. COFFIN.....13 Astor Place
JOHN CARR.....77 West 126th St.
FRANCIS M. COLEMAN.....515 West End Ave.
C. C. CLUFF.....84 Broad Street
FRANCIS J. COGSWELL.....Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miss MARY CAMPBELL.....Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
HOWARD CLARKSON.....44 Wall Street
GEORGE M. COIT.....50 Wall Street
W. S. CANFIELD.....11th Ward Bank, N. Y.
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL.....120 Broadway
HENRY D. COOKE.....120 Broadway
FREDERICK S. COOK.....Lowerre Station, N. Y.
WARREN A. CONOVER.....324 West 19th St.
FRANK E. CONOVER.....324 West 19th St.
GEO. W. CORLISS.....45 William St.
WM. COVERLY.....7 Bowling Green
FRANCIS D. CARLEY.....35 Wall St.
Mrs. ANNA B. CRANE.....Montclair, N. J.
ISRAEL CRANE.....157 Broadway
TH S. H. CUTHELL.....Montclair, N. J.
ALBERT M. CURRY, M.D.....493 Classon Ave., B'klyn
JOSEPH E. CLARK, M.D.....184 Clinton St., B'klyn
R. C. DERBY.....8 West 29th St.
JOHN H. DEY.....Pelham Manor
C. R. DIMOND.....119 Pearl St.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE.....Scarborough, N. Y.
JOHN F. DOYLE.....45 William St.
E. MANNING DEFRECE.....41 Maiden Lane
A. B. DEFRECE.....203 Broadway
JOHN H. DITMAS.....Long Island Bank, B'klyn
B. FRANKLIN DEFREECE.....1673 Broadway
JOHN A. DEADY.....66 Wall St.
Mrs. SOPHIA DEFRECE.....Hotel Lincoln, N. Y.
R. CLARENCE DORSETT.....7 Nassau St.
WM. L. DARLING.....171 Broadway
ALEXANDER DOYLE.....229 East 20th St.
W. B. DUBOIS.....24 State St.
ST. DIECKMAN.....368 Washington St.
HENRY B. DWIGHT.....145 Broadway
DANIEL P. DARLING.....189 Montague St., B'klyn
OTTO A. DRAUDT.....Bensonhurst, L. I.
FRANK DRINKWATER.....181 Broadway
EDMU D DWIGHT, JR.....51 Cedar St.
REV. J. B. DRURY.....4 Warren St.
CHARLES L. EDEY.....23 East 64th St.
CHARLES C. ELY.....56 Warren St.
ADAM ENGEL.....65 West 35th St.
GEO. W. ENGLISH.....271 Broadway
WM. W. ELLSWORTH.....Yonkers, N. Y.
A. J. ECCLES.....Room Cotton Exchange
PIERREPONT EDWARDS.....Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. HENRY M. FIELD.....59 Park Row
OLIVER M. FARRAND.....1 Maiden Lane
WILLIAM W. FLANNAGAN.....78 Wall St.
S. J. FREEMAN.....88 Park Row
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD.....171 Broadway
WM. A. FORCE.....438 Franklin Ave., B'klyn
PETER U. FOWLER.....Yonkers, N. Y.
ISAAC V. FOWLER.....White Plains, N. Y.

JAMES S. FITCH.....Yonkers, N. Y.
Dr. ROBERT N. FLAGG.....Yonkers, N. Y.
WILLIAM F. FLUHRER, M.D.....479 Fifth Ave.
Mrs. JULIA B. FLAGG.....Yonkers, N. Y.
STILLMAN GRAY.....235 Lenox Ave.
Miss JANET W. FLAGG.....Yonkers, N. Y.
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY.....40 Wall St.
THEODORE GOLDSMITH.....111 Fulton St.
F. E. GRANT.....7 West 42d St.
Mrs. F. E. GRANT.....23 East 65th St.
FLOYD GRANT.....1516 Broadway
FREEMAN C. GOFFE.....New Rochelle, N. Y.
SHEPARD D. GILBERT.....Salem, Mass.
HENRY W. GRIMWOOD.....“The Chelsea”
EDNA W. GRIMWOOD.....“The Chelsea”
ABRAHAM GARRISON.....60 John St.
MIRIAM M. GREELEY.....Sherman Square Hotel
CHARLES GOODYEAR, Jr.....16 Beekman St.
SAMUEL GREEN.....120 Broadway
LEWIS GREGORY.....Irvington
Mrs. EMMA LOUISE HARDEN.....Riverdale, N. Y.
GUSTAV HEIDELEERG.....443-5 Broadway
Mrs. S. I. HURTT.....150 West 59th St.
Dr. EVERITT HASBROUCK.....369 Ninth St., Brooklyn
JOBE. HEDGES.....111 Broadway
WM. H. HELM, M. D.....Sing Sing, N. Y.
THOMAS HOOKER.....4 Warren St.
FREDERICK W. HOLLS.....Yonkers, N. Y.
HENRY HILDBERGH.....206 Broadway
J. A. HODGE, Jr.....32 Nassau St.
Miss GRACE C. HEDGES.....39 West 36th St.
Mrs. E. W. HEDGES.....39 West 36th St.
Rev. S. F. HOLMES.....Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
JOHN A. HILTON.....80 Broadway
HENRY HOSFORD.....26 Cedar St.
FRANK R. HOUGHTON.....145 Broadway
H. B. HENSON.....195 Broadway
HENRY F. HERKNER.....279 Front St.
EDGAR F. HAVILAND.....500 West 42d St.
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND.....Clinton Hall
GEORGE C. HOLT.....Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.
J. E. HINDS.....177 New York Avenue, B'klyn
WM. H. HIGBEE.....29 East 24th St.
WILLIAM HALLOCK.....“Times” Building
Miss HARRIET HALL.....Morristown, N. J.
JOSEPH HALLOCK.....“Times” Building
ALBERT E. HAMILTON.....26 Cedar St.
CHESTER HUNTINGTON.....Flushing, L. I.
J. ALBERT HAGY, M.D.....Fosterdale, Sullivan Co.
FRANK D. HURTT.....76 Fifth Avenue
ELIZA M. JENNINGS.....Green Farms, Conn.
JOHN JARDINE.....Yonkers, N. Y.
ALFRED JONES.....Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. ALEXENA M. JOHNSON.....Madison, N. J.
W. S. JOHNSTON.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
FRANK S. JONES.....79 Front St.
JOHN H. KEELER.....Yonkers, N. Y.
BOUDINOT KEITH.....111 Broadway
WARREN G. KIMBALL.....253 Monroe St., B'klyn
HERMAN F. KUDLICH.....56 West 17th St.
GEORGE C. KOBBE.....44 Wall St.
ALEX. P. W. KINNAN.....59 West 33d St.
Mrs. C. O. M. KINNAN.....59 West 33d St.
A. O. KITTREDGE.....78 Reade St.
Miss ARABELLA KETCHUM.....359 Lexington Ave.
W. S. LYON.....11 Old Slip
Mrs. M. D. LANDON.....208 West End Ave.
FRANK LORD.....Jersey City, N. J.
CHAS. H. LELAND.....44 Exchange Place
JAMES V. LAWRENCE.....Yonkers, N. Y.
WM. FRED. LAWRENCE.....Yonkers, N. Y.
WALTER S. LOGAN.....58 William St.
Mrs. F. E. LAWRENCE.....171 Broadway
WALTER W. LAW.....Yonkers, N. Y.
THEO. H. LEE.....86 Trinity Place
HENRY M. LEIPZIGER.....324 East 50th St.
W. H. LEFFINGWELL.....Long Island Bank, Brooklyn
FRANCIS E. LEUPP.....Washington, D. C.
J. FRED. LOCKWOOD.....Washington Heights
JOS. S. LOCKWOOD.....San Antonio, Tex
EMMA B. LOUDERBACK.....San Remo Hotel
Mrs. ISABELLA S. LOVELAND.....1048 Fifth Ave.
Col. FRANK C. LOVELAND.....396 Canal St.
WM. H. MACKEY.....47 Exchange Place
TIMOTHY J. MARTIN.....284 Fifth Ave.
W. R. H. MARTIN.....Broadway and Prince St.
ALBERT E. MARSHLAND, DeKalb, cor. Ryerson, B'klyn
JOSEPH J. MACKEOWN.....24 East 42d St.
FRANK B. MARTIN.....97 Water St.
PAYSON MERRILL.....111 Broadway
Col. EDWIN A. McALPIN.....Sing Sing, N. Y.
JOHN H. McCLURE.....5 Dey St.
P. F. McBREEN.....61 Beekman St.
WM. McCARROLL.....16 Spruce St.
FREDERICK J. MYERS.....Havemeyer Bldg.
WM. A. MILLER.....406 East 118th St.
ANSON B. MORAN.....68 William St.
MARGARETHA VON MITZLAFF.....Northampton, Mass.
WM. L. MALCOLM.....152 West 57th St.
LILLA A. MARVIN.....Montclair, N. J.
JAS. R. T. McCARROLL.....16 Spruce Street
SAMUEL MARSH.....120 Broadway
M. H. MALLORY.....27 Lafayette Place
ISRAEL MINOR, JR.....140 Nassau Street
Miss GERTRUDE MOORE.....Morristown, N. J.
Mrs. ANNA E. MOORE.....Yonkers, N. Y.
JOSEPH NORDEN.....57 Ann St.
ISAAC B. NOXON.....Sing Sing, N. Y.
ABRAHAM NELSON.....261 Broadway
ISAAC L. MILLER.....20 Nassau St.
WM. NAUMBURG.....657 Broadway
MAX NAUMBURG.....657 Broadway
JOHN H. C. NEVIUS.....500 West 42d St.
D. NEVILLE.....110 West 104th St.
JOHN E. O'BRIEN.....Mott Haven, N. Y.
CATHARINE A. OLSSEN.....115th St., and 7th Ave.
JOHN F. K. O'CONNOR.....Yonkers, N. Y.
R. M. OFFORD, D. D.....38 Park Row
JOHN A. OFFORD.....38 Park Row
THOMAS L. OGDEN.....111 Broadway

CHAS. A. OSMUN.....13 Seventh Ave.
THOS. S. ORMISTON.....7 Nassau St.
FRANKLIN M. OLDS.....Newark, N. J.
PHILLIPS PHOENIX.....Box 3395, P. O., N. Y.
DAVID P. PARKHURST.....281 Belleville Ave., Newark
OTIS F. PRESBERY.....Washington, D. C.
Publisher *Public Opinion*.....Washington, D. C.
FLORENCE E. PILLSBURY.....1 2 Madison Ave.
Mrs. E. A. PEASE.....101 West 72d St.
CHARLES G. PEASE, M.D.....101 West 72d St.
ALFRED A. PECK.....18 Liberty St.
GEORGE W. PANCOAST.....Sixth National Bank
Mrs. C. L. PIERCE.....Riverside, Conn
WALTER B. PEET.....Station “M,” N. Y. City
Dr. SAFFORD G. PERRY.....46 West 37th St
Rev. MADISON C. PETERS.....68th St. and Boulevard
CLAYTON P ATT.....16 Exchange Place
J. TREDWELL RICHARDS.....58 William St.
Dr. HENRY N. READ.....339 Clinton St., B'klyn
ISAAC READ.....88 Wall St.
H. REESING.....62 Front St.
CHARLES REED.....Yonkers, N. Y.
ELIZABETH ALICE RAE.....Brooklyn
GEO. W. RICHARDSON, M.D.....138 East 79th St.
JOHN RENEHAN.....163 East 35th St.
WILLIAM H. ROSS.....111 West 121st St.
FRED'K A. RUMPF.....Jersey City Heights, N. J.
ANNA B. ROGERS.....145 West 75th St.
CHAS. P. ROGERS.....145 West 75th St.
W. VAN NORDEN ROSEDALE.....174 Broadway
Mrs. ANNA RIECK.....23 East 65th St.
MERWIN RUSHMORE.....40 Court St., B'klyn
JAMES E. RYAN.....687 Quincy St., B'klyn
ROBT. S. RUDD.....Glen Ridge, N. J.
WM. E. ROCKWOOD.....Englewood, N. J.
HENRY L. ROGERS.....9 Pine St.
BRADFORD RHODES.....78 William St.
JAS. A. RICH.....164 West 88th St.
HENRY ROSENBERG.....644 Broadway
J. W. F. RUTTENBER.....Newburgh, N. Y.
WALES F. SEVERANCE.....120 Broadway
GEO. J. STENGEL.....Yonkers, N. Y.
Miss MARY A. SMITH.....436 Classon Ave., B'klyn
HORACE H. SMITH.....69 Warren St.
ALBERT STUERCKE.....107 East 14th St.
Mrs. ANNA S. SMITH.....436 Classon Ave., B'klyn
LUIS F. SASS, M.D.....56 W. 39th St.
Mrs. JOSEPHINE M. SCRIBNER.....Chicago, Ill.
FRANK SEAMAN.....Yonkers, N. Y.
HENRY B. SLAVEN.....47 Exchange Place
JOHN STANTON.....76 Wall St.
Mrs. ADA L. SHILAND.....The “Nevada”
MINNIE T. SHELTON.....245 West 125th St.
CHARLES D. SIMONSON.....261 Broadway
MASON A. STONE.....161 Broadway
C. A. STODDARD, D.D.....38 Park Row
WALLIS SMITH.....Yonkers, N. Y.
EDWARD B. SHERWOOD.....Sing Sing, N. Y.
MARTIN SCHRENKHEISEN.....23 Elizabeth St.
Prof. DAVID B. SCOTT.....112 West 122d St.
Mrs. JOHN B. SIMMONDS.....15 East 65th St.
HARRY C. TUNNELL.....247 West 125th St.
CHAS. H. TILLOTSON.....57 West 36th St.
JULIA D. TALCOTT.....Norfolk, Conn.
CHARLES B. THURSTON.....Jersey City
STEPHEN H. THAYER.....Yonkers, N. Y.
C. C. THURSTON.....Broadway and 19th St.
ROBERT G. THOMAS.....Glen Ridge, N. J.
Mrs. EMMA W. TITUS.....34 West 33d St.
Prof. R. H. THURSTON.....Ithaca, N. Y.
W. B. TIBBETS.....White Plains, N. Y.
BERTHA E. THURSTON.....245 West 125th St.
HAMILTON B. TOMPKINS.....229 Broadway
LOREN W. TULLER.....247 West 125th St.
J. B. TURNER.....66 Liberty St
JOHN C. VALENTINE.....31 Houston St.
Mrs. CLARA M. VALENTINE.....Yonkers, N. Y.
EDWARD W. VALENTINE.....Yonkers, N. Y.
J. O. VOUTE.....346 Broadway.
ANTHONY VON KILCH.....47 White St.
IRENE N. VERMILYA.....407 Temple Court
JOSEPH F. VOGELIUS.....29 West 23d St.
GEORGE W. WALLACE.....80 West 126th St.
GEORGE M. WELD.....143 Liberty St.
OSCAR P. WILLMANN.....13 Grove St.
W. W. WALL.....792 Sixth Ave.
W. F. WALWORTH.....Cleveland, O.
JOHN T. WARING.....Yonkers, N. Y.
CHARLES R. WIGHT.....220 West 130th St.
CHARLES F. WINGATE.....119 Pearl St.
J. PHELPS WINGATE.....Superior Court
H. B. WILSON.....40 Wall St.
WILLIAM H. WESTON, M.D.....400 West 22d St.
FRANCIS M. WEEKS.....Mott Ave. and 163d St.
WM. I. WALKER.....11 Old Slip
MARSHALL P. WILDER.....55 West 33d St.
Mrs. E. C. WHIPPLE.....Kingsbridge
JOHN WOOD.....West Cornwall, Conn.
Dr. A. J. WATTS.....1123 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
GEORGE WATSON, JR.....20 Vanderbilt Building
Miss ANNA B. WILLIAMS.....50 West 53d St.
GEORGE WHITEFIELD.....140 East 55th St.
GEORGE W. WINGATE.....20 Nassau St.
Miss REBECCA T. WILLIAMS.....128 East 16th St.
J. K. WORMAN, Editor *Outing*.....New York
WM. H. WHITING.....5 Beekman St.
EDWARD G. WARD.....Bloomfield, N. J.
THEO. GORDON WARD.....Bloomfield, N. J.
Mrs. MARY G. WATERS.....Yonkers, N. Y.
DURAND WOODMAN, Ph.D.....80 Beaver St.
Miss AGNES WILLMANN.....13 Grove St.
LOUIS DEV. WILDER, M.D.....55 West 33d St.
HENRY R. WILSON.....Montclair, N. J.
WILLIAM WILSON, JR.....Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Miss MARY D. WILHELM.....436 Classon Ave., B'klyn
Miss CAROLINE WILSON.....150 West 38th St.
JOSEPH S. WOOD.....Mount Vernon, N. Y.
MARIA WOOD.....115th St. and 7th Ave.
MARGARET WOOD.....115th St. and 7th Ave.
FRANK YORAN.....171 Broadway

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stain

is not a paint. It is transparent, and *colors* the wood. Paint only *covers* it, concealing the grain. Our stain wears just as long, looks much better, and *cannot* crack or peel off, as paint does.

50% cheaper than paint.

For full information, samples on wood, Book of Sketches, and Color Studies, send postage (6c.).

SAMUEL CABOT,

Sole Manufacturer, *Boston, Mass.*

For sale by dealers in all central points.

BALL BEARING ROTARY BOOKCASES.

The above are two of many styles. We cover every demand for home or office use. Special styles for the CENTURY DICTIONARY and Encyclopædias. Illustrated catalogues free. Address SARGENT MFG. CO., either 814 Broadway, New York, or factory, Muskegon, Mich. Quote the *Nation*.

ESTABLISHED 1858

H. H. UPHAM & CO.

MEMORIAL TABLETS

IN BRASS AND BRONZE

'54 South Fifth Ave: near Bleecker St:

NEW YORK

H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK, January 24, 1893.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1892.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892.		$3,690,250 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1892		1,472,142 48
Total Marine Premiums		$5,162,393 36
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1892		$3,759,193 05
Losses paid during the same period	$1,466,178 06	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$738,617 09	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$7,816,455 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,027,000 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	1,029,345 26
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,336,622 46
Cash in Bank	276,262 99
Amount	$12,485,685 71

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and afte Tuesday, the seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1888 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1892, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,	George Bliss,	Anson W. Hard,
W. H. H. Moore,	John L. Riker,	Isaac Bell,
A. A. Raven,	C. A. Hand,	N. Denton Smith,
Jos. H. Chapman,	John D. Hewlett,	Thomas Maitland,
James Low,	Chas. P. Burdett,	Gustav Amsinck,
William Sturgis,	Henry E. Hawley,	Joseph Agostini,
Benj. H. Field,	C. H. Marshall,	Geo. W. Campbell,
Jas. G. De Forest,	Chas. D. Leverich,	Vernon H. Brown,
Wm. Degroot,	Edw. Floyd-Jones,	C. de Thomsen,
William H. Webb,	George H. Macy,	Leander N. Lovell.
Horace Gray,	Lawr'ce Turnure,	Everett Frazar,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Wald. P. Brown,	Wm. B. Boulton.

J. D. JONES, President,
W. H. MOORE, Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice-President.

KNABE PIANOS

UNEQUALLED IN

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.

Baltimore, 22 and 24 E. Baltimore St. New York, 148 5th Ave., near 20th St. Washington, 817 Market Space.

The Question

is a simple one—easily decided by reason and common sense.

COTTOLENE

—the new scientifically prepared shortening — is made from pure beef suet, and highly refined vegetable oil. Lard is made, in the majority of cases, in the packing-house, and not as of old, from the pure leaf of the hog. Which is likely to be the most healthful? Decide for yourself. It must be

COTTOLENE

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Cottolene is sold by all grocers.

Refuse all substitutes.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

Chicago, St. Louis, Montreal, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, etc.

If you are a PIPE *Smoker, we want you to try*

Surbrug's Golden Sceptre

All the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of **10c.** a sample to any address.

159 Fulton Street, New York City.

Prices GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., $1.30; ¼ lb., 40c., postage paid. Send for pamphlet, giving list of dealers who handle our tobaccos.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

MODERATE PRICES, TERMS REASONABLE

EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED.

CATALOGUES FREE.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,

174 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. | 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

WATER CLOSETS

If you want your house secure against sewer-gas and foul odors, insist on having the "Nautilus." Catalogue free.

WILLIAM S. COOPER BRASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Public Library Sta 28 Boylston St 1903

3

JAN 18 1951